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NORTHERN GERMANY

MONEY-TABLE.

(Comp. p. xi.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
Doll.	*Cts.*	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Fr.*	*Cent.*	*M.*	*Pf.*	*K*	*h.*
—	1¼	—	—	⅝	—	6¼	—	5	—	6
—	2½	—	—	1¼	—	12½	—	10	—	12
—	5	—	—	2½	—	25	—	20	—	24
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	48
	12½	—	—	6	—	62½	—	50	—	60
	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	96
	20½	—	—	10½	1	6½	—	85	1	—
	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	1	20
	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	2	40
	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	3	60
	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	80
	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	6	—
	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	7	20
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	8	40
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	9	60
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	10	80
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10		12	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	14	40
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	19	20
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	24	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	120	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	600	—

GENERAL MAP
OF
NORTHERN GERMANY
FRANCE

NORTHERN GERMANY

AS FAR AS THE

BAVARIAN AND AUSTRIAN FRONTIERS

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

With 54 Maps and 101 Plans

SIXTEENTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
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Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

PREFACE.

The HANDBOOK FOR NORTHERN GERMANY, which is now issued for the sixteenth time, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook refer to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The contents of the Handbook are divided into FOUR SECTIONS (I. Berlin and Potsdam; II. North-Western Germany; III. Central Germany; IV. North-Eastern Germany), each of which may be separately removed from the volume by cutting the gauze backing visible on opening the book at the requisite pages. Linen covers for these sections may be obtained through any bookseller. — For that part of the Rhenish district which properly belongs to Northern Germany, the traveller is referred to *Baedeker's Handbook to the Rhine*.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*' (2 *M*; published at Berlin), '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (2 *M*, smaller edition 1 *M*; these two issued eight times a year), and '*Storm's Kursbuch für's Reich*' (80 pf.).

DISTANCES by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. A kilomètre is approximately = $^5/_8$ English mile; 8 kil. = 5 M. HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the POPULATIONS in accordance with the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in up-to-date establishments, and also to be well managed and reasonable in their scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that equal excellence may often be found in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; also Route.	omn. = omnibus.	ℳ = Mark.
B. = Breakfast.	carr. = carriage.	pf. = Pfennig.
D. = Dinner.	pens. = pension (*i. e.* board and lodging).	*K* = Krone.
A. = Attendance.	rfmts. = refreshments.	*h* = Heller.
L. = Luncheon.	N. = North, northern, etc.	Pl. = plan.
S. = Supper.	S. = South, etc.	p. = page.
M. = English mile.	E. = East, etc.	comp. = compare.
ft. = English foot.	W. = West, etc.	hr. = hour.
m. = mètre.		min. = minute.
R., L. = right, left.		ca. = circa, about.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and highroads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route or sub-route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. The *German mark* (*M*), which is nearly equivalent to the *English shilling*, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 20, 50, 100, and 1000 *M* are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*'Deutsche Reichsbank'*), and others of 100 and 500 *M*, with a limited circulation, by four other chartered banks. There are also treasury-bills (*'Reichskassen-Scheine'*) of 5 *M* and 10 *M*. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 *M* and 20 *M*, the intrinsic value of which is slightly lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1 *l.* being worth about 20 *M* 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old 'thaler' or dollar), 2, 1, and ½ *M* (50 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 25, 10, and 5 pfennigs, and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16 *s.* = 16 *M* 20 pf., and often a little more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of letters of credit or circular notes, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of the former, if lost or stolen, is recoverable. The Travellers' Cheques issued by the chief American express companies and by the American Bankers Association may also be recommended.

Travelling Expenses. The expense of a tour in Northern Germany depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The modest pedestrian, who knows something of the language, and avoids the beaten tracks as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 10-12*s.* per diem. Those, on the other hand, who prefer driving to walking, choose the most expensive hotels, and employ guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30*s.* daily.

II. Passports and Custom House.

Passports are now unnecessary in Germany, except for students who wish to matriculate at a German university, but they are frequently useful in proving the identity of the traveller, in procuring admission to collections, and in obtaining delivery of registered letters. Cyclists and motorists should always carry passports.

Passports may be obtained in London direct from the Passport Department of the *Foreign Office*, Whitehall (fee 2*s.*) or through any of the usual tourist-agents. — In the United States applications for passports should be made to the *Bureau of Citizenship*, State Department, Washington, D. C.

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey and not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

III. Railways.

Railway Travelling is less expensive in Germany than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. The second-class carriages, with spring-seats, are sometimes as good as those of the first class in England. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages (in first-class compartments, however, only if all the inmates agree), except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes by ordinary trains (*'Personen-Züge'*; often without first-class carriages) and the so-called *'Eil-Züge'* (fast trains) are $1^2/_5d.$, $^9/_{10}d.$, $^3/_5d.$, and $^2/_5d.$ per Engl. M. respectively (7, $4^1/_2$, 3, 2 pf. per kilomètre). To these fares must, however, be added a stamp-duty, included in the prices of the tickets and varying from 5 pf. to 8 ℳ according to distance and class. On express-trains (*'Schnell-Züge'*; with three classes) and on through corridor-trains (*'D-Züge'*, marked 'D' in the time-tables; sometimes with no third-class carriages), there is an additional tax varying from 25 pf. to 2 ℳ. There is no reduction in the fare of return-tickets. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket (*Bahnsteigkarte*); the latter (10 pf.) may be obtained from the automatic machines placed for the purpose at all stations. The seats in the through corridor-trains are numbered and reserved like those of the American parlor-car, and may be obtained in advance at the stations of departure (no fee). Each ticket is available for four days and permits the journey to be broken once without any formality.

No Luggage is allowed free except smaller articles taken by the passenger into his carriage. The heavier luggage must be booked and a ticket procured for it. The charge per 25 kilogrammes (55 lbs.) is 20 pf. up to 50 kilom. (31 M.), 50 pf. up to 300 kilom. (186 M.), and 1 ℳ beyond 300 kilomètres. Trunks should be at the station at least $^1/_4$ hr. before the train starts. Luggage once booked, the traveller need not enquire after it until he arrives

at his final destination, where it will be kept in safe custody (24 hrs. gratis), until he presents his ticket. When, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. Porters are entitled to a fee, fixed by tariff, for carrying luggage to or from the cab. At most stations there is a left-luggage office for small baggage, where a charge of 10 pf. per day is made for each package.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some passengers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the porters who handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus to minimize the evil as far as possible.

CIRCULAR TOUR TICKETS ('Zusammenstellbare Fahrschein-Hefte'; see the 'Reichs-Kursbuch', Sec. 733) for prolonged tours are not issued for distances under 600 kilometres (372½ M.); those for distances up to 3000 kilom. (1863 M.) are valid for 60 days, for 3000-5000 kilom. (3105 M.) for 90 days, and beyond that distance for 120 days. The journey can be broken without any formality at any of the stations. These tickets (issued in the form of books of coupons) must be ordered one day before the beginning of the journey on special forms to be obtained at the railway-stations or at the city offices of the railways. The rate of fare is the same as for ordinary tickets. The tickets are available by all trains, though an extra charge is made for the use of the international 'Luxuszüge' (marked 'L' in the time-tables; 1st cl. only).

Railway time throughout Germany is that of 'Mid-Europe', which is one hour in advance of Greenwich time.

IV. Motoring and Cycling Notes.

MOTOR CARS entering Germany are liable to a customs-duty, which varies according to weight, and is returned when the car quits the country. Members of a recognized automobile-club, however, may deposit the amount of the duty with it, in exchange for a document ('triptyque') which exempts them from customs formalities in Germany. The cars of foreign visitors must display a special sign obtainable at the frontier custom-houses (fee 5 ℳ), and their owners must take out an official permission ('Erlaubniskarte'; up to 90 days 50 ℳ). The home-licence and chauffeur's certificate must be countersigned by a German consul and should be carried. It is best, however, to procure from the authorities at home an international licence, valid for one year and holding good in all countries recognizing the international agreement of Oct. 11th, 1909. This must be revised at the first frontier custom-house, and the cars must then display at the back, besides the official plate of their country, another indicating their nationality (GB for Great Britain, US for America). The cars must be equipped with lamps, brakes, and horns. Persons under 18 years of age are not allowed

to drive automobiles or ride motor-bicycles. In populous districts the speed-limit is 9 M. (15 kil.) per hr. The rule of the road is to keep to the right in meeting, and to pass on the left in overtaking.

CYCLING is very prevalent in Germany, and the main roads are all good. In the part of Germany covered by the present volume excellent opportunities for cycling and motoring tours are afforded by Thuringia, the Harz, and the neighbourhood of Dresden. Some of the busier streets in towns are apt to be closed to the cyclist, and restrictions are often made on the use of the wheel in public parks. Adequate lamps, brakes, and bells (not whistles) are required by the authorities; and the police have the right to demand the exhibition of the cyclist's club-ticket or passport.

Cycles accompanied by their owners are admitted to Germany duty-free, but a charge of 8-10 ℳ is made on crated machines, if they look new. On the railways uncrated bicycles are carried as personal luggage when accompanied by the owner. On distances up to 100 kilometres (62 M.), however, the rider may take a bicycle-ticket ('Fahrradkarte'; 20 pf.); he must then himself take his wheel to and from the baggage-car, and must also transfer it from one train to the other, if carriages are changed *en route*. Motor-cycles, however, must pay the luggage-rate.

Among the best ROAD MAPS are those issued by *Ravenstein & Liebenow*, *Mittelbach* (both 1 : 800,000), and *L. Ravenstein* ('Führer für Rad- und Automobilfahrer'). The German volume of the Continental Road Book of the *Cyclists' Touring Club* will be found useful.

V. Plan of Tour.

The following sketch of the chief points of interest for a tour in North Germany is intended rather as a specimen list than as a complete catalogue. It might easily have been considerably extended.

To *Berlin*, the capital of the German Empire, a separate volume has been devoted (*Baedeker's Berlin*, 5th ed., 1912); but mention may be made here of its characteristic interest as the greatest purely modern city in Europe, as well as of its museums, which rank among the first in the world for importance and scientific arrangement, and of its fine public buildings and statues, ranging from the creations of Andreas Schlüter (Arsenal, Royal Schloss, Monument of the Great Elector), Schinkel (Königswache, Schauspielhaus, Schloss-Brücke, Old Museum), and Rauch (Statue of Frederick the Great), down to the imposing Reichstags-Gebäude (1884-94) and the new Cathedral (completed in 1902). The Berlin 'season' is in Jan. and Feb., when the court is in residence, but for tourists spring is more attractive. The great reviews of the guards take place in May and at the beginning of September. — *Potsdam*, with its wood-girt lakes and numerous royal palaces, also deserves a visit.

Hamburg and *Bremen* are the chief seats of German maritime trade. The former, with its magnificent harbour 60 M. above the mouth of the Elbe, is the most important commercial city in the world after London and New York. Its collections of modern art are noteworthy. Bremen, the port of which is *Bremerhaven*, at

the mouth of the Weser, 40 M. distant, retains more of the appearance of an inland town and has preserved more of its historical stamp than Hamburg. *Lübeck*, on the Baltic Sea, the third of the Free Cities of Germany, was the powerful head of the Hanseatic League (p. 148), but declined in importance when the discovery of America dislocated the previously existing trade-routes. Its imposing churches, its Rathaus, and its ancient gateways still testify to its mediæval greatness. The brick architecture of Lübeck was imitated in numerous towns in N. Germany. — *Kiel* is the chief naval harbour of Germany. — *Schwerin*, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, possesses a venerable brick cathedral, a fine modern palace, and a picture-gallery, rich in Dutch works.

Hanover, once the seat of the dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who ascended the British throne in 1714, is now essentially a handsome modern town, with varied industries. — *Brunswick* offers many points of interest to the art-lover. Burg Dankwarderode, recently restored, was a favourite abode of Henry the Lion (1139-95), the opponent of Emp. Frederick Barbarossa. The cathedral, founded about the same period, contains several contemporaneous works of art. The Gothic Rathaus, several Gothic churches, and numerous late-Gothic and Renaissance houses recall the prosperity of the town from the 13th to the 16th century. The ducal picture-gallery is especially strong in the Dutch School. — Several small towns in the Harz, the domain of the Saxon dukes who occupied the German imperial throne in the 10-11th cent., preserve works of art in the Romanesque style. Of these perhaps the chief is *Goslar*. — *Hildesheim* richly repays a visit. Under its art-loving bishops of the 11-12th cent. the town became one of the chief seats of Romanesque art in Germany. The fine churches of that period abound in remarkable contemporary bronze works. Hildesheim is distinguished also for its wealth of timber-architecture of the 16th century.

Westphalia is not so rich in works of art. But *Münster*, the provincial capital, contains a number of noteworthy churches, mostly in the Gothic style, a handsome Rathaus of the 14th cent., numerous picturesque old gabled houses, and aristocratic mansions ('Adelshöfe') in the baroque style. The W. portion of the province unites with the adjoining part of the Rhine province to form the most extensive industrial region in Germany. *Essen* is the seat of Krupp's Cast Steel Works (no admission); *Bochum* and *Dortmund* are centres of the coal and iron industry; *Solingen* has been noted for its steel goods since the middle ages; and textile manufactures flourish at *Elberfeld-Barmen*, *München-Gladbach*, and *Krefeld*.

For details concerning the Rhine districts we refer the traveller to *Baedeker's Handbook for the Rhine*.

The picture-gallery of *Cassel* is one of the most important of the collections that owe their origin to the art-loving German princes

of the 18th century. The Dutch masters are especially well represented, and a visit to Cassel is essential for the study of these artists, especially of Rembrandt and Frans Hals. The adjacent château of *Wilhelmshöhe* has an extensive wooded park and fine fountains.

Perhaps the most interesting points in Thuringia are *Eisenach* with the *Wartburg*, presenting an authentic picture of an early mediæval princely castle; and *Weimar*, the far-famed 'Dichter-Stadt', with its memorials of Goethe and Schiller. The beauty of German forests can hardly be better seen than at *Schwarzburg*.

Magdeburg, the chief town of the Prussian province of Saxony, is the leading beetroot sugar-market of Germany. Its mediæval prosperity is commemorated in the equestrian statue of Emp. Otho I. (1290) and in the Gothic cathedral.

Leipzig, the second city of the Kingdom of Saxony, is famous as the centre of the German publishing trade, as the possessor of one of the most ancient and important universities in Germany, and (more recently) as the seat of the supreme law-courts of the Empire. The buildings of the supreme courts rank among the most important of the modern public edifices of Germany. The famous Gewandhaus Concerts (in winter) are mentioned at p. 242.

Dresden, the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, is one of the favourite resorts of foreigners in Germany, and merits attention, not only on account of its art-treasures, but also for its situation and picturesque neighbourhood. During the reign of Augustus the Strong (1694-1733) it was one of the chief centres of German art; and the baroque and rococo buildings of that period lend the city its characteristic stamp to the present day. The Dresden school of sculpture rose to great brilliance in the 19th cent., in the hands of Rietschel (d. 1861), Hähnel (d. 1891), and their pupils. The picture-gallery is one of the finest in the world. It possesses important works of all schools, especially the Italian and Dutch; Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Rembrandt, and Jacob van Ruysdael are all here represented by world-famed masterpieces. The collections of weapons and porcelain in the Museum Johanneum, and those of goldsmith's work and gems in the Green Vault are also important. Attractive excursions may be made from Dresden to *Meissen*, with an ancient castle and the oldest porcelain factory in Europe (Dresden china), and to the *Saxon Switzerland*, the mountainous region on the Elbe, extending to the borders of Bohemia. — *Chemnitz*, in S. Saxony, is the centre of the Saxon textile industry; its woven goods compete with those of England.

Breslau, the chief town of Silesia, is another important commercial and industrial town, with a fine Rathaus dating from its zenith in the 14-15th centuries. The *Giant Mountains (Riesen-Gebirge)*, the crest of which separates Silesia from Bohemia, include the highest summit (Schneekoppe, 5260 ft.), in Northern Germany.

In the N.E. of Germany *Danzig*, the chief town of West Prussia, is of interest, both on account of its brick churches and of its secular buildings in the baroque style of the 16th and 17th centuries. Of the other interesting edifices in the province, most belong to the period during which the knights of the Teutonic Order conquered and held sway over the territories of the heathen Prussians (13-15th cent.). The castle of *Marienburg* is the noblest secular building of mediæval Germany. *Königsberg*, the capital of East Prussia, and *Stettin*, the capital of Pomerania, have little to offer the sightseer.

For the tourist on foot Northern Germany comprizes many attractive and picturesque districts, such as the *Saxon Switzerland*, the *Thuringian Forest*, the *Harz*, the *Giant Mountains*, and the island of *Rügen*. — The favourite sea-bathing resorts are *Heringsdorf* and *Misdroy* on the Baltic, the island of *Rügen*, the *East Frisian* and the *North Frisian Islands*, and *Heligoland*.

A visit to the chief points in Northern and Central Germany may be accomplished in about three weeks, as follows: *Berlin* and environs, 4-6 days. — *Lübeck*, 1 day. — *Hamburg*, 1½ day. — *Bremen*, ½-1 day. — *Hanover*, ½-1 day. — *Brunswick*, 1-1½ day. — *Hildesheim*, ½-1 day. — *Cassel*, 1 day. — *Eisenach*, the *Wartburg*, and *Weimar*, 1½ day. — *Leipzig*, ½-1 day. — *Dresden* and environs, 3-4 days. — Eastern Germany lies outside the range of the ordinary tourist. — For the Rhine, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

VI. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: room (including light and attendance) 3-5 *M.*, plain breakfast 1-1½ *M.*, dinner 3-5 *M.*, pension (*i.e.* board, lodging, and attendance) 7-10 *M.* In some of the most luxurious houses and for extra accommodation, the charges are considerably higher. When not otherwise indicated, R. (room) is used in this Handbook to include light and attendance. At the larger hotels the price of the table d'hôte is often raised when no wine is ordered. — Small gratuities are expected by the portier, boots ('Hausknecht'), chambermaid, and head-waiter ('Oberkellner'). The total amount of these may be reckoned at about 10 per cent of the bill.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken that the sanitary arrangements are in good order, including a strong flush of water, and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants.

VII. Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices.

Postal Rates. *Ordinary Letters* within Germany and Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 20 grammes ($^2/_3$ oz.) *prepaid;* for foreign countries 20 pf. (for the United States 10 pf., if sent by direct steamer), every addit. 20 gr. 10 pf. *Registered Letters* 20 pf. extra. Letters by *Town Post*, 5 pf. up to 250 grammes (9 oz.). — *Post Cards* 5 pf., for abroad 10 pf. Reply post-cards 10 pf., for abroad 20 pf. — *Printed Papers (Drucksachen)*, up to 50 gr. 3 pf., to 100 gr. 5 pf., to 250 gr. 10 pf.; for abroad 5 pf. per 50 grammes ($1^3/_4$ oz.).

Post Office Orders (Postanweisungen) within Germany, not exceeding 5 ℳ, 10 pf.; 100 ℳ, 20 pf.; 200 ℳ, 30 pf.; 400 ℳ, 40 pf.; 600 ℳ, 50 pf.; 800 ℳ, 60 pf.; for Austria-Hungary 10 pf. per 20 ℳ (minimum 20 pf.). The charges for post-office orders for foreign countries vary, and may be learned on application at any post-office (for the United Kingdom 20 pf. per 20 ℳ, for the United States 20 pf. per 40 ℳ).

Telegrams. The minimum charge for a telegram to Great Britain or Ireland is 80 pf., to any other European country 50 pf., subject to which conditions telegrams are charged at the following rates per word: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Luxembourg 5 pf.; Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland 10 pf.; France 12 pf.; Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Roumania, and Sweden 15 pf.; Greece 30 pf.; Turkey 40 pf.; other European countries 20 pf. Telegrams to the United States cost from 1 ℳ 5 to 1 ℳ 60 pf. per word. — Telegrams despatched and received within the same town are charged 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.). — Urgent telegrams, marked D (i. e. *dringend*), taking precedence of all others, pay thrice the above tariff.

Telephones. The urban service costs 10-20 pf. per 3 min., the inter-urban service from 20 pf. to 2 ℳ.

North German Art.

A Historical Sketch by *Professor Anton Springer.*

Though many of the towns described in this Handbook have been at different epochs the scene of a varied and important artistic activity, it is yet scarcely possible to speak of *North German Art* as an individual development. Not only is continuity of development wanting, but anything like a uniform cultivation of the different branches of art is also conspicuously absent. Painting, for example, has been neglected to a remarkable extent in comparison with its sister arts, and North Germany can boast few original pictures of importance. The art of this district is also much more recent than that of other parts of Germany. On the Rhine, and in all other parts of the country where the Roman power was established, important buildings were erected in the earliest centuries of our era, and artistic handicrafts, such as pottery and glass-making, reached a state of considerable perfection. Even the art of the Carlovingian period (9th cent.), which produced works of such excellence at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), the second Rome, and in the Bavarian-Alemannian region, scarcely affected Northern Germany at all. It was not till the time of the Saxon emperors (10-11th cent.) that art began to show some signs of active life in the ancestral possessions of the Othos, partly evoked by the emperors themselves and transmitted by individual princes and bishops into wider circles, extending from Westphalia to the Elbe. Our knowledge of the art of this period is, however, based more upon tradition than upon an actual inspection of the monuments themselves, and the scanty remains of buildings of the 10th and 11th centuries now extant (*e.g.* at Quedlinburg and Gernrode) are subjects for the antiquarian rather than for the ordinary student of art. The architectural remains of Lower Saxony dating from the 12th century are, however, more numerous, and are sufficient to prove that an independent and definite style of building had been developed there at a comparatively early period.

It is customary to apply the name of **Romanesque Style** to the architecture prevalent in the W. half of Christendom from the 10th century to the end of the 12th, or even (in Germany at last) till the 13th century, and we find the prototype of the churches then built in the early-Christian basilicas. The common object of the churches in different lands accounts for the similarity of their exteriors. But this similarity is by no means carried to the length of identity. The principal divisions demanded by the religious

services are common to all, but the detailed treatment of these parts varies very considerably. In all the space reserved for the congregation consists of a lofty and wide nave, flanked by two narrower and lower aisles, while the clergy and altar occupy a chancel or apse with a semicircular termination. In the larger churches these were supplemented by a transept, often wider than the nave, which gave a cruciform shape to the whole. The vestibule and the towers may also be regarded as constant features, though the latter vary in number and position.

Assuming, then, these necessary elements of the Romanesque style, we have now to consider the features specially characteristic of the LOWER SAXON ARCHITECTURE of the 11-12th centuries. In the first place we find no elaborate façade or richly adorned portico at the entrance. The W. end of the church consists of a lofty and plain projection flanked by towers and usually unbroken by either door or window. The ordinary entrance, especially in the case of monastic churches, was at the side and led from the cloisters or cloister-garth into the interior. The upper wall of the nave is generally supported by pillars instead of columns, though an arrangement of alternate columns and pillars is not unusual. This latter arrangement indeed is an important characteristic of lower Saxon architecture, and as it is not due to any structural necessity it must be referred to a sense of delight in rhythmical proportions, which finds additional expression in the decorations of the walls. Little or no attempt was made to produce buildings imposing through their mere mass or size, and structural skill developed but slowly. At first every part of the church, with the exception of the chancel and the crypt, was covered by a flat wooden ceiling; afterwards the aisles were also vaulted, but it was not till the 12th cent. that the vaulting of the nave became the rule. On the other hand a lively sense for the decoration of the various members of the building is noticeable at an early period. The simple cubical capitals of the columns in the earliest period soon give way to more varied shapes, elaborately adorned with foliage and carvings. The cornices, friezes, and hood-mouldings of the interior also show the prevalence of this early-developed and refined feeling for ornament, in which the buildings of lower Saxony are superior to all others on German soil. Neither the Rhenish churches, most of which are built of soft tufa, nor those of South Germany, in which the details are often singularly rude, can vie with them in this respect. Among the causes of this artistic development in North Germany may be mentioned the frequent residence of the emperors in that part of their realm, their immediate participation in the work of founding and maintaining churches, and the wealth placed at the disposal of pious founders by the rich mines of the Harz Mountains. *Quedlinburg* and *Merse-*

burg were intimately connected with Henry the Fowler, *Magdeburg* with Otho the Great, *Goslar* with Henry III. and Henry IV., and *Königslutter* with the Emp. Lothaire, while the importance of towns like *Hildesheim*, *Halberstadt*, and *Brunswick* was due to the same causes. The extant edifices of the 11th cent. are, of course, few in number, and those that have retained their original appearance still fewer. Alterations and additions were frequently undertaken in the following century and many of the old buildings were replaced by entirely new ones.

Among the most important Romanesque buildings in Lower Saxony and the adjoining Thuringia are the following: the Liebfrauen-Kirchen at *Magdeburg* and *Halberstadt;* the ruined church of *Paulinzella*, in which the arches are borne by columns; the church at *Wechselburg*, interesting for the uniformity of its design and execution; the vestibule of the cathedral of *Goslar*, the only remaining fragment of the edifice; the *Kaiserpfalz*, also at *Goslar*, the most important secular work of the 11th cent.; the *Wartburg*, the chief secular building of the 12th cent.; the convent-church of *Neuwerk;* the Benedictine abbey of *Königslutter;* and the two Cistercian churches of *Loccum*, near Minden, and *Riddagshausen*, near Brunswick, both of which belong to the 13th century. To the latest Romanesque period belong the nave and transept of the cathedral of *Naumburg*, with their pointed vaulting and rich articulation of pillars.

Even the cultivated traveller is, however, apt to leave the inspection of such isolated works to the professional enthusiast. Such towns as *Hildesheim* and *Brunswick* on the other hand, contain a wealth of architectural interest, that will not fail to delight even the layman and put him in touch with the artistic spirit of mediæval Germany. The numerous Romanesque churches and quaint timbered dwellings of both towns leave the imagination an easy task in realizing the everyday life of the old German burghers. Most of the timber buildings are, it is true, of recent construction; but it is well known that timber architecture is the most conservative of all and adheres most closely to the traditionary forms. The originator of the artistic activity displayed in Hildesheim was *Bishop Bernward*, who filled the episcopal office there from 993 to 1022. Several small objects of this period are preserved in the treasure-chambers of the *Cathedral* and *St. Magdalen's Church*. The bishop's principal creation, the *St. Michael's Church*, was restored in the 12th cent. after a fire, but retains its original appearance essentially unaltered. There are a transept and apse at each end of the nave, and no fewer than six towers lend beauty and variety to the exterior. This church, like the *Cathedral* and *St. Godehard's*, shows a mixture of columns and pillars in the interior, but the abbey-church in the suburb of

Moritzberg is a purely columnar basilica. While the buildings of Hildesheim thus afford us a good insight into the nature of the early-Romanesque style, those of BRUNSWICK, dating from the time of Henry the Lion, supply admirable examples of the skill in vaulting acquired at a later period. Pillars alone are here used in supporting the body of the church, but the varied form given to these, according as they merely bear the arcades or are connected with the vaulting, is a reminiscence of the former alternative system of pillar and column. The vaults are destitute of ribs and form square compartments in such a way that only each alternate pillar is a supporter of the vaulting arch. The churches themselves are all distinctly cruciform in plan and gain great dignity from the two lofty towers at the W. end. The leading examples are the *Cathedral* and the churches of *SS. Andrew*, *Martin*, and *Catharine*. The plastic ornamentation of the individual features is not as a rule so elaborate as at Hildesheim, but there are nevertheless several fine sculptured portals.

Though, as has been said above, the art of PAINTING was comparatively little developed in N. Germany, it must not be supposed that it was altogether neglected in the districts we have been considering. No traces remain of the battle-scenes that Henry the Fowler is reported to have had painted in his palace at *Merseburg;* but the painted wooden ceiling in *St. Michael's* at *Hildesheim*, the extensive series of mural paintings in the *Cathedral* of *Brunswick*, those of the *Neuwerker-Kirche* at *Goslar* and the *Liebfrauen-Kirche* at *Halberstadt*, and the relics of coloured decorations in the *Westphalian Churches* all seem to point to a considerable amount of practice in the use of the brush. It is now, of course, impossible to judge of the colouring of these works, but both the drawing and the composition reveal no ordinary degree of skill.

In the department of SCULPTURE, however, Lower Saxony can boast of much more important productions even in the early part of the middle ages. The energy with which mining was carried on could not fail to have a great effect in developing the arts of metal-founding and metal-working in all their branches. *Hildesheim* contains several monuments in cast metal reaching as far back as the episcopate of Bernward, and among the treasures of art in *Brunswick* are the Lion in the Burg-Platz, the seven-branched candelabra and the altar of the Duchess Matilda in the cathedral, and several other works in bronze, all dating from the time of Henry the Lion. The art of sculpture in stone did not lag behind, and by the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th cent. it attained a pitch of excellence superior to that in any other part of Germany. A significant fact is the frequent use of the easily-worked stucco instead of stone, a proof of the early desire to remove all merely material hindrances to the attainment of a high

artistic ideal. Stucco reliefs are found, for example, in *St. Michael's Church* at *Hildesheim* and the *Liebfrauen-Kirche* at *Halberstadt*. Among the finest sculptures in stone are reckoned the portal of the *Cathedral* at *Paderborn* and the statues in the vestibule of *Münster Cathedral*, both in Westphalia; in Lower Saxony the *Tomb of Henry the Lion and his Wife* in *Brunswick Cathedral* (early 13th cent.), and the *Monument of Otho I.*, one of the earliest equestrian statues in mediæval art, and the W. portal of the *Cathedral* at *Magdeburg;* and in Upper Saxony the works that adorn the pulpit at *Wechselburg* and the *Goldene Pforte* at *Freiberg* in the Erzgebirge. The painted wooden group of the Crucifixion above the altar at *Wechselburg* may be mentioned also. The zenith of late-Romanesque sculpture in Germany was reached in the sculptures in *Naumburg Cathedral*, the finest being the statues of the princes beside the choir-screen, which are distinguished by their lifelike and dignified appearance. Strictly speaking, these works fall outside the sphere of Lower Saxon art. But we shall not be far wrong if we assume that there was an art-movement from Lower Saxony towards the E. and S., and that the sculpture of Upper Saxony also had its foundations in N. Germany.

The German coast-districts make their *début* in art at a later period than the towns between the Harz and the Elbe. They occupy, however, an equally important position in the history of art on account of the remarkable development of their Brick Architecture. The first churches here were usually made of wood, sometimes of blocks of granite; and the novel material brought in its train novel forms and deviations from the traditional style. The builders had to renounce a sharply defined profile in the individual members, as well as elaborate ornamentation with the chisel. The angular replaces the round, the slender column gives way to the pillar, the rounded corners of the old capitals are bevelled off. The larger surfaces are not relieved by projecting and receding members, but by moulded bricks, which are combined in various patterns and often in varied colours. The buildings in this 'Baltic Style' are by no means deficient in size or stateliness, as bricks are admirably adapted for vaulting large spaces, while their lightness makes it easy to attain a great height. At the same time it cannot be denied that the unrelieved outline often gives a heavy and even characterless appearance to the whole.

This brick architecture was introduced into Lower Saxony from Lombardy and moved with the German colonists into Scandinavia and Russia. Romanesque architecture in brick may be studied to greatest advantage in the Mark of Brandenburg, the towns of which began to obtain some importance in the 12th century. Besides the *Cathedral* and *Nicolai-Kirche* at *Brandenburg*,

we may instance the *Cistercian Church* at *Dobrilugk* and the *Premonstratensian Church* at *Jerichow*, foundations of the two monastic orders which did such good service in opening up the North of Germany to civilization. Parts of the naves of *Lübeck* and *Ratzeburg Cathedrals*, which were erected under the influence of the buildings of Brunswick, also date from the 12th century.

The golden era of brick architecture, however, begins with the centuries which are generally known in the history of art as the **Gothic Period.** But the Gothic style of the brick buildings of North Germany is something very different from the 'Cathedral Gothic' which found its way in the course of the 13th cent. from France to the Rhine and thence to Central and Southern Germany, marking its course by a long series of imposing ecclesiastical edifices. The essence of French Gothic lies, as is well known, in its system of buttresses. The vaulting is not borne by the pillars of the nave alone, its outward thrust is counteracted by plain and flying buttresses. The solidity and unity of the exterior are lost in a multiplicity of detail. The building is, as it were, conceived as a mighty scaffolding of individual members all closely connected with each other. The intervening wall-spaces are considered, and in respect of ornamentation are treated, not as structural parts of the building but simply as a means of filling up the gaps in the frame-work. Even in the decorations the same idea is predominant. The tracery and mouldings of the windows and walls, the perforated surfaces are all in harmony with this peculiar constructive theory.

This style of Gothic does not occur in North Germany except sporadically, and as a rule only when favoured by external influences. The cathedrals of Magdeburg and Halberstadt may be adduced as examples. For buildings in brick this style of architecture was obviously not suitable; and it would also seem that it did not appeal to the practical common sense of the North German people, who wished to build for immediate use rather than for illimitable duration. The use of bricks as building material was as antagonistic to the employment of buttresses as it was favourable to vaulting. In brick buildings it is impossible wholly to renounce the appearance of solidity and mass, and difficult to relieve the surfaces of walls by pillars and other details. The airy pinnacle and aspiring turret, the delicate ornamentation of open tracery are alien to the spirit of brick architecture, which has to content itself with an imitation of tracery in coloured bricks and with the arch-mouldings of the Romanesque style. Altogether the contrast between the Romanesque and Gothic style is by no means so sharp here as elsewhere. The pointed arch, for instance, had naturalized itself long before the use of buttresses came into vogue.

When we speak here of a transition style, we must remember that it is not a transition to the ordinary Gothic architecture but merely to *that* peculiar variety of it developed on the Baltic coasts. A large proportion of the churches are so-called '*Hallenkirchen*', *i.e.* churches resembling halls. In these the traditionary disproportion between the nave and the aisles disappears, the latter being made as high and almost as wide as the former. This form of church is already met with in isolated examples in the 12th cent. and beyond the confines of the brick style of architecture, but it finds by far its most general adoption in the Gothic period and in the North of Germany. The degradation of the choir goes hand in hand with the development of this style of church. While the choir of a Franco-German Gothic building spreads out like a fan with its ambulatory and radiating chapels, the Hallenkirche terminates most congenially in a straight gable-wall. The pillars of the nave also become simplified and are *often* square or octagonal; at a later period they *not infrequently* merge in the ribs of the vaulting with*out a capital* to mark where the pillar ends and the vaulting begins. It is palpable that the architects do not consider it part of their function to promote the ornamental enrichment of the interior by a delicate and elaborate system of architectural articulation; they leave the internal decoration to consist of the altars, wood-carvings, metal-work, and the like. The exterior of the church makes no attempt to hide the unassuming nature of the design, or the simple massiveness of the frame-work; but the appearance of rudeness and heaviness was avoided by the rich ornamentation of the gables and by a free use of coloured decorations. Glazed and coloured tiles, arranged in stripes and patterns, enliven the wall-surfaces and feast the eye in the portals and gables.

The critic, however, must not do the North German buildings the injustice of comparing them with the vast cathedrals of the West, such as those of Cologne and Strassburg. The latter represent an entirely different school of art and are rooted in an entirely different conception of life. The power and charm of the brick buildings of North Germany — the territory of the Hanseatic League and the Teutonic Order — lie in their expression of well-considered strength, in their cheerful solidity, in their clear and definite intention. The purpose is never obscured, the essential never disguised by a mass of details. Here we may speak with justice of a national German architecture, in a sense which does not apply to the buildings of South Germany. Amid the general similarity of these brick buildings we can moreover distinguish several groups, defined by difference of style as well as by geographical position.

The large *Marien-Kirche* at Lübeck, erected in the latter half of the 13th cent., adheres to the model of the great French

cathedrals, and this may partly be accounted for by the jealousy of the bishop's cathedral felt by the merchants of Lübeck and their ambition to produce a church that would throw it into the shade. The nave towers high above the aisles; the termination of the choir is octagonal and it possesses an ambulatory and radiating chapels. This celebrated church was the model for the *Cistercian Church* at *Doberan*, the *Schwerin Cathedral*, the *Marien-Kirche* at *Rostock*, the *Marien-Kirche* at *Stralsund*, and many others.

Some of the *Churches* of *Breslau* (*e.g.* St. Elizabeth's), though quite outside the influence of the Lübeck building, show the same tendency to exalt the nave at the expense of the aisles. The 14th century was the golden age of architecture in SILESIA, particularly in Breslau, and numerous important structures of this period testify to the fact. The different stages of development and varieties of style may here be studied with great convenience, for brick and freestone buildings, cruciform churches and 'Hallenkirchen', the simplest and the most complicated systems of vaulting are all found here side by side. It is a subject for regret that so few students of art bend their steps to the capital of Silesia.

Another group of Gothic buildings meets us in the MARK OF BRANDENBURG. Of these the two conventual churches of *Lehnin* and *Chorin*, the latter now a ruin, the names of which occur so often in the history of Brandenburg, must first be mentioned. It must not, however, be therefore supposed that Brandenburg differs from the other districts of North Germany in the prominence of its monastic buildings. The part played by religious establishments in the encouragement of mediæval art cannot be lightly spoken of, but when a fuller and freer artistic life began in these northern regions, the power and influence of the great monastic orders were already on the wane. The preaching and mendicant friars were still active and influential, but they had neither the means nor the desire to raise structures of monumental importance. The great majority of the Gothic churches of North Germany, and nearly all the most important ones, are town and parochial churches, founded by the citizens and standing in the closest connection with the civic community; and there is no doubt that this civil origin exercised a great influence upon their form and style. It explains, for instance, the modest dimensions of the choir, as it was not necessary to find room for a large number of clergy. The desire of the rich burgher to perpetuate his name accounts for the extraordinary number of private chapels in the town churches. These were often formed by continuing the buttresses through the wall into the interior and occupying the spaces thus indicated between them. The singular mixture of boldness and sobriety, exemplified in the loftiness of the nave and towers on the one hand and the sparing use of superfluous architectonic ornaments on the other, as well as the prefer-

ence shown for the spacious, the airy, and the perspicuous, may also be ascribed to the dominant tendencies of the civic mind. It has long since been observed that the contrast between sacred and profane buildings is by no means so marked in North Germany as in most other countries.

Among the brick buildings of the Mark a prominent place is taken by the *Church of St. Catharine* in the town of *Brandenburg*. It is a 'Hallenkirche', and the decoration of the exterior shows the utmost richness attainable by the use of polychrome painting and coloured tiles. The buttresses, embellished with pointed gables, rosettes, and perforated work, are farther adorned with alternate bands of red and dark-green tiles. The art of sculpture was also freely laid under requisition for the adornment of the edifice, and more than 100 niches were made in the buttresses and filled with statues in terracotta. Among the other churches of the Mark in which a similar style of ornamentation is used may be mentioned the *Marien-Kirche at Prenzlau* and the *Cathedral* and the *Marien-Kirche* at *Stendal*.

Turning our eyes now to the extreme North, we find that while several churches (such as those dedicated to *St. Nicholas* at *Lüneburg* and *Stralsund*, as well as some in Mecklenburg) are evidently imitations of the proud Marien-Kirche at Lübeck, yet on the whole the form with nave and aisles of equal height is predominant, especially towards the E. and in the later periods. In such churches as the *Marien-Kirche* at *Danzig*, the *Jacobi-Kirche* at *Stettin*, and the *Marien-Kirche* at *Colberg*, what strikes us most is their huge proportions. These are due not to an empty striving after mere size, but to the necessity of providing accommodation for the large parishes of populous towns. In architectonic decoration the churches of the Baltic Towns do not vie with those of Brandenburg. The lover of art will, however, find ample satisfaction in the fine brasses that cover the tombs (the best in the cathedral of *Lübeck*, the Nicolai-Kirche of *Stralsund*, and the cathedral of *Schwerin*) and in the carved wooden altars, which are most frequent in Pomerania.

The latest variety of North-German brick buildings was developed in the territories of the Teutonic Order. Tradition and the nature of the material here caused the elaborate external decoration to sink into a subsidiary place, while a plain, massive, and severe exterior was encouraged by the fact that the churches generally formed part of the fortified posts of the knights. The only church of the Order that displays any great attempt at external embellishment is the picturesquely situated *Cathedral* of *Frauenburg*, which is also distinguished by the possession of a vestibule lavishly adorned with coloured tiles. The interiors of the churches, most of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are also simple and the pillars

and piers are clumsy. The ceilings, however, often consist of elaborate net-work or fan-vaulting, formed by an increase in the number of ribs and showing not only great technical confidence but also delight in a rich play of lines. The effect of this vaulting is enhanced by the contrast with the plainness of the rest of the edifice. It is not, however, the churches that first engage our attention in the lands of the Teutonic knights; it is in the castles or palaces that the æsthetic feeling of the Order finds its most characteristic expression. Just as the members of the Order combined the characters of knight and monk, so did their palaces partake of the double character of fortress and monastery. As in conventual establishments, the buildings are grouped round a quadrangular court, surrounded by arcades, but the strong walls and towers, the moats, the turrets, and other apparatus of defence betoken military purposes, while the splendid architectonic decoration suggests the interior of a nobleman's residence.

The Order had strongholds of this kind at *Heilsberg*, *Marienwerder*, *Königsberg* (rebuilt), *Rössel*, and many other places, but the most imposing of all was the *Marienburg*. The international relations of the Order suggest that we should find traces of foreign influence in their edifices. It is indeed not improbable that the huge mosaic relief of the Madonna on the outside of the church at the Marienburg was executed by a Venetian master, and there is a similar work in the portal of the cathedral at Marienwerder. It is more difficult to guess at the original source of the fan-tracery vaulting in the 'Remter' of the Marienburg. The 'Briefkapelle' of the Marien-Kirche at Lübeck has vaulting of similar construction and earlier date. It is possible that the elaborate net and star vaulting of England also had some influence upon the builders of North Germany, where alone a similar system of vaulting has been developed, but this is a question that still awaits investigation.

If the castles of E. and W. Prussia reflect the might and character of the Teutonic Order, no less do the *Town Houses* and *Town Gates* bear witness to the substantial prosperity of the North German towns. The brick buildings of the Hanseatic towns cannot, of course, vie with the hôtels-de-ville of Belgium, and even the town halls of solid stone, such as those of *Brunswick* and *Münster*, are inferior both in size and ornamentation to their Belgian prototypes, while the variety of outline afforded by the soaring clock-towers *(beffrois)* is entirely wanting. The two distinguishing characteristics of the secular buildings of brick are the lofty gables, rising high above the roof and often erected merely as ornaments, and the polychrome decoration. As examples may be mentioned the town-houses of *Lübeck*, *Bremen*, *Hanover*, *Brandenburg*, *Stargard*, and *Tangermünde*. The *Holsten-Tor*

at *Lübeck* is esteemed the most important of the old town-gates, which were invariably flanked with towers, and there are similar gates at *Wismar*, *Stendal*, *Tangermünde*, *Brandenburg*, and a few other places. There is also no lack of tasteful private houses in brick *(Greifswald, Stralsund, Wismar)* and in the timbered style *(Brunswick, Halberstadt, Hanover)*, but the period of the Renaissance was the golden age of secular buildings, whether civic or palatial.

The name and idea of a **German Renaissance** have only of late years become familiar in Germany itself and are scarcely known at all beyond its bounds. The term is used to comprehend all the creations of German art between about 1520 and 1640, especially those in the domains of architecture and the industrial arts. In regard to painting the name is somewhat less strictly limited, and even Dürer and the younger Holbein are ranked among the masters of the German Renaissance. Formerly critics were satisfied with the phrase 'Old German Style' and drew no sharp line of demarcation between these neglected later works and the products of the middle ages proper. Nuremberg, for example, long enjoyed the reputation of being the model of a mediæval town, whereas, as a matter of fact, it owes its distinguishing character to the Renaissance. The old view, however, was not wholly in the wrong. For though the Italian Renaissance exercised great influence upon German art from the 16th century onwards, it is also true that the connection with the inherited native style was never wholly severed and that many elements of the Gothic manner of building were adhered to during the period of the Renaissance.

The development of the German Renaissance took place somewhat as follows. As early as the beginning of the 16th century German designers, painters, and engravers became alive to the beauty of the decorative works of Italy, especially of Northern Italy, and copied columns, pilasters, friezes, and mouldings used by Italian architects. Renaissance tendencies were also stimulated by the increasing interest in the material side of life inspired in the races of the North by classical antiquity, and by the theoretic studies of size and proportion which German artists delighted to pursue. The sculptors and metal-workers gradually followed suit, and the forms of the Renaissance became familiar in bronze gratings, sepulchral monuments, and small plastic decorative works of all kinds. An early example is the *Memorial Brass of Gothard Wigerinck* in the Marien-Kirche at Lübeck, cast soon after 1518. Architecture itself at last also yielded to the new fashion. The kernel of the buildings, their articulation, and their ground-plans remained, however, unchanged. The tall and narrow gable still characterized the private house;

the arrangement of the château, the grouping of the dwelling-rooms, recalls in many respects the mediæval castle. The influence of the new style was mainly confined to the ornamental details of the design, such as the cornices, friezes, pillars, and columns. Particular parts of the building, such as the portals and bay-windows, were strongly emphasized in order to display the architect's knowledge of the fashionable Italian art. The typical Italian palace, with its façade looking as if cast in a mould and with its strict harmony of proportion between the different stories and the individual details, was seldom reproduced on German soil, and when met with may be referred to direct Italian influence. It was not till about the beginning of the 17th century, when German architects had begun to prosecute their studies in Italy, that the Italian palatial style became at all familiar in Germany. The peculiar character of the German Renaissance will, perhaps, be most justly appreciated, if we mark the following distinction between it and the Italian style of building. In Italy the chief weight is laid on the design; the harmonious disposition of spaces and surfaces is striven after as the highest aim, and regularity may be called the predominant feature of Italian structures. In German buildings the connection of the individual members is often entirely extrinsic, and unity of design entirely wanting. On the other hand the execution of the details delights by its thoroughness and variety of form and makes us forget the disjointed multiplicity of the design. It is quite in harmony with this distinction that the main charm of the buildings of the German Renaissance is found in the internal decorations of the rooms, and that it was the interest in old German furniture and domestic ornaments that formed the stepping-stone to the revival of a taste for German Renaissance architecture.

In the period of the Renaissance Germany appears as a land open to influences of the most varied kinds. While the Italian style invaded it from the south and penetrated as far as Saxony and Silesia, the influence of French and Flemish works made itself equally evident in the west. This fact of itself proves that it is impossible to speak of a uniform German Renaissance, since different parts of the country received their artistic impress from entirely different quarters. In addition to this, moreover, the Renaissance itself assumed different forms according to the style prevalent in the various territories it affected, while the mere material used, whether marble or stone or brick, was by no means without influence in determining the limits imposed upon the new style. The use of columns, for example, is much more common in the districts where hewn stone is employed than in those where brick buildings are the rule. On the whole North Germany, and particularly the domain of brick architecture, may claim to have developed the

Renaissance more consistently than other parts of the country, to have broken less abruptly with the past, to have adopted fewer utterly foreign elements, and to form the truest expression of a national taste in architecture. In the domain of ecclesiastical architecture the German Renaissance has naturally few proofs of its activity to show. Here much more exclusively than in princely or civic buildings its task was confined to rearrangements of interiors. Monuments, stalls, and altar utensils are the most important examples of Renaissance art in the churches. In *Palaces* and *Châteaux* the North of Germany is poorer than Silesia and Saxony. In Saxony mention must be made of the palace at *Torgau*, with its magnificent staircase, and the *Royal Palace* at *Dresden*, erected mainly by *Kaspar Voigt* under the superintendence of *Hans von Dehn-Rotfelser*. A short excursion from Dresden enables us to compare this structure of the Renaissance with the earlier Gothic castle of *Meissen*. In Silesia the handsome châteaux at *Brieg* (begun in 1544) and *Liegnitz* take the first place. We must, however, remember that these edifices were mainly erected by foreign architects and must therefore be regarded rather as examples of the far-reaching Italian style than as creations of Teutonic art. The foremost place among the secular buildings of the period in the Baltic lands is due to the *Fürstenhof* at *Wismar*. The newer wing dates from the second half of the 16th century, and the decorations on its exterior face are held to be in a different style from those turned towards the inner court. A similar effective combination of stone and brick, borrowed from Dutch models, appears in other parts of North Germany, but the terracotta friezes and medallions of Wismar are unrivalled.

The whole tenor of the history of North Germany makes us turn naturally to the MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS as the choicest results of the Renaissance as well as of the Gothic period, in this part of the world. And our expectations are fully realized. The Renaissance may be more picturesque and show greater variety in South and West Germany, but in the North it appears in such solid array that, until quite lately, whole rows of streets and whole quarters of the town showed an unbroken series of Renaissance façades. Among civic buildings the palm must be given to the *Rathaus* of *Lübeck*. A colonnade, supported by polygonal pillars, has been placed in front of the building. The arches are slightly flattened, a not unusual feature in Renaissance buildings. The double windows are separated by pilasters, alternately ending in an Ionic capital and in a herma, and three handsome gables, flanked with volutes and small obelisks, surmount the whole. The handsome flight of steps ascending from the street is supported by four pillars, and each of the square stones of which it consists is adorned with stellar ornamentation. The internal arrangements of some of the rooms

are also most interesting, and the wooden panelling and marble chimney-piece of the 'Kriegsstube' are excellent examples of the success with which the artistic handicrafts were then plied. A new colonnaded vestibule, with Gothic vaulting but Doric columns, was added in the late-Renaissance period to the *Rathaus* of *Bremen*. Above the vestibule is a balcony enclosed by an artistic balustrade and interrupted in the middle by a lofty gable. The plastic decorations skilfully conceal the lack of proportion in the outline. Other town-houses of architectural significance are those at *Paderborn*, *Lüneburg*, *Emden*, *Danzig*, *Brieg*, and *Neisse*. With these may be coupled the arsenals of *Danzig* and *Lübeck*, the warehouses of *Bremen*, and the guild-houses of *Brunswick*.

It is, of course, useless to attempt a catalogue of the interesting PRIVATE HOUSES, and even a detailed description could convey no adequate conception of their singularly homelike charms. It is often only a single feature, such as a bow-window or an elaborate doorway, a tasteful frieze or an ornamented gable, that delights the eye of the connoisseur. The lighting and surroundings enhance the effect, a historical interest is added to the æsthetic, and the glamour of the past is shed on the realities of the present. A walk through the streets of a North German town is indeed a feast of varied and permanent enjoyment for the traveller of refined taste in art. The *Merchant Princes of Danzig*, redeemed from provincialism and incited to luxury and display by their far-reaching commercial relations, expended a special amount of attention on the internal comfort and external embellishment of their houses. They selected the most costly kinds of building stone, such as were seldom used for ecclesiastical edifices, and took care that the pilasters between the windows, the spaces between the different stories, and the balustrades in front of the gable were all profusely adorned with reliefs cut in the stone and reproducing the antique models of capital and friezes. It almost seems as if these luxury-loving merchants had been affected by the light and splendour-loving character of their Slavonic neighbours, whose partiality for the Renaissance style is marked. One peculiar feature in these houses, significant of the easy comfortable life enjoyed by their inmates, is the so-called 'Beischläge', or raised landings surrounded with balustrades, in which the family could sit aloof from the tumult of the street but yet in sight of all that was going on and within easy reach of neighbourly intercourse. The private dwellings of Lübeck and the other western Hanseatic towns are much soberer and less pretentious. Their solid magnificence is reserved for the interior (*e.g.* the house of the *Kaufleute Compagnie* at Lübeck), while the brick façades, apart from the doorways, are perfectly simple and invariably surmounted with the traditional corbie-stepped gable. The inland towns of Lower Saxony, at a distance from the main arteries of modern traffic, have been

more conservative in domestic architecture as in manners and customs.

TIMBER ARCHITECTURE is found at its best in the towns last referred to. The construction is intimately connected with that of the Gothic period, almost the only marked differences being a diminution of the upper stories and a free use of Renaissance ornaments (masks, consoles, volutes, shells, fans, stars, etc.). In these buildings the frame or skeleton consists of wooden beams and posts while the intervening spaces are filled up with clay or brick-work. The main uprights stand upon wooden sills or horizontal beams and are connected by tie-beams and stiffened by shorter cross or diagonal ties. The blank wall-spaces afforded ample opportunity for ornamentation, and the ends of the tie-beams, the braces, the sills, and other parts of the wooden frame-work were freely enriched with carvings. The good examples of timber architecture in North Germany are too many to enumerate. Among the most important of the earlier period are the *Rathaus* of *Wernigerode*, the *Ratskeller* of *Halberstadt*, and the *Alte Wage* of *Brunswick*. To the Renaissance period proper belong a great number of interesting structures at *Halberstadt*, *Goslar*, *Brunswick*, *Hanover*, *Hameln*, *Celle*, *Höxter*, *Stolberg*, and *Hildesheim*. The *Knochenhauer Amtshaus* at *Hildesheim*, dating from 1529, is a veritable gem of timber architecture. Above the five stories of the building proper rises a lofty roof, itself containing several other stories. The façade is covered with figures and other ornamentation, in which painting and wood-carving vie with each other. Here and there a few motives are visible that would be more allowable in a Gothic building (such as the frieze of oak-leaves), but on the whole the designs of the 'putti', the garlands, the small columns for candelabra, and the doorway evince a clear conception of the Renaissance ideal and an astonishing liveliness of fancy. The figures are treated with a good deal of humour, a characteristic which we find frequently recurring in the paintings and mottoes so freely used in the timber buildings of Lower Saxony.

The prominent place assigned to WOOD CARVING in the timber style of architecture gave a great momentum to the development of this art, which is always a natural growth in Alpine and coast districts. Shepherds and sailors alike find occupation and amusement for the idle months of winter in carving objects in wood. Among the numerous wood-carvers thus created by opportunity there must of course be some whose talents enable them to advance to higher work than the making of toys and pipes. A stroll through the *Thaulow Museum* in *Kiel* or the *Museum of Industrial Art* in *Flensburg* is enough to show what astonishing results in artistic cabinet-making can be produced even in a limited district like Holstein. The finest specimen of what may be called monumental

wood-carving is the Altar of the Passion in the cathedral of *Schleswig*, executed by *Hans Brüggemann* in 1521 after compositions by Albrecht Dürer.

The art of WORKING IN METAL, particularly in brass, was also zealously cultivated, and the candelabra, cups, flagons, plates, and grilles of cast or hammered and embossed metal found in the old Hanseatic towns prove how conspicuous a place was taken by objects of this kind in the domestic and ecclesiastical interiors of the period. For the productions of the GOLDSMITH'S ART North Germany seems to have looked to Augsburg and Nuremberg, which were at this time among the most important centres of this art in Europe.

The most important PAINTINGS were also as a rule imported from other districts, particularly from the Netherlands, a land connected with North Germany by numerous ties of kinship and intercourse. It was, it is true, merely a happy accident that brought *Memling's Last Judgement* to *Danzig*, but the *Altar-piece of the Crucifixion* in the *Cathedral* of *Lübeck*, also from Memling's studio and dated 1491, seems to have been executed at the express commission of a Lübeck citizen. This picture, which, however, is unequal in execution, is one of the most elaborate works of the early Netherlandish school. North German painting in the 15th and 16th cent. attained an independent development in Westphalia only, which boasts three important artists in *Conrad of Soest* (ca. 1400), the *Meister von Liesborn* (ca. 1465; the 'German Fra Angelico'), and *Ludger tom Ring the Elder* (1496-1547). Lower Saxony lagged almost wholly behind; *Johann Rap-Hon* of Eimbeck (d. 1528; chief work at Halberstadt), its one artist of eminence, was prevented by his isolation from reaching a full maturity. The Wittenberg School, founded in S. Germany by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1553), owes its still undiminished popularity more to its close connection with the champions of the Reformation than to its intrinsic merits.

In the 17th cent., painting in N. Germany was entirely dependent on the Dutch Schools. Many Dutch painters here found a cordial reception and ample occupation, while the leading North German artists studied in Amsterdam. Among the latter may be mentioned *Jürgen Ovens* (1623-78), a native of Tönning in Schleswig and pupil of Rembrandt, some of whose altar-pieces are still preserved in the cathedral of Schleswig, and *Chr. Paudiss* (ca. 1618-67), another pupil of Rembrandt. We know also that some of the painters of Hamburg, which began to attain great wealth and commercial importance in the 17th century, formed themselves more or less upon the model of the Dutch school; among others *J. Matth. Weyer* (d. 1690), battle-painter, and *Matthias Scheits* (ca. 1640-1700), the latter a pupil of Wouverman. Works by

Michael Willmann (1629-1706) of Königsberg, a pupil of J. Backer, are abundant in Silesia. *Andr. Stech* (d. 1697) is copiously represented in Danzig. The miserable political condition of Germany in the 16th century will go far to account for the fact that this admiration of the Flemish and Dutch masters excited few attempts to follow their example by independent production. The industrial arts, however, were still actively practised, and in their own sphere afford a complete view of the transition from the Renaissance to the Baroque style.

The stylistic peculiarities of **Baroque Art** are not always easily distinguishable from those of the German Renaissance. The column in the latter, for example, still preserves its antique capital and as a rule it is also fluted. It generally stands, however, on a high base, the middle of which is adorned with a mask. The lowest part of the shaft is often encircled by a band of reliefs, resembling a metal ring, and it often assumes a curved or swelling form, especially when used as the support of a balcony. The piers often consist of 'rustica' masonry and diminish in width towards the top. Their edges are sometimes raised so as to form a kind of frame, the flat surface within being decorated with branching vines. The keystones of the arches are often emphasized by a carved head or console. The sides of the gables do not always meet at the top, but break off short and leave the intervening space to be filled with a pyramid or some similar figure. The favourite ornaments are foliage and band-mouldings, the latter often represented as rolled up or intertwined. The ornaments constantly recall the work of the metal-founder, the carpenter, or similar artificers. When we try, however, to determine the exact difference between the forms of the German Renaissance and those of the Baroque style of the 17th century, we soon find that the two often insensibly merge into each other and that it is consequently impossible to draw a clear line of demarcation. Among the main characteristics of the Baroque style may be instanced its exaggeration and overloading, its partiality for flowing and crooked lines, its sharp contrasts, its striving after effects of light and shade. Similar tendencies, however, are observable in the 16th century. Columns, for example, supporting garlands of fruit, and curving gables are forms common to both styles. Perhaps the difference may be placed in a clearer light if we consider that while the germ of the powerful forms of the Baroque style already existed in the Renaissance period, we still find many echoes of the Gothic style in the latter, whereas the Baroque style is entirely based on ancient art.

A new artistic era for North Germany opens towards the end of the 17th century in the building activity displayed in the capital of the vigorous and pushing state of Prussia. Berlin now first wins a place in the history of art. This remarkable and rapid ad-

vance may be linked with the names of two architects, *Johann Arnold Nehring* (d. 1695) and *Andreas Schlüter* (1664-1714), and of two buildings, the *Arsenal* and the *Old Palace*. A characteristic feature of the movement was the fact that sculpture advanced *pari passu* with architecture, drawing its subjects mainly from the heroic myths or from idealizations of warfare. The trophies and the masks of dying warriors at the Arsenal, and the bronze statue of the Great Elector stand like symbols at the door of Berlin's artistic development and indicate the direction in which its future plastic triumphs were to be won. There was an interval of but a few years between the erection of the palace at Berlin and that of the *Zwinger* at DRESDEN, its only possible rival for the first place among the architectural creations of the century. No other building of the period in Germany can be compared with the works of *Schlüter* and *Pöppelmann* (1667-1736). The two great edifices also resemble each other in the fragmentary execution of their original designs. In the plans themselves, however, lay an essential difference. Schlüter's ideal was a magnificent Roman forum, Pöppelmann aimed at the creation of a 'show palace', in which the pomps and pleasures of a luxurious court might find an adequate reflection. The impressions produced by the two buildings are thus markedly unlike. In Schlüter's work we recognize solid, somewhat heavy magnificence; in Pöppelmann's Zwinger, despite its splendour, the prevailing idea is that of careless pleasure, a revelation of the delights of the private life of kings.

The contrast between the artistic tendencies of the two towns at the beginning of the 18th century goes still farther. In Berlin monumental sculpture attains a most promising stage; Dresden at once calls up the idea of **Rococo Art** and porcelain. Böttger's discovery not only infused new life into the art of ornamenting vases and pottery, but for a time, so long as the sculptor *Kändler* modelled at Meissen, seemed to be on the point of entering the domain of pure art and of being applied to monumental sculpture. No advance, however, was made on the first attempts. The small world of the Rococo style found its fitting incorporation in the charming little figures of Dresden china; with the close of the Rococo period the art of modelling in porcelain lost its artistic importance and the real roots of its life.

A single glance at the architectural activity of Berlin and Dresden is enough to dissipate the current view of the artistic poverty of the 18th century. In addition to this, however, most of the German COLLECTIONS and GALLERIES were either founded or greatly extended in the same period. Even in the 16th century German princes possessed 'Cabinets of Art', in which curiosities and objects of natural history lay in peaceful union with small ob-

jects of art, paintings (chiefly portraits), and a few plastic works. In several collections the contents of the cabinets of arts which formed their nucleus are still distinguishable. At *Brunswick* a 'Cabinet *of* Art and Natural History', in the old sense of the term, was established by Duke Charles I. as late as 1755; and from this, towards the close of the century, was evolved the Ducal Museum. Travel and residence in foreign countries, and above all the tempting example of the kings and 'grands seigneurs' of France awoke a taste for art in the breasts of German princes also, and led to the better arrangement of the old collections and to the foundation of new. Thus Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse laid the foundation of the *Cassel Gallery*, while the collection of *Schwerin* owe their extent mainly to Duke Christian Lewis (1747-56). The collections at *Gotha*, begun by Duke Ernest the Pious (1640-75), were increased at the beginning of the 18th century by the art-treasures of Count Anton Günther of Schwarzburg. The *Dessau Collections originated in a bequest* of the Orange family in 1675. *All these collections*, and indeed almost all the galleries of Northern Germany, are rich in Flemish and Dutch paintings of the 17th century, a feature which must be referred to the ancient kinship of the Netherlandish and North German races and not to mere external and accidental intercourse. The *Dresden Gallery* alone, mainly the creation of King Augustus III., can boast the possession both of numerous gems of Netherlandish art and also of an equally excellent collection of Italian pictures. *Berlin*, however, lagged behind in the work of forming large picture-galleries. Frederick the Great's interest was confined mainly to ancient sculptures and to the creations of the French school. The fine Museums of Berlin originated in the 19th century, a fact which accounts for the scientific arrangement by which they are characterized.

The storms of the Napoleonic period sadly interfered with the peaceful development of art in Germany. Long after the conclusion of peace the poverty of the people prevented them from showing any great practical interest in art. This was the more to be lamented because the War of Liberation had powerfully excited the national imagination and because Prussia possessed two men who were eminently fitted to respond to the patriotic enthusiasm. The works of *Schinkel* (1781-1841), and still more those of *Rauch* (1777-1857), of course, show unmistakable traces of the influence, direct or indirect, of the ideas that led the nation to victory; but their effectiveness would have been immeasurably superior if the economical condition of the state had enabled them to embody all their plans in worthy form. It was not till the fifth decade of the century that prosperity returned in sufficient measure to allow of some thought being bestowed upon the artistic embellishments of life. The rapid

growth of the cities has called into being an architectural activity compared with which that of past centuries sinks into insignificance. The most characteristic features of the latest development of art have been the resuscitation of the artistic handicrafts, the use of appropriate interior decoration, and the production of tasteful furniture and household gear.

Jungfernheide

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2. Potsdam and Environs	23

1. Berlin.†

Arrival. A policeman, posted at the egress of each railway station, hands the traveller a metal ticket with the number of a cab, on his stating whether he wishes a motor cab ('Auto'), a cab ('Droschke'), or a luggage cab ('Gepäckdroschke'). Travellers with luggage should entrust the summoning of the vehicle to a porter (20 pf. for luggage up to 55 lbs., 10 pf. for every 55 lbs. more). *Cab Fares*, see p. 4 (in addition to the fare an extra charge of 25 pf. is made in each case for the ticket securing the cab). *'Gepäckdroschken'* (see above), with two seats only, are necessary if the luggage weighs over 220 lbs.; fares as for taximeter cabs (see p. 4), luggage 50 pf. *per 110* lbs.

Railway Stations. There are five terminal railway stations at Berlin, exclusive of the 'Stadtbahn' (see below). 1. Anhalt Station (Pl. G, 7), for Dresden, Vienna, Leipzig, Munich, Halle, Thuringia, and Frankfort-on-the-Main. — 2. Potsdam Station (Pl. G, 6, 7), for Potsdam, Magdeburg, the Harz, the Lower Rhine, Cassel, Frankfort, Coblenz, Trèves, and Metz. — 3. Stettin Station (Pl. H, 3, 4), for Rostock (and Copenhagen), Stralsund, Stettin, and Danzig (viâ Stargard). — 4. Görlitz Station (Pl. L, 8), for the Spreewald, Cottbus, and Görlitz. — 5. Lehrte Station (Pl. G, 5), for all trains to Hamburg and slow trains to Lehrte (Hanover, Bremen, etc.). — The following five stations of the *Stadtbahn* (see below) are also used for general traffic: — 1. Silesian Station (Pl. L, 6); 2. Alexander-Platz (Pl. J, K, 5); 3. Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. H, 5); 4. Zoological Garden (Pl. D, 7); 5. Charlottenburg (Pl. B, 7). All trains for Breslau, Russia, Cassel, and Frankfort-on-the-Main run from these stations; also the express trains of the Lehrte Railway (Hanover, Bremen, Cologne, London, and Paris).

The **Stadtbahn,** or city railway, is 10 M. long from Charlottenburg (Pl. B, 7), on the W., to Stralau-Rummelsburg (Pl. N, 7), on the E. The stations have special platforms ('Lokal-Perrons') for intramural and suburban traffic. Trains run in both directions, at intervals of 2-5 minutes, from 4.50 a.m. till 1 a.m. — The management of the traffic resembles that of the Underground Railway in London. There is no first class. Fares for any 5 stations 15 and 10 pf., beyond that distance 30 and 20 pf.

The **Elevated & Underground Electric Railway** runs through the S. part of the city, from the *Wilhelm-Platz* (Pl. B, 5) to the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. E, 7) as an underground railway, then as an elevated to the *Warschauer-Brücke Station* (Pl. M, 7). From the triangular central junction (comp. Pl. G, 7, 8) a branch-line runs N. to the underground platform at the *Spittelmarkt* (Pl. J, 6), whence it will be extended to the Schönhauser Allée station on the Nord-Ring. Fares for any 4 stations, 2nd class 15, 3rd class 10 pf.; for 7 stations 20 or 15 pf.; for 10 stations 30 or 20 pf.; for 13 stations 35 or 25 pf.; for 16 stations 45 or 30 pf.

† For a full description of Berlin and Potsdam, the traveller is referred to *Baedeker's Handbook for Berlin and its Environs* (5th ed., 1912).

The **Ringbahn** is a railway forming a complete 'outer circle' round Berlin, and is divided into two parts, the 'Nord-Ring' and the 'Süd-Ring', both of which coincide with the Stadtbahn (p. 1). Trains run at intervals of 10-20 minutes. Owing to the distance of the Ringbahn stations from the places they serve, the tourist will generally find the tramways more convenient. Fares as on the Stadtbahn (see p. 1).

Hotels (comp. Plan, p. 9). We first mention the largest first-class hotels, all comfortably arranged, with central heating, electric light, lifts, baths, and first-class restaurants, and with corresponding charges. — *Hôtel Esplanade (Pl. c; G, 6), Bellevue-Str. 17, R. from 8, B. 2, déj. 4, D. 6 *M.*; *Hôtel Adlon (Pl. a; G, 6), Unter den Linden 1, R. from 6, B. 1¾, déj. 3½, D. 6 *M.*; *Kaiserhof (Pl. k; H, 6), Wilhelm-Platz & Zieten-Platz, R. from 5, B. 1½, D. 4-6 *M.*; *Hôtel Bristol (Pl. b; G, 5, 6), Unter den Linden 5, R. from 4, D. 4-6 *M.*; *Continental Hotel (Pl. c; H, 5), Neustädtische-Kirch-Str. 6, near the Friedrich-Strasse Station, R. from 4, D. 4-6 *M.*; *Palast-Hôtel (Pl. p; G, 6), Leipziger-Platz 18, near the Potsdam Station, R. from 4½, D. 5 *M.*; *Fürstenhof (Pl. f; G, 6), Potsdamer-Platz. — Near the Friedrich-Strasse Station: *Savoy Hotel (Pl. s; H, 5), Friedrich-Str. 103, R. from 4, D. 5 *M.*; *Monopol-Hôtel (Pl. m; H, 5), Friedrich-Str. 100, R. from 3, D. 4½ *M.*; *Elite Hotel (Pl. t; H, 5), Neustädtische-Kirch-Str. 9, R. from 4, D. 4-5 *M.*; *Central Hotel (Pl. h; H, 5), Friedrich-Str. 143, R. from 4, D. 4-5 *M.* — Near the Anhalt Station (Pl. G, 7): Hôtel Excelsior, Königgrätzer-Str. 112, R. from 5, D. 5 *M.*; Habsburger Hof, Askanischer-Platz 1, R. from 3, D. 3½ *M.*

The following hotels are here arranged according to situation; the prices quoted afford some guidance as to their relative standing and importance. Those in or near the Linden are best situated for ordinary travellers.

Unter den Linden (Pl. G, H, 5). — *S. Side:* No. 32, *Carlton Hotel (Pl. o; H, 5), R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5½ *M.*; No. 17, *Hôtel Westminster (Pl. w; H, 5, 6), R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 4 *M.*; No. 3, *Hôtel Royal, R. 4-12, B. 1½-1¾, D. 3-4 *M.* — *N. Side:* No. 68a, Hôtel Minerva, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, D. 3½ *M.*, very fair.

To the S. of the Linden. — Wilhelm-Str. 44, Wilhelmshof, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*, good. — Behren-Str. 64, Hôtel Windsor, R. 2½-10, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½ *M.* — Friedrich-Str.: No. 75, Schlösser's Hotel, R. 3-5, B. 1½ *M.*; No. 178, *Kaiser-Hôtel (Pl. d; H, 6), R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 2-3 *M.*; No. 50, Hôtel Britannia, R. 3-7½, B. 1½ *M.* — Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 9, *Prinz Albrecht, R. 3-10, B. 1½, D. 4 *M.* — Markgrafen-Str. 55, Hôtel de France, R. 2½-6, B. 1½ *M.*, good. — Charlotten-Str. 71, Hôtel Brandenburg, R. 2½-6, B. 1 *M.*

To the N. of the Linden. — Georgen-Str.: No. 21, *Grand-Hôtel de Russie, R. 3-10, B. 1½, D. 4 or 5 *M.*; No. 23, Hôtel Coburg, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, D. from 3½ *M.*; No. 24, Hôtel Magdeburg, R. 3-6, B. 1½ *M.* — Friedrich-Str.: No. 105, Hôtel Atlas, R. 3½-6½, B. 1½, D. 2-2½ *M.*; No. 93, Friedrichshof, R. 3-6, B. 1½ *M.* (these five near the Friedrich-Strasse Station). — Dorotheen-Str.: No. 14, Prinz Wilhelm, R. 2½-6½, B. 1½, D. 3 *M.*, good; No. 27, *Hôtel zum Reichstag, R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 3 *M.*; No. 66, Prinz Friedrich Karl, R. 3-10, B. 1¼ *M.* — Mittel-Str.: No. 5, Frankfurter Hof & Helvetia, R. 2-5, B. 1 *M.*; No. 12, Stadt Riga; No. 15, Alexandra Hotel, R. 2½-5, D. 1¼-2 *M.*; No. 61, Hôtel du Pavillon, R. 1¾-4, B. ¾-1¼ *M.* — Neue Wilhelm-Str. 10, Königshof, R. 3-7, B. 1¼ *M.* — Luisen-Str. 30, Hôtel Kronprinz, R. 2-8, B. 1 *M.* — Schadow-Str. 1a, Beyer's Hotel, R. 2-7½, B. 1, D. 2½-6 *M.*

Near the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations (Pl. G, 7). — Potsdamer-Platz 1, *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue & Tiergarten Hotel (Pl. i; G, 6), R. 4-10, B. 1½, D. 3½ or 5 *M.* — Askanischer-Platz 1, Habsburger Hof, R. from 3, B. 1¼ *M.*, good. — Königgrätzer-Str.: No. 21, Askanischer Hof, R. & B. 3½-8, D. 1¾-2½ *M.*; No. 38, Hôtel Hollstein, R. 2½-5, B. 1 *M.* 10 pf.; No. 103, Hôtel de Rome, R. 3-6, B. 1 *M.* — Anhalt-Str. 9, Stuttgarter Hof, B. 2½-9, B. 1, D. 2 *M.*, good.

In the Old Town, frequented by business-men. — Alexander-Platz, GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. 1; K, 5), R. 2½-5, B. 1 *M*.

Near the Stettin Station. — Invaliden-Str.: No. 120, HÔTEL BALTIC, R. from 2½ *M*; No. 126, NORDISCHER HOF & PHŒNIX, R. 2-4½, B. 1, D. 1½ *M*.

Hospices *(Hospize)*, of a religious character. Wine not compulsory. An addition of 10-15 per cent of the total amount is made to the bill in lieu of tips. — HOSPIZ DES WESTENS, Marburger-Str. 4, R. 2¾-6½, B. 1½, D. 1½-2 *M*; HOSPIZ DER BERLINER STADTMISSION, Mohren-Str. 27, (Pl. H, 6); HOSPIZ AM BRANDENBURGER TOR, Königgrätzer-Str. 5; HOSPIZ IM CENTRUM BERLINS, Holzgarten-Str. 10 (Pl. J, 6), R. 2¼-7, B. ¾, D. 1¾ *M*; HOSPIZ ST. MICHAEL, Wilhelm-Str. 34, R. 2¾-6¾, B. 1, D. 2 *M*.

Hôtels Garnis (breakfast supplied in all; some also with hot and cold cuisine). — HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, Unter den Linden 20, R. 2-5, B. from 1 *M*; VICTORIA, Unter den Linden 46, R. 3-6, B. 1-1½ *M*; MOHRENHOF (Pl. g; H, 6), Friedrich-Str. 66; HÔTEL SILESIA, Friedrich-Str. 96, R. from 2½, B. 1¼ *M*; RHEINISCHER HOF, Friedrich-Str. 150, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼ *M*; PARISER HOF, Friedrich-Str. 209; LINDEN HOTEL, Kleine Kirchgasse 2; NORDDEUTSCHER HOF, Krausen-Str. 11, R. 3-5½, B. 1¼ *M*; ZUM GRÜNEN BAUM, Krausen-Str. 56, R. 2-3, B. ¾ *M*, well spoken of; KLEINER KAISERHOF, Krausen-Str. 67; DEUTSCHER KAISER, Königgrätzer-Str. 25, R. 2-4½, B. 1 *M*, well spoken of; UNION, Königgrätzer-Str. 32, R. 2¼-4½, B. 1 *M*.

Wine Restaurants. — **Hôtel Esplanade* (p. 2); **Kaiserhof* (p. 2); **Hôtel Adlon* (p. 2); **Hôtel Bristol* (p. 2); **Savoy Hotel* (p. 2); **Continental Hotel* (p. 2); **Monopol-Hôtel* (p. 2); **Astoria* (Carlton Hotel, p. 2); **Borchardt*, Französische-Str. 48; **Hiller*, Unter den Linden 63; **Ewest*, Behren-Str. 26 a; **Hôtel Westminster* (p. 2); **Palast-Hôtel* (p. 2); **Central Hotel* (p. 2); **Fürstenhof* (p. 2); **Restaurant at the Zoological Garden* (p. 23). At most of these the charges are: déj. (11 to 3) 2¼-4 *M*, D. (3 to 8) 4-6 *M*. — **Töpfer* (in the Hôtel Prinz Friedrich Karl, p. 2), **Stadt Berlin*, **Prinz Wilhelm* (p. 2), Dorotheen-Str. 66, 70 and 14 (at these three also beer). — **Haus Trarbach*, Behren-Str. 47, D. (12 to 5) 2-3 *M*; **Kempinski & Co.*, Leipziger-Str. 25, much-frequented (one dish 35 pf., 90 pf., and 1 *M* 40 pf.); *Rheingold*, Bellevue-Str. 19; **Kaiser-Keller*, in the Kaiser-Hôtel (p. 2), D. 2-3 *M*; *Traube*, Leipziger-Str. 117. — **Habel*, Unter den Linden 28, much frequented for déjeuner; **Eggebrecht*, Friedrich-Str. 109; **L. Mitscher*, Französische-Str. 18, D. (6-11) 3½ *M*; **Lutter*, Charlotten-Str. 49; **Nadolny*, Charlotten-Str. 59, D. 1¾ *M*; *J. P. Trarbach Nachfolger*, Kurfürstendamm 14; **Haussmann*, Jäger-Str. 5, D. 1½ *M*; *Höhn's Oyster Saloon*, Kronen-Str. 21, D. 2½ *M*; *A. Franke*, Krausen-Str. 41; *Huth & Sohn*, Potsdamer-Str. 139; *Frederich*, Eichhorn-Str. 3; **Mitscher & Caspary*, König-Str. 40; **J. Knoop Söhne*, Dircksen-Str. 21, Alexander-Platz, D. 1 *M* 60 pf.

Beer Restaurants. The following are restaurants where genuine ('echt') Bavarian (½ or ⅖ litre 30 pf.) and Pilsen (Bohemian) beer, or a good quality of lager beer (*i.e.* locally brewed; 15 pf. per glass), with meals *à-la carte* or *à prix fixe* (1-3 *M*) may be obtained. Most of them may be visited by ladies, though smoking is generally permitted.

UNTER DEN LINDEN: No. 44 (N. side), *Linden Restaurant*, D. 1-1½ *M*; No. 17 (S. side), **Zum Schultheiss*, in the Westminster Hotel (p. 2); No. 56 (N. side), *Zollernhof*, D. 1¼-2 *M*.

TO THE S. OF THE LINDEN. Behren-Str. 24, **Siechen* (Nuremberg beer). — Friedrich-Str.: No. 71, corner of the Tauben-Str., **Patzenhofer*; No. 165, corner of the Behren-Str., **Pschorrbräu*; No. 172, **Sedlmayr 'Zum Spaten'*; No. 176, corner of the Jäger-Str., **Weihenstephan*, D. 1¼-1½ *M*. — Französische-Str. 25, **Löwenbräu*. — Leipziger-Str. 109, *Dortmunder Unionbräu*. — Krausen-Str. 64, *Zum Klausner* (Pilsen beer). — Wilhelm-Str. 92, *Architektenhaus*. — Belle-Alliance-Platz 15, *Erlanger Reifbräu*, D. 1 *M* 10 pf. — Belle-Alliance-Str. 89, *Wahlstatt*.

OUTSIDE THE POTSDAM GATE (Pl. G, 6). Potsdamer-Platz: **Siechen; Zum Schultheiss.* — Königgrätzer-Str. 123, *Potsdamer Garten.* — Potsdamer-Str.: No. 127, *Alt-Bayern;* No. 124, *Grosser Kurfürst.* — Schöneberger Ufer 23, by the Potsdamer-Brücke, **Weihenstephan.*

TO THE N. OF THE LINDEN. Mittel-Str.: No. 16, *Saalburg,* D. 1½-2½ *M;* No. 57 (1st floor), *Krziwanek; Zum Franziskaner,* Georgen-Str. 13, in the arches of the Stadtbahn, at the Friedrich-Strasse Station, D. 1½ *M; Zum Heidelberger,* in the Central Hotel (p. 2); *Schünemann,* Luisen-Str. 46; *Printz,* Alt-Moabit 138, near the Ausstellungs-Park.

IN THE OLD TOWN: **Ratskeller,* in the Rathaus, with wine-room, D. from 2 *M; Zum Prälaten,* in the arches of the Stadtbahn, Alexander-Platz.

IN THE TIERGARTEN: *Zelte* (comp. p. 21); **Charlottenhof,* near the Charlottenburger Chaussée; *Tiergartenhof,* near the Tiergarten Station, all three with gardens.

AUTOMATIC RESTAURANTS in the Friedrich-Str. and other main streets. — Light luncheons also at *Aschinger's Bierquellen,* Friedrich-Str. 97, 79a, 191, etc.

Cafés in the Vienna style: *Bauer* (Pl. H, 5), Unter den Linden 26; *Victoria Café,* Unter den Linden 46; *Josty,* Bellevue-Str. 21, these three at frequented corners; *Monopol* (p. 2); *Klose,* Leipziger-Str. 19; *Kaiser-Café,* Friedrich-Str. 176; *Fürstenhof* (p. 2); *Piccadilly,* Königgrätzer-Str. 15; *Romanisches Café,* Kurfürstendamm 238; *Mandl,* Kant-Str. 165, these two near the Emperor William Memorial Church; *Kerkau,* Behren-Str. 48; *Reichshallen-Café,* Leipziger-Str. 77; *Friedrichshof,* Friedrich-Str. 41. Luncheons and Pilsen beer may be procured at all these cafés. Cup of coffee 30-35, 'mélange' (glass of milk, coffee, and whipped cream) 35 pf. The waiter expects 5-10 pf. per person.

Confectioners (cup of coffee 30-35, chocolate 40-50, ices 50-60 pf.; payment is made at the desk; smoking-rooms separate): *Kranzler,* Unter den Linden 25, S. side; *Hillbrich,* Leipziger-Str. 24; *Schilling,* Friedrich-Str. 209; *Aschinger,* Friedrich-Str. 79a.

Cabs *(Droschken).* Extra charge for drives from a railway station, see p. 1. — The following is the tariff of TAXIMETER CABS, within the limits of the police-district, which comprises also those parts of Charlottenburg, Schöneberg, and Neukölln lying within the Ringbahn.

HORSE CABS.	by day 1 or 2 pers.	by day 3-5 pers.	at night 1-5 pers.
For the minimum fare of 70 pf. hirers are entitled to drive	800 mètres	600 m.	600 m.
For each additional 10 pf.	400 „	300 „	300 „
MOTOR CABS.			
For 70 pf. (electric motor cabs 80 pf.)	600 „	400 „	400 „
For each additional 10 pf.	300 „	200 „	200 „

Outside the police-district: horse-cabs, 1-2 pers. by day 600 (3-5 pers., 400) mètres for 70 pf., every addit. 300 (200) mètres 10 pf.; at night (12-6 in summer, 12-7 in winter) 1-5 pers. 400 (200) mètres; motor-cabs, day or night, 1-5 pers. 400 mètres for 70 pf., every addit. 200 mètres 10 pf. — Waiting: 8 min. 50 pf., each 4 min. more 10 pf. — Luggage: 22 lbs. inside the cab free; 23-55 lbs. 25 pf.; 55-110 lbs. 50 pf.; 110-165 lbs. 75 pf.; 165-220 lbs. 1 *M.*

Circular Drives through the town: *H. Köse,* starting at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. from the Hôtel Victoria, Unter den Linden 46 (3 hrs.; 3½ *M*); *Union* (motor-cars), starting at 10 and 3, same street, No. 22 (3 hrs.; 5 *M*).

Electric Tramways and **Omnibuses** traverse the streets in all directions. — The tramway-cars are marked with numbers or capital letters, which correspond with those on our plan at p. 1. The cars pass each other to the *right* and are entered or quitted on the *right* side only. The front platform does not communicate with the interior. Fare 10-20 pf.

Post Offices. The *Central Post Office* (*Hauptpost-Amt;* Pl. J, 5) is at Spandauer-Str. 19. Enquiries should be made at Heiligegeist-Str. 24, where also the *Poste Restante* and *Money Order Office* are to be found. Letters for Berlin (5 pf.; post-cards also 5 pf.) should contain the district-initial (W., S., C., etc.) in their address. There is also a *Pneumatic Post* ('Rohrpost') for the rapid transmission of letters (30 pf.) and post-cards (25 pf.) from one part of Berlin to another. — The *Parcel Post Office* (*Packetpostamt;* Pl. H, 5) is at Oranienburger-Str. 70. — Postage-stamps *(Briefmarken)* may be purchased from the postmen.

Telegraph Offices. The *Central Office* (Pl. H, 6), Oberwall-Str. 4a, and the offices at the six chief railway stations are open day and night. The branch-offices are usually in connection with post-offices. Telegrams within Berlin cost 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.), to other parts of Germany 5 pf. and 50 pf., to England 15 pf. and 80 pf.

Head Police Office (*Polizei-Präsidium;* Pl. K, 5), Alexander-Platz 5. The *Passport Office* is at Eingang IV, beside the Stadtbahn. On the third floor at the same address is the *Einwohner-Meldeamt*, where the address of any resident in Berlin may be obtained for a fee of 50 pf. The *Lost Property Office* is at Eingang II (Alexander-Str.).

Baths. *Admirals-Bad*, at the Admirals-Palast (p. 16), Friedrich-Str. 102; sumptuously fitted up; *Admiralsgarten-Bad*, Alexander-Platz 3; *Augusta-Bad*, Köpenicker-Str. 60 (at these Turkish and vapour baths); *Verein der Wasserfreunde*, Königgrätzer-Str. 19; *Belle-Alliance-Bad*, Gneisenau-Str. 3; *City-Bad*, Dresdener-Str. 52.

Shops. The best are in the Linden, the Leipziger-Str., the Friedrich-Str., and the vicinity.

Picture Exhibitions. *Annual Exhibition (Grosse Berliner Kunstausstellung)*, Ausstellungs-Park (p. 21; Pl. F, 2), daily from the end of April till Oct. 1st, 10-8 (after August 1st, 10-7); adm. 1 *M*, after 6 p.m. and on Sun. 50 pf. — *Exhibition of the Berliner Secession*, Kurfürsten-Damm 208, Charlotttenburg, in summer daily, 9-7, winter 9-5 or 9-6; adm. 1 *M*. — *Künstlerhaus*, Bellevue-Str. 3 (p. 19; Pl. G, 6), daily 10-6 (Sun 11-2), adm. 1 *M*. — Art Dealers and Show Rooms: *Ed. Schulte*, Unter den Linden 75; *Keller & Reiner*, Potsdamer-Str. 118b; *Paul Cassirer*, Viktoria-Str. 35; *Fritz Gurlitt*, Potsdamer-Str. 113.

Concerts (tickets and concert-lists at *Bote & Bock's*, Leipziger-Str. 37). Among the most famous are those of the *Sing-Akademie;* the *Cathedral Choir;* the *Philharmonic Choir;* the *Symphony Soirées* of the orchestra of the Royal Opera; and the *Philharmonic Orchestra.* — *Bands* play in several popular resorts, such as the *Zoological Garden* (p. 22), the *Exhibition Park* (p. 21), the garden of the former *New Opera House* (p. 21), the beer-gardens outside the city-gates, etc. See notices on the advertising-pillars.

Theatres. There are about thirty theatres at Berlin (plan may be consulted in the Berlin 'Adressbuch', or Directory; performances usually begin at 8 p.m.; Royal Theatre and Deutsches Theater at 7.30). Seats may be procured in advance at the box-offices or at the 'Invalidendank', Unter den Linden 24 (9-5; on Sun. 9-10 and 12-2).

Royal Opera House (Pl. H, 5), for operas and ballets. Average charges: best boxes and orchestra boxes 12 *M*, 1st balcony, front boxes 8, centre seats of the parquet 8, 6, and 5, parquet and balcony side-seats 4, gallery $2^1/_2$, standing room $1^1/_2$ *M*. — Prices are raised for grand opera.

Royal Theatre (*Königliches Schauspielhaus;* Pl. H, 6), for classical and modern dramas. Best boxes 10 *M*; 1st balcony-boxes and orchestra-fauteuils 8, 1st balcony-fauteuils, parquet-fauteuils, and parquet-boxes $6^1/_2$, parquet $5^1/_2$, balcony 4, 2nd balcony $2^1/_2$ *M*.

Tickets for the royal theatres may be obtained in advance at the ticket-offices daily 10.15-1; booking-fee 50 pf. When very popular pieces are to be performed, a great number of the tickets are purchased by

	Sundays and Holidays	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Admission free except when otherwise stated.
Arsenal (p. 11)	12-3	10-3(2)	10-3(2)	10-3(2)	10-3(2)	10-3(2)	—	† Closed on emperor's birthday (27th Jan.).
Botanical Garden (p. 23)	2-7	7-7	2-7	2-7	7-7	2-7	7-7	In summer only; adm. free on Sun., Tues., Wed., & Frid., on other days by buying a catalogue.
Exchange (p. 16)	—	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	Adm. 30 pf.
Library, Royal (p. 10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Reading-room 9-9.
Mausoleum and Palace at Charlottenburg (p. 22)	11-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	Adm. 25 pf. to each.
Monument of Victory (p. 20)	7-7	7-7	7-7	7-7	7-7	7-7	7-7	In winter, 9 till dusk. Adm. 50 pf.
Museum, Agricultural (p. 16)	11-3	10-3	10-3	—	10-3	10-3	10-3	†
—, Colonial (p. 21)	9 till dusk	9 till dusk	9 till dusk	9 till dusk	9 till dusk	9 till dusk	9 till dusk	Adm. 1 M, Sun. 50 pf.
—, Emperor Frederick (p. 14)	12-6(3)	—	10-6(3)	10-6(3)	10-6(3)	10-6(3)	10-6(3)	† Adm. Tues. & Wed. 50 pf.
—, Ethnographical (p. 19)	12-6(3)	10-4(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	†
—, German Nat. Costumes (p. 17)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	†
—, Hohenzollern (p. 16)	11.30-2	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3	—	† Closed on the Emperor's birthday (27th Jan.).
— of Industrial Art (p. 19)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Adm. 25 pf
—, Märkisches (p. 17)	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3	—	†
—, Mining (p. 16)	12-6(3)	—	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	
—, Natural History (p. 16)	12-6(3)	10-4(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	—	10-4(3)	†
—, Oceanographical (p. 16)	12-4	10-3	—	10-3	—	—	10-3	†

	(Sun.)	(Mon.)	(Tues.)	(Wed.)	(Thurs.)	(Frid.)	(Sat.)	
Museum, Old and New (p. 13)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	†
—, Postal (p. 18)	12-2	10-2	10-2	—	10-2	10-2	—	†
—, Rauch (p. 17)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	
—, Traffic and Engineering (p. 16)	11-3	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	2-7	†
National Gallery (p. 13)	12-6(3)	10-6(3)	10-6(3)	10-6(3)	1-6(3)	10-6(3)	10-6(3)	† Adm. Thurs. 1 *M*, Frid. & Sat. 50 pf.
Palace, Royal (p. 12)	11.30-1.30	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	10-1	† Adm. 50 pf.
— of Emp. William I. (p. 10)	10-2	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3	Adm. 50 pf.
Porcelain Factory, Royal (p. 22)	—	—	9-12	9-12	9-12	9-12	—	Adm. 1 *M*; two or more pers. 50 pf. each.
Rathaus (p. 16)	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3	—	—	10-3	
Ravené's Picture Gallery (p. 17)	—	—	10-2	—	—	10-2	—	†
Reichstag Building (p. 20)	1 & 1.30	9	9	9	9	9	9	Also at 9.30, 12, & 2.30 on week-days during the vacation. Adm. 30 pf.
Stables, Royal (p. 13)	11.30-1.30	11.30-1.30	11.30-1.30	11.30-1.30	11.30-1.30	11.30-1.30	11.30-1.30	Adm. 50 pf.
Treptow Observatory (Pl. O, 9)	2-8	2-8	2-8	2-8	2-8	2-8	2-8	Adm. 50 pf.; Giant Telescope, 2-12 (10), 1 *M*.
Urania, Observatory	7.15-11 (10)	7.15-11 (10)	7.15-11 (10)	7.15-11 (10)	7.15-11 (10)	7.15-11 (10)	7.15-11 (10)	Invaliden-Str. 57 (Pl. F, 5). Adm. 50 pf.
—, Exhibition Rooms	10-8.30	10-1, 3-8.30	10-1, 3-8.30	10-1, 3-8.30	10-1, 3-8.30	10-1, 3-8.30	10-1, 3-8.30	Tauben-Str. 48 (Pl. H, 6). 50 pf. Theatre 1-3 *M*.
Zoological Garden (p. 22)	6.30-10	6.30-10	6.30-10	6.30-10	6.30-10	6.30-10	6.30-10	In winter 7 or 7.30 a.m. till 7 p.m. Adm., see p. 8.

† Closed on the chief holidays, *viz.* Jan. 1st, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Ascension Day, Whitsunday, Christmas Day, and the national Fast Day.

speculators, from whom they can be obtained only at exorbitant prices. In such cases the porter of the traveller's hotel will often be found useful in preventing excessive extortion. — The royal theatres are closed in July and August.

GERMAN THEATRE (*Deutsches Theater;* Pl. G, 5), for dramas and comedies. Adm. from 8½ *M* downwards. Box-office open 10-2. — LESSING THEATRE (Pl. G, 5), for modern dramas and comedies. Similar prices. — DEUTSCHES SCHAUSPIELHAUS (formerly Komische Oper; Pl. H, 5). — KURFÜRSTEN-OPER, Nürnberger-Str. 70; adm. from 10 *M* downwards. — DEUTSCHES OPERNHAUS, Bismarck-Str. 35 (Pl. *B*, C, 6); to be opened at the end of 1912. — THEATER AM NOLLENDORF-PLATZ (formerly Neues Schauspielhaus; Pl. E, 8), for operettas. — THEATER DES WESTENS (Pl. D, 7), for operettas; seats 1 *M* 50 pf. to 10 *M* 20 pf. — BERLINER THEATER (Pl. H, 7), for dramas and comedies; adm. from 8½ *M* downwards. — THEATER IN DER KÖNIGGRÄTZER-STRASSE, Königgrätzer-Str. 57; parquet 3½-6 *M*. — MONTI'S OPERETTEN-THEATER (formerly Neues Theater; Pl. H, 5). — RESIDENZ-THEATER (Pl. K, 5), for modern comedies; seats 2-8 *M*. — METROPOL-THEATER, Behren-Str. 55, for spectacular pieces and ballets; seats 2 to 10½ *M*. — SCHILLER-THEATER-OST (Pl. K, 6), for classical pieces; seats 1-3 *M*. — SCHILLER-THEATER-CHARLOTTENBURG; seats ½-2½ *M*. — Also, *Trianon Theatre, Neues Operetten-Theater, Lustspielhaus, Kleines Theater, Luisen-Theater*, etc.

Variety Theatres and Music Halls. *Wintergarten* of the Central Hotel (p. 2); *Apollo Theatre*, Friedrich-Str. 218. — **Cinematograph Theatres** (performances usually 5-11 p.m.; seats ½-5 *M*): *Kammer-Lichtspiele*, in the building of the Piccadilly Café (p. 4); *Admirals-Theater*, in the Admirals-Palast (p. 16); *Mozart-Saal*, at the Theater am Nollendorf-Platz (see above).

Circuses (in winter only). *Schumann* (Pl. H, 5), *Busch* (Pl. J, 5).

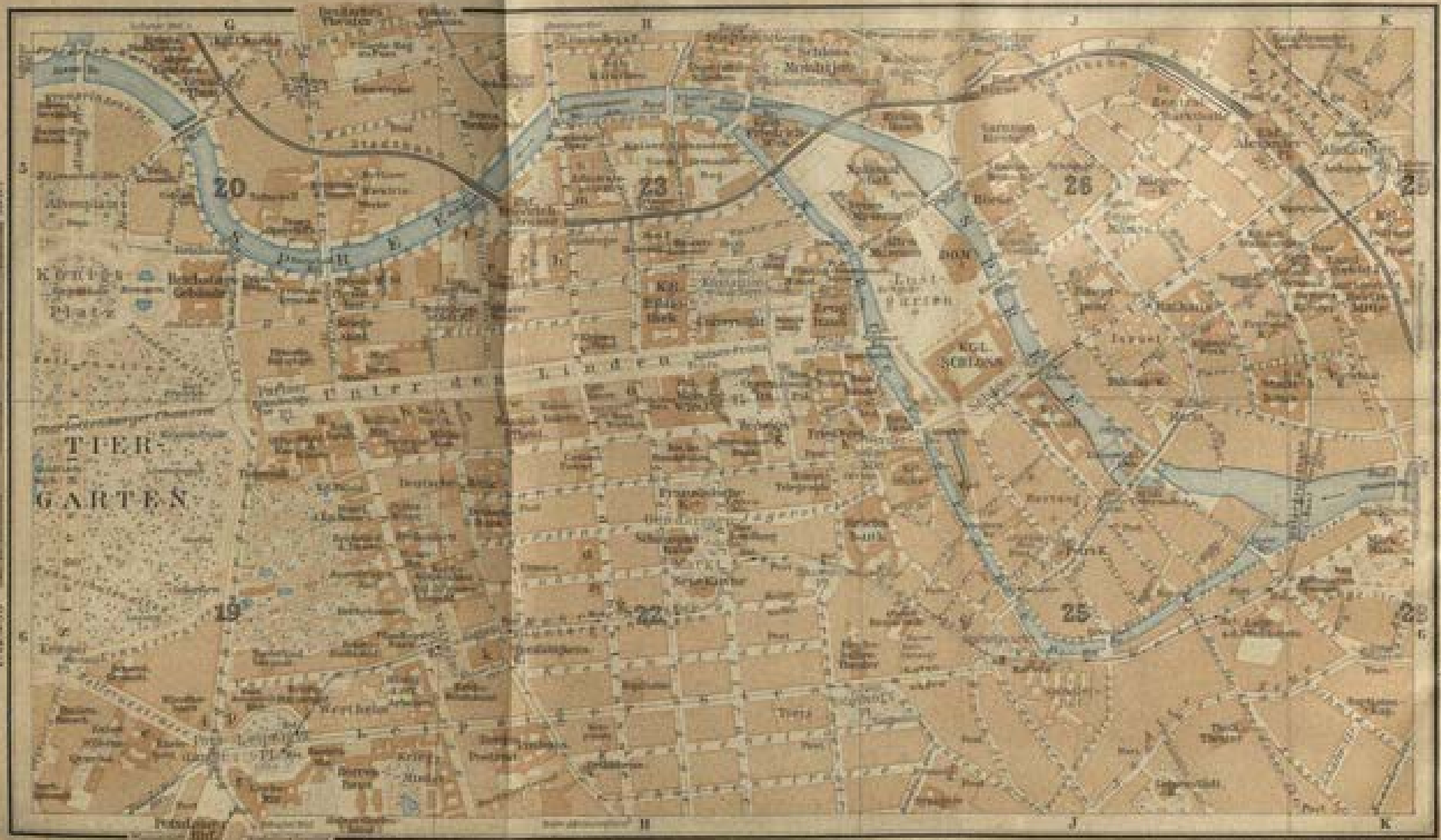
Skating Rinks. *Admirals-Palast* (p. 16), Friedrich-Str. 102; *Berliner Eis-Palast* (Pl. E, 8), Luther-Str. 22 (adm. 1 *M*, in the evening 2 *M*).

Popular Resorts. **Zoological Garden* (p. 22), daily, in summer from 6.30 a.m. to 10 p.m., in winter from 7 or 7.30 a.m. till 7 p.m.; adm. 1 *M*, Sun., holidays, and evenings 50 pf., 1st Sun. of each month 25 pf. (over-crowded); band usually in the evening. — *Exhibition Park (Ausstellungs-Park)*, at Moabit (p. 21), concerts daily in summer, during the Exhibition; adm. see p. 7. — Garden-concerts, see p. 7.

Military Reviews (*'Paraden'*) are held by the Emperor at the end of May and the beginning of Sept. in the Tempelhofer Feld (p. 20). Admission to the stands (Tribünen; tickets at the Invalidendank) 3-10 *M*. — GUARD MOUNTING at the Königswache (p. 11) daily at 12.45 p.m.; during the manœuvres at 2.45 p.m.

Chief Sights (comp. table on pp. 6, 7) when time is limited: Walk through the Linden from the Brandenburg Gate, past the Monument of Frederick the Great; cross the Schloss-Brücke to the Cathedral and the Royal Palace; see monuments of Frederick William III. (p. 11), William I. (p. 12), and the Great Elector (p. 13); Gendarmen-Markt, with the Theatre (p. 17); Leipziger-Str. (p. 18); Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 18); Tiergarten (p. 21), Sieges-Allée (p. 21), Königs-Platz, with the Reichstag Building (p. 20); Emperor Frederick Museum (p. 14); the Old and New Museums (p. 13); the National Gallery (p. 13); the Arsenal (p. 11); Industrial Art Museum (p. 19); Ethnographical Museum (p. 19); Hohenzollern Museum (p. 16); Palace of Emp. William I. (p. 10); Mausoleum at Charlottenburg (p. 22). A day should be devoted to Potsdam.

Embassies and **Consulates.** British Ambassador, *Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G. C. M. G.*, Wilhelm-Str. 70 (office-hours 11-1); Consul-General, *Mr. H. Boyle*, Margareten-Str. 7 (10-1 and 3.30-5.30). — American Ambassador, *Hon. J. G. A. Leishman*, Rauch-Str. 16 (10-1); Consul-General, *Mr. Alexander M. Thackara*, Friedrich-Str. 61 (10-3). — Lloyd's Agent, *C. Firmenich*, Grossbeeren-Str. 8.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GARTEN
Lustgarten
Kgl. Schloss
Dom
Leipziger Platz
Potsdamer Platz
Tiergarten
Reichstag
Brandenburger Thor
Siegessäule
Kgl. Bibliothek
Kgl. Opernhaus
Kgl. Palais
Kgl. Zeughaus
Kgl. Museum
Kgl. Akademie
Kgl. Marstall
Kgl. Münze
Kgl. Bauakademie
Kgl. Porzellan-Manufactur
Kgl. Hofgärtnerei
Kgl. Hofbrauhaus
Kgl. Hofjägerei
Kgl. Hofbuchdruckerei
Kgl. Hofbuchhandlung
Kgl. Hofmusikalienhandlung
Kgl. Hofphotograph
Kgl. Hofschneider
Kgl. Hofschuhmacher
Kgl. Hofsattler
Kgl. Hofuhrmacher
Kgl. Hofjuwelier
Kgl. Hofgoldschmied
Kgl. Hofbäcker
Kgl. Hofkonditor
Kgl. Hofweinhandlung
Kgl. Hofbierbrauerei
Kgl. Hofkaffeehaus
Kgl. Hofrestaurant
Kgl. Hofhotel
Kgl. Hofbad
Kgl. Hofapotheke
Kgl. Hofdrogerie
Kgl. Hofoptiker
Kgl. Hofmechaniker
Kgl. Hofinstrumentenmacher
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Kgl. Hofsilberschmied
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Kgl. Hofbildhauer
Kgl. Hofmaler
Kgl. Hofarchitekt
Kgl. Hofbaumeister
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Kgl. Hofgartenarchitekt
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Kgl. Hofgartenmeister
Kgl. Hofgartenverwalter
Kgl. Hofgartenaufseher
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English Church *(St. George's)* in the garden of Monbijou (Pl. H, 5; p. 17); services at 9 and 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. H. M. Williams, M. A.*, Knesebeck-Str. 88, Charlottenburg. — **American Church,** Motz-Str. 6, near the Nollendorf-Platz (Pl. E, 7); services at 11.30 a.m. Pastor, *Rev. Dr. John R. Crosser*, Victoria-Luise-Platz 10.

The *Böttinger-Studienhaus*, Universitäts-Str. 8 (Pl. H, 5), supplies foreign students with information of all kinds, arranges courses of instruction in German, etc.

Berlin (110-160 ft. above the sea-level), the capital of Prussia, residence of the German Emperor, and seat of the imperial government, as well as of the highest Prussian authorities, contains, with its immediate suburbs, over 3,500,000 inhab., including the garrison of 22,000 soldiers, and thus occupies the third place among the cities of Europe. Situated in the midst of an extensive plain on the navigable *Spree*, it is one of the foremost seats of commerce in the country, and perhaps the greatest manufacturing town in continental Europe. It covers an area of about 25 sq. M.

The handsomest and busiest part of Berlin, which likewise comprises the most interesting historical associations, is the line of streets extending from the Brandenburg Gate to the Royal Palace, consisting of ***Unter den Linden** (Pl. G, H, 5), the *Franz-Joseph-Platz*, and the *Platz am Zeughaus*. The Linden, a street 198 ft. in width and about $^2/_3$ M. in length from the Brandenburg Gate to the Monument of Frederick the Great, derives its name from the avenues of lime-trees (interspersed with chestnuts) with which it is planted. It is to Berlin what Piccadilly is to London, the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse being its most animated point.

The ***Brandenburg Gate** (Pl. G, 5, 6), at the W. end of the Linden, forms the entrance to the town from the Tiergarten. It was erected in 1788-91 by *K. G. Langhans* in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens, and has five different passages, separated by massive Doric columns. It is surmounted by a *Quadriga of Victory*, in copper, by Schadow, and flanked by handsome open *Colonnades* for foot-passengers (monuments outside the gate, see p. 20). — Between the gate and the beginning of the Linden lies the Pariser-Platz. No. 5, on the N. side, is the palace of the *French Embassy*.

Unter den Linden, No. 4 (S. side), is the residence of the *Minister of Religion and Education;* No. 7 is the palace of the *Russian Embassy*. No. 73, on the opposite side, is occupied by the *Minister of the Interior*. Farther along the S. side of the Linden follows (Nos. 22, 23), near the Friedrich-Str., the *Passage*, or **Kaiser-Galerie** (Pl. H, 5, 6), an arcade with shops and the *Passage-Panoptikum* (wax-works), which leads to the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse and the Behren-Strasse.

At the E. end of the Linden rises the ***Statue of Frederick the Great** (Pl. H, 5), in bronze, an impressive and masterly work

by *Rauch*, erected in 1851 (44 ft. in height). The pedestal is embellished with allegorical figures, scenes from Frederick's life, and figures of his contemporaries and officers. To the right of the monument is the **Palace of the Emperor William I.** (Pl. H, 5, 6; adm., see p. 7), erected by *K. F. Langhans* in 1834-36. The apartments of the Emperor and the Empress Augusta are unchanged.

Opposite the palace, on the N., is the new building of the **Royal Library** (Pl. H, 5; 1,240,000 vols., 30,000 MSS.; adm., see p. 6), which has been under construction since 1903, from designs by Ihne and Adams. On its completion the front part of the building will be occupied by the *Academy of Science* (founded in 1700 by Frederick I.).

Beyond the monument of Frederick the Great lies the Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Platz (Pl. H, 5), on the S. side of which, behind the Palace of Emp. William I., stands the former *Royal Library*, erected in 1775-80, one of the most effective rococo structures in Berlin, though sometimes likened to a chest of drawers. The motto below the cornice, 'nutrimentum spiritûs', was selected by Frederick the Great. The building now contains the aula and some lecture-rooms of the university. — Between the Library and the Opera House stands a marble monument, by Schaper, to the *Empress Augusta*, unveiled in 1895. — In the background, to the left, is the Roman Catholic *Church of St. Hedwig* (Pl. H, 6), a simplified imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, erected by Frederick the Great in 1747-73, and improved in 1886-87.

Opposite the old Library is the **Royal Opera House** (Pl. H, 5), erected by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-43, and restored by *K. F. Langhans* after a fire in 1843. The building is at present disfigured by iron emergency staircases. The tympanum contains an allegorical group in zinc, by Rietschel. Performances, see p. 5.

On the N. side of the square are the **University Buildings** (Pl. H, 5), erected in 1748-66 as the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., and fitted up in 1809 for the then recently-founded university (now attended by about 11,000 students and 'hearers'). — The garden in front is adorned with statues of *Helmholtz* (d. 1894), the physicist, by Herter, of *Treitschke* (d. 1896), the historian, by Siemering, of *Mommsen* (d. 1903), the historian, by Brütt, and of *William* (d. 1835) and *Alexander von Humboldt* (d. 1859), the former by Paul Otto, the latter by R. Begas.

Farther to the E. the square contains five **Statues** by Rauch, *viz.* those of *Blücher* (d. 1819), *York* (d. 1830), *Gneisenau* (d. 1831), *Bülow* (d. 1816), and *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813). — The *Royal Guard House* (*Königswache*; Pl. H, 5), built by Schinkel (1816-18), is adjoined by three large cannon, the central one of which was brought from Fort Mont Valérien at Paris in 1871. Behind the guard-house are the *Ministry of Finance* and the *Singing Academy*.

To the E. of the guard-house, fronting to the S., is the ***Arsenal** (*Zeughaus;* Pl. H, 5), one of the best buildings in Berlin, begun by *Nering* in 1694 and carried to completion by *Grünberg, Schlüter* (1698-99), and *De Bodt* (1706). It is a square structure, each side of which is 295 ft. in length, enclosing a quadrangle 125 ft. square. Above the principal portal is a medallion-portrait of Frederick I., in whose reign the building was erected. The exterior is richly adorned with sculptures by *Schlüter*, among which the *Heads of Expiring Warriors on the keystones of the window-arches in the court are especially remarkable for the vigour of their expression. In 1877-81 the interior underwent a thorough alteration under the superintendence of *Hitzig*, and it was re-opened as a *Military Museum* and *Hall of Fame of the Prussian Army*. The Hall of Fame is embellished with mural paintings by Geselschap, Camphausen, Bleibtreu, A. von Werner, and others, and with sculptures by Schaper, Encke, etc. (adm., see p. 6).

On the S. side of the Zeughaus-Platz is the **Palace of the Crown Prince** (Pl. H, 5), which is connected with the so-called *Palace of the Princesses* by an arch over the Oberwall-Strasse. It owes its present form to the alterations made by *Strack* in 1857 on an earlier palace. From 1858 to 1888 it was the winter residence of the Crown Prince Frederick William (Emp. Frederick III.).

The last house on this side is the *Residence of the Commandant of Berlin*, which is adjoined by the Schinkel-Platz. In this square are bronze statues of *Schinkel* (d. 1841), by Drake, *Thaer* (d. 1828), by Rauch, and *Beuth* (d. 1853), by Kiss; and on its S. side rises the old *Academy of Architecture (Bau-Akademie)*, built by Schinkel in 1832-35, now occupied by the Royal Photogrammetric Institute and the Royal Meteorological Institute. A *National Portrait Gallery* is to be opened on the first floor of the building.

In a straight line with the E. prolongation of the Linden, and spanning the W. branch of the *Spree*, is the **Schloss-Brücke** (palace-bridge), constructed in 1822-24 by *Schinkel*. It is adorned with eight groups in marble, over lifesize, illustrative of the life of a warrior.

Beyond the bridge extends the LUSTGARTEN (Pl. J, 5), originally a garden belonging to the palace. In the centre rises the equestrian *Statue of Frederick William III.*, by A. Wolff (1871). Beyond the statue, in front of the steps of the Old Museum, is a huge *Granite Basin*, hewn out of a solid erratic block.

The **Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. J, 5; open on week-days, 10-6, in winter 10-3), a huge structure in the Italian Renaissance style, built in 1894-1905 from designs by *Julius* and *Otto Raschdorff*, not only dominates the Lustgarten and its environs, but with its lofty dome forms the distinguishing feature of any general view of Berlin.

The edifice, 344 ft. in length, 246 ft. in breadth, and 374 ft. in height, is tripartite in the interior. The CHURCH PROPER, entered by the lofty main entrance, is situated beneath the dome, which is 102 ft. in diameter. — On the S. the church is adjoined by a WEDDING AND BAPTISMAL CHAPEL. On the N. is a MEMORIAL CHAPEL, whence a staircase descends to the *Hohenzollern Burial Vault* (not accessible), containing 87 coffins of members of the reigning family

The E. branch of the Spree, behind the cathedral, is spanned by the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke.*

The ***Royal Palace** (*Schloss;* Pl. J, 5) is in the form of a rectangle 630 ft. in length and 380 ft. in depth, enclosing two large courts. It rises in four stories to the height of 98 ft., while the dome above it is 232 ft. high.

The original building, a castle erected by Elector Frederick II. in 1443-51, has been extensively altered and added to, notably in 1698-1716 (by *Schlüter* and others) under King Frederick I.

The two principal façades are by *Schlüter*, but the best example of his work is seen in the *Inner Court, which is surrounded with arcades on three sides. *Eosander von Goethe*, Schlüter's successor, is responsible for the architecture of the outer court and for the W. façade, with its portal in imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus. The spacious chapel in the W. wing, with its vast dome, was constructed in 1845-53, and a new period of building activity began under William II., who made the palace once more the actual residence of the reigning sovereign. — The rooms occupied by the imperial family are on the first floor overlooking the Schloss-Platz. A purple banner, on the N. side, indicates the Emperor's presence. — At Portal IV are the Horse Tamers, two large groups in bronze, by *Baron Clodt* of St. Petersburg, presented by Emp. Nicholas in 1841. The outer court is adorned with St. George and the dragon, a group in bronze by *Kiss* (1865).

***Interior.** Admission, see p. 7. Visitors enter from the Lustgarten by Portal IV, receive their tickets in the inner court, on the ground floor to the left, and are conducted through the state rooms in parties every half-hour. Umbrellas and sticks are given up (no gratuity). As a general rule only the state apartments on the second floor overlooking the Lustgarten are shown. Among the finest of these are the *Rote Drap d'Or Kammer* and the *Ritter-Saal*, both with fine rococo decorations by Schlüter (in the latter is a handsome sideboard, with gold and silver plate); the *Schwarze Adler Kammer;* the *Rote Samt Kammer;* the former Chapel, now the *Chapter Room of the Order of the Black Eagle;* the *Picture Gallery*, 197 ft. in length, used as a banquet-hall; the *Weisser Saal*, with its gallery; and the **Palace Chapel.* The walls of the apartments are hung with paintings by *Camphausen, Werner, Menzel*, and others.

Opposite the W. side of the Schloss stands the **National Monument to Emp. William I.**, by *R. Begas* (1897), representing the emperor on a horse led by the genius of Peace. At the four corners are Victories, and on the two principal sides are figures of War and Peace. The monument is enclosed on three sides by a colonnade, ending in corner-pavilions which bear bronze quadrigæ.

In the Schloss-Platz, to the S.E. of the Palace, is the *Schloss-Brunnen*, a monumental fountain by R. Begas (1891), bearing a figure of Neptune, surrounded by the Rhine, Oder, Elbe, and Vistula. — On the S. side of the Schloss-Platz are the *Royal Stables* (Pl. J, 5, 6), a handsome edifice by *Ihne* (adm., see p. 7). — The adjacent

Kurfürsten-Brücke (Bridge of the Elector; Pl. J, 5), which leads to the König-Str. (p. 16), is adorned with *Schlüter's* equestrian ***Statue of the Great Elector** (d. 1688), erected in 1703. This clever and artistic group is one of the few really good works of a period when art was generally in a very debased condition.

The ***Old Museum** (Pl. J, 5; adm., see p. 7), with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns approached by a broad flight of steps, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-28. The central part of the structure, rising above the rotunda in the interior, is adorned at the corners with colossal groups in bronze: in front, the Horse Tamers of the Piazza del Quirinale at Rome, copies by *Tieck;* at the back, Pegasus refreshed by the Horæ, by *Schievelbein* and *Hagen.* The steps are flanked by two large groups in bronze: right, Amazon on horseback, defending herself against a tiger, by *Kiss;* left, Fight with a lion, by *A. Wolff.*

On the First Floor is the ***Gallery of Antiquities,** with Greek and Roman sculptures. — On the Second Floor is the ***Antiquarium,** a collection of small antique works of both ornamental and industrial art. *Among* the most notable are the Hildesheim Silver Treasure (Roman *plate of the time of Augustus*), Antique Helmets, Bronze Figures, Archaic Vases, Greek and Italian Terracottas, and objects from Pergamon, Priene, and Bosco Reale.

The ***New Museum** (Pl. H, J, 5), behind the Old Museum, was erected by *Stüler* in 1843-55. The main entrance is on the E. side, opposite the National Gallery, but visitors usually approach by the connecting passage from the Old Museum. Adm., see p. 7.

On the First Floor is the *Collection of Casts.* Among these are the casts of the sculptures discovered at Olympia in 1876-81. — The Ground Floor is occupied by the important *Egyptian Museum.* — On the Second Floor is the *Cabinet of Engravings* (300,000 plates), including the Dürer Collection, Botticelli's illustrations to Dante, and engravings by Rembrandt. — The spacious Staircase is embellished with six magnificent wall-paintings by *W. von Kaulbach,* representing important epochs in the history of mankind.

The portico on the E. side of the New Museum accommodates for the present (until the completion of the new Pergamon Museum) the most important of the **Pergamon Sculptures** (adm. by application to the inspector in the New Museum, first floor, Room XII), including the ***Frieze** of the great altar on the Acropolis of Pergamon (ca. 180 B.C.). This valuable work of art, the largest extant monument of Greek sculpture, represents the contest of the gods and giants (Gigantomachia), and rivals in importance the Parthenon sculptures in the British Museum.

To the N.W. of the New Museum new buildings are being erected for the antiquities from Western Asia, for the Pergamon Sculptures, and for a German Museum.

To the E. of the New Museum, in the centre of a square surrounded with Doric colonnades and embellished with statues, flowerbeds, and a fountain, rises the ***National Gallery** (Pl. H, J, 5), de-

signed by *Stüler* in accordance with a plan of Frederick William IV., and built by *Strack* in 1866-76. The building is in the form of a Corinthian temple, elevated on a basement 39 ft. in height. At the S. end is a portico of eight columns, and at the N. a semicircular apse. At the top of the imposing flight of steps in front of the S. façade is an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV.*, by Calandrelli (1886). The entrance is under the flight of steps.

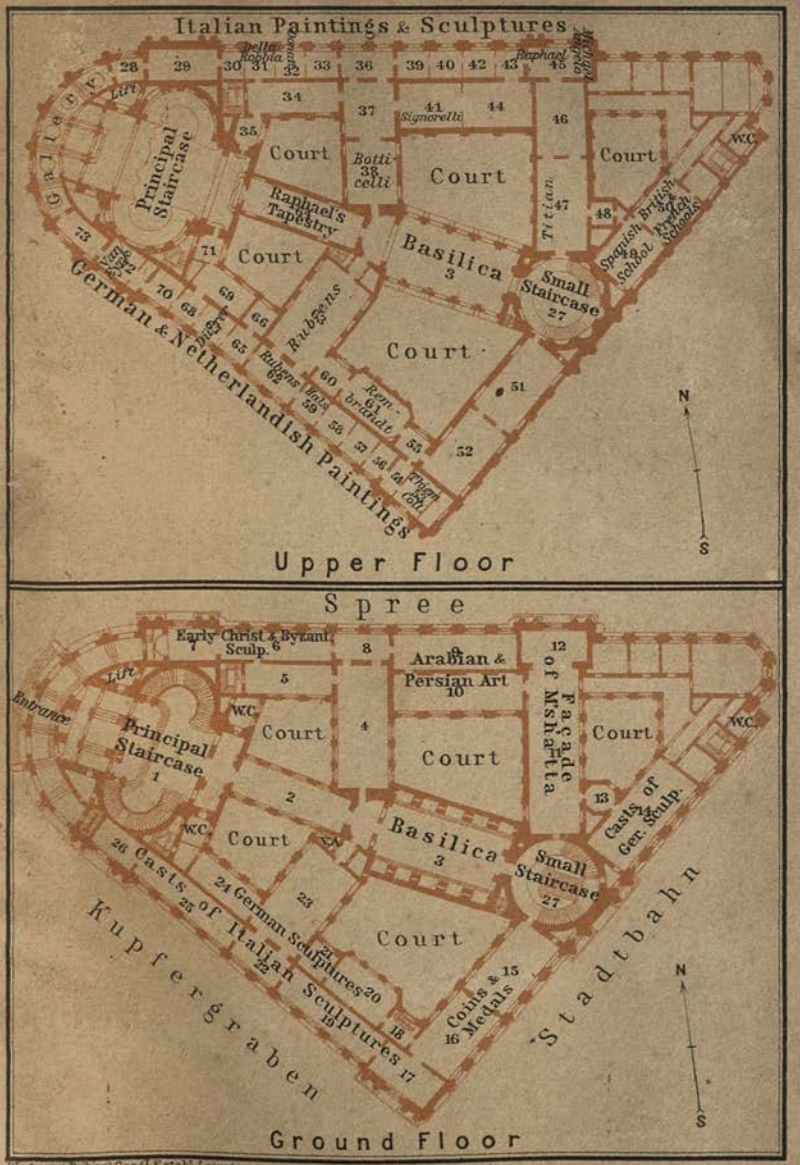
The collection in the National Gallery now contains over 1100 paintings and cartoons, 230 sculptures, and 33,000 drawings and water-colours, all by modern, chiefly German, masters. The names of the artist and the subject are given on each work. Catalogue, 2½ *M.* Adm., see p. 7.

Beyond the Stadtbahn, at the N.W. end of the so-called 'Museum Island', is the ***Emperor Frederick Museum** (Pl. H, 5), built by *Ihne* in the Italian baroque style in 1898-1904. The N.W. corner, with the main entrance, is rounded off into a semicircle, and surmounted by a cupola. Opposite the entrance is an equestrian *Statue of the Emperor Frederick III., by Maison.* The museum contains sculptures of the Christian epoch, a picture-gallery, and a cabinet of coins. Adm., see p. 6. Official Guide, 50 pf.

Ground Floor. From the PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE (*Pl. 1*), in the middle of which is a bronze cast of the Statue of the Great Elector (see p. 18), we pass through a corridor to the Basilica (Pl. 3), which contains a series of large altar-pieces by *Fra Bartolomeo, Francia, Andrea della Robbia, L. Vivarini, Paris Bordone,* and others. — To the left of the Small Staircase (Pl. 27) is Room 11, in which has been erected the *Façade of the Palace of M'shatta* (Asia Minor; beginning of the 8th cent. A.D.?). — On the left, in Rooms 9 & 10, are works of *Persian and Islamic Art.* — Rooms 4-8 contain *Coptic, Byzantine, Early-Christian, and Early Italian Works of Art.* (On the end-wall of Room 7 is a *Mosaic from the Church of San Michele in Affricisco* at Ravenna, dating from 545 A.D.) — From Room 4 we cross the Basilica to reach Rooms 17-26. Rooms *23 & 24* contain *German Sculptures* of the Romanesque and Gothic *Periods,* and *Early-German Paintings.* Room 20: German Renaissance Sculptures and Carvings. Room 21: German Sculptures of the Renaissance, Baroque, and Rococo Periods. Farther on are casts of Italian Sculptures. — Rooms 15 & 16: *Coins and Medals.*

Returning to the Entrance Hall, we ascend to the **Upper Floor,** which contains the **PICTURE GALLERY. On the left are the German, Netherlandish, French, and Spanish schools; on the right, the Italian school, and Italian sculptures in marble and bronze. In these rooms the old doors (chiefly from Genoa, Venice, and Florence), mantelpieces, furniture, and altars should be noticed. — On the left, Cabinet 73: 884. *J. van Ruysdael,* Sea-piece; *Ostade,* Village street. — Cabinet 72: *512-523. *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck,* Twelve Panels from the Altar-piece of the Lamb (finished in 1432), the masterpiece of the early-Flemish school. — Cabinet 70: *Dierick Bouts,* 533. Elijah in the desert, 539. Feast of the Passover; 523a, 525g, *525a. *Jan van Eyck,* Portraits; 538a. *Master of Flémalle.* Crucifixion; 1617. *Jean Fouquet,* Estienne Chevalier, with his patron saint. — Cabinet 68 and Room 69. Netherlandish Masters of the 15-16th cent.: 535. *Roger van der Weyden,* Winged altar-piece; 561. *Quinten Matsys,* Madonna enthroned; *1622a. *Hugo van der Goes,* Nativity. — Cabinet 67: *Dürer,* *557c. Portrait of Hieronymus Holzschuher, senator of Nuremberg, 557d. Portrait of Senator Muffel of Nuremberg, *557g. Small portrait of a woman, 557f. Madonna with the siskin; *1629. *M. Schongauer,* Adoration of the Shepherds; 638b. *Altdorfer,* Rest on the Flight into Egypt; *Hans Holbein the Younger,* *586. Portrait of

EMPEROR FREDERICK MUSEUM



Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Establ. Leipzig

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Jörg Gisze, 586d. Portrait; 583. *Christoph Amberger*, Sebastian Münster, the geographer; 564a. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt. — Cabinet 65 and Room 66: German school of the 16th century. — Cabinet 62: *Rubens*, 763. Boy with a bird, 785. Perseus delivering Andromeda, 762a. Portrait of Isabella Brant, his first wife. — Cabinet 59: *Frans Hals*, 800, 801. Portraits of a young man and a young woman, 801c. Hille Bobbe (the sailors' Venus), 801g. Nurse and child; 791. *Terburg*, Paternal admonition. — Cabinet 58: 750. *Thomas de Keyser*, Family-portraits. — Cabinet 57: 791g. *Terburg*, The concert; *J. van der Meer of Delft*, *912b. Girl with a pearl necklace, 912c. Cavalier and girl drinking wine; 795d. *J. Steen*, Christening; 820b. *P. de Hooch*, Mother and child. — Cabinet 56. To the left, *J. van Ruysdael*, 885e. Dunes near Overveen, *885g. Oak-forest; 861b. *A. Cuyp*, Cows at the river; *922c. *A. van de Velde*, Farm; 795. *Jan Steen*, Tavern-garden. — Cabinet 53: 533a. *D. Bouts*, Christ at the house of Simon; 787a. *A. van Dyck*, Marchese Spinola. — We return through the corridor (Pl. 54) and enter Cabinet 55 (to the right), which contains small Dutch pictures. — Room 52: 922b. *A. van de Velde*, River-scene; 842a. *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight landscape. — Room 51: 372a. *Agostino Caracci*, Portrait of a woman; 413a. *Italian Master (Pietro da Cortona?)*, Portrait of A. del Borro. — Room 61: *Rembrandt*, *828f. Vision of Daniel, 812. Saskia (the painter's first wife), 828b. Hendrickje Stoffels at a window, *828e. The chaste Susannah, *828l. Pastor Anslo and an aged woman, 812a. Capture of Samson, *811a. Rembrandt's brother, 828h. Potiphar's wife accuses Joseph, 802. Samson threatening his wife's father; 821a. *Ph. Koninck*, Landscape. — Room 63: *Rubens*, 762b. Conversion of St. Paul, 776a. Neptune and Amphitrite, 781. St. Cecilia, *762c. Diana and nymphs surprised by satyrs; *A. van Dyck*, 782b, 782c. Portraits, 778. Pietà. — To maintain the historical sequence, we now return through Rooms 62-73 to the landing of the staircase and enter —

Cabinet 28 (to the right): Early-Italian Schools. — Room 29 & Cabinet 30: Florentine School of the 15-16th centuries. — Cabinet 31: *Works by the *Della Robbia* family. — Cabinet 32: *Works by *Donatello, Desiderio*, and *Verrocchio;* *60a. *Fra Angelico*, Last Judgment; 69. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna adoring the Child. — Cabinet 33: Italian Plaquettes. — Room 36: *Italian Bronze and Marble Sculptures; 233. *Donatello*, John the Baptist. Here also is a wax bust of Flora, ascribed by some authorities to the school of *Leon. da Vinci*, and by others to Richard Lucas (d. 1883). — Room 37 (to the right): Works by *Benedetto da Maiano* and *Ant. Rossellino*. — Room 38: *Botticelli*, 106. Madonna enthroned, 1128. St. Sebastian, *102a. Madonna and angelic musicians; 73. *P. Pollaiuolo*, Annunciation. — Room 64: Nine pieces of tapestry executed in Brussels, from the well-known cartoons of *Raphael* (South Kensington Museum). — We return through Room 37 and enter Room 34 (left): Terracotta reliefs by *Donatello, Verrocchio*, and *Luca della Robbia;* Florentine busts. — Cabinet 39. James Simon Collection: 2. *A. Bronzino*, Portrait; 5. *Mantegna*, Madonna. — Cabinet 40: Florentine Marble Sculptures of the 15th century. — Cabinet 42: 61. *Fr. Laurana*, Bust of a woman; *G. Bellini*, 28. Pietà, 1177a. Resurrection; 20. *Pseudo-Basaiti*, Altar-piece, in four sections. — Cabinet 43: 12a. *Giorgione*, Young man; *259b. *Seb. del Piombo*, Portrait; 320. *L. Lotto*, Portrait. — Room 44: 111. *Tura*, 1170. *Marco Zoppo*, Madonna and saints. — Room 41: 79a. *Signorelli*, Pan and shepherds. — Room 45: to the left, 90b. *Ambr. Preda (Leon. da Vinci?)*, Risen Christ; 246. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna; on the end-wall, 209. *Michael Angelo (?)*, Marble statue of the youthful John the Baptist; 238a. *Bronzino*, Portrait; to the right, *Raphael*, *248. 'Madonna della Casa Colonna', 145. Madonna and saints, *247a. 'Madonna del Duca di Terranuova'; *218. *Correggio*, Leda. — Room 46: 15. *Cima da Conegliano*, St. Mark healing the cobbler; *1156a. *C. Crivelli*, Madonna; 38. *L. Vivarini*, Madonna enthroned; 44b. *B. Montagna*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen. — Room 47: 153. *L. Lotto*, Portrait; 459b. *Tiepolo*, Martyrdom of St. Agatha; *Titian*, 163. Portrait of himself, 166. Portrait of his

daughter Lavinia., *160a. Portrait of a child; 197. *Moretto*, The Virgin and St. Elizabeth enthroned on clouds. — Cabinet 48: Frescoes by *Tiepolo*, from a villa near Treviso. — Room 49: *414. *Murillo*, St. Anthony of Padua with the Holy Child; *413e. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a Spanish lady; 405b. *Ribera*, St. Sebastian. — Room 50: 478a. *N. Poussin*, View of the Acqua Acetosa near Rome; 474b. *Watteau*, Open-air party; 465. *Mignard*, Maria Mancini; 489. *Pesne*, Frederick the Great as crown-prince; 1626. *G. Dughet* (surnamed *Poussin*), Sabine Mountains; 1638. *Gainsborough*, John Wilkinson; 491c. *Chodowiecki*, Dr. Levin.

The ANTIQUITIES FROM ASIA MINOR (p. 13) are temporarily accommodated in three rooms of the sunk floor (open on Tues., Wed., & Frid., 11-2).

Near the Friedrich-Strasse Station, at Friedrich-Str. 102, rises the *Admirals-Palast*, built in 1911, with baths (p. 5), café, cinematograph theatre, and skating-rink. To the E. of the station, at Georgen-Str. 34, is the *Oceanographical Museum* (Pl. H, 5). Adm., see p. 7.

Opposite the museums, on the other side of the Spree, rises the imposing *Börse*, or **Exchange** (Pl. J, 5), erected in 1859-64 by *Hitzig*, with a double colonnade and sculptures by R. Begas (adm., see p. 6). — To the N. of the Exchange are the Monbijou-Platz with a marble bust of *A. von Chamisso*, and the royal **Château of Monbijou** (Pl. H, 5), erected in 1706 and afterwards enlarged. In the Monbijou garden is the tasteful little *English Church (St. George's)*, erected in 1884-85 by Raschdorff (services, see p. 9). The Monbijou Palace contains the *HOHENZOLLERN MUSEUM, a collection of personal reminiscences of the Prussian rulers from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. It affords a good survey of the progress of industrial art in the last two centuries (adm., see p. 6). — To the N.W., in the Oranienburger-Str., rises the NEW SYNAGOGUE (Pl. H, 4), built in 1859-66.

In the Karls-Platz (Pl. G, 5) stands the *Virchow Monument*, by Klimsch (1910). — In the Luisen-Str. is the *Charité* (Pl. G, 4), a large hospital which serves also as a teaching institution in connection with the University. — In the Invaliden-Str. are the **Museum of Natural History* (No. 43), the *Agricultural Academy* (No. 42), with the *Agricultural Museum*, and the *School of Mines* (No. 44), with a *Museum of Mining* (see pp. 6, 7). Farther to the W. are the *Gnaden-Kirche* (Pl. G, 4; 1895), the *Kaiser Wilhelm Academy* (Pl. G, 4) for the training of army doctors, the *Invalidenhaus*, built by Frederick the Great, near which is the *Warriors' Monument*, commemorating those who fell in 1848-9, and the *Museum of Traffic and Engineering* (adm., see p. 7).

Berlin Old Town contains a number of other noteworthy buildings. In the König-Strasse (p. 13) are the *Central Post Office* (Pl. J, 5; comp. p. 5) and the **Rathaus** (Pl. J, 5), or *Town Hall*, an imposing brick edifice with a tower 243 ft. in height, built in 1861-69 from the plans of *Waesemann* (adm., see p. 7). — The *Church of St. Nicholas*, a little to the S.W., is the oldest church

in Berlin. In the Jüden-Str. rises the *Stadthaus* (Pl. J, K, 5, 6), in the baroque style, with a large central hall, by L. Hoffmann (1910). At No. 36 Kloster-Str. is the *Sammlung für Deutsche Volkskunde* (Pl. J, 5) or *Museum of German National Costumes and Domestic Industries* (adm., see p. 6); at No. 75, opposite, is the *Rauch Museum* (adm., see p. 7), and adjoining it is the *Kloster-Kirche*, one of the best-preserved mediæval buildings in Berlin.

At the E. end of the König-Strasse, beyond the *Alexander-Platz Station* (left) is the ALEXANDER-PLATZ (Pl. K, 5), in which stands a colossal figure of *Berolina*, by Hundrieser (1895). To the right are the *Police Headquarters*. — The Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. leads from the *Central Market* (Pl. J, 5) back to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke and the Lustgarten (p. 11). In the *Neuer Markt* (Pl. J, 5), passed by this street, are the *Luther Monument*, by P. Otto and R. Toberentz, and the mediæval *Marien-Kirche*.

To the S. of the Linden begins the FRIEDRICH-STADT, the most regularly built quarter of Berlin. The most important streets intersecting it from N. to S. are the *Friedrich-Strasse*, the *Wilhelm-Strasse* to the W. (p. 18), and the *Charlotten-Strasse* and *Markgrafen-Strasse* to the E. The principal cross-streets are the busy *Leipziger-Strasse* (p. 18) and the *Behren-Strasse* (Pl. G, H, 6), the latter containing several of the chief banks of Berlin. — The **Friedrich-Strasse** (Pl. H, 4-7), the longest street in the inner town (2 M. from the former Oranienburg Gate to the former Halle Gate), is flanked in its central part near the Linden with handsome and substantial business-houses.

Between the Charlotten-Str. and Markgrafen-Str., a little to the S. of the Linden, is situated the *GENDARMEN-MARKT (Pl. H, 6), in which rise the *French Church*, the *New Church* (both dating from 1701; since restored), and the ***Schauspielhaus**, or *Royal Theatre* (Pl. H, 6), erected by *Schinkel* in 1819-21 to replace the original building which was burned down in 1817. A flight of steps leads up to the Ionic portico; at the sides of the steps are two groups in bronze by *F. Tieck*. The E. top of the principal building is crowned with an Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins, in bronze, by *Rauch* and *Tieck*; to the W., a Pegasus in copper. In front of the theatre stands a *Monument of Schiller*, in marble, by *R. Begas* (1871).

To the W. of the Schauspielhaus is the *Deutsche Reichsbank*, or *German Imperial Bank* (Pl. H, J, 6), a Renaissance building of 1869-76. — At No. 5 Wall-Str. is **Ravené's Picture Gallery** (Pl. J, 6), a collection of about 200 works by modern French and German masters, including choice examples of the older Berlin and Düsseldorf schools (adm., see p. 7). — The Wall-Str. leads N.E. to the **Märkisches Museum** or *Brandenburg Provincial Museum* (Pl. K, 6), built in 1901-1907 from plans by *L. Hoffmann* (adm., see p. 6).

The ***Wilhelm-Strasse** (Pl. G, H, 6, 7) leads from the Linden, near the Pariser-Platz, to the Belle-Alliance-Platz (p. 19). The N. half of this street contains numerous official residences. No. 70 on the right, close to the Linden, is the *British Embassy;* No. 72 is the former *Palace of Prince George of Prussia;* No. 73 is the *Ministry of the Imperial Household;* No. 74 is the *Imperial Home Office*, where the German Bundesrat meets. No. 65 (left) is the residence of the *Minister of Justice;* No. 64, the *Privy Chamber of Civil Affairs;* No. 63, the *Ministry of State*; No. 62, the *Colonial Office.* Then on the right, Nos. 75 & 76, the *Foreign Office.* No. 77 is the *Imperial Chancellery* and the *Residence of the Chancellor*, occupied by Prince Bismarck in 1876-90.

On the opposite side of the street is the Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. H, 6), adorned with statues of six heroes of the three Silesian wars of Frederick the Great: *Schwerin*, who fell at Prague in 1757; *Winterfeldt*, who fell at Moys in 1757; *Seydlitz*, the hero of Rossbach (d. 1773); *Keith*, who fell at Hochkirch in 1758; the gallant *Zieten* (d. 1786); and *Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau* (d. 1747). — On the N. side of the Wilhelm-Platz is the *Palace of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia* (Pl. G, H, 6), erected in 1737 and remodelled by Schinkel in 1827-28. On the S. side (No. 1) is the *Imperial Treasury (Reichs-Schatzamt).*

The Voss-Strasse (Pl. G, 6) here diverges to the W. At the corner (No. 1) is the *Preussische Pfandbrief bank* ('Mortgage Bank'), in the Italian Renaissance style, by Lucæ. No. 35, opposite, is the residence of the *Minister of Public Works*, including the *Imperial Office of Railways.* At Nos. 4 & 5 is the *Reichs-Justizamt.*

The chief artery of traffic in Berlin is the ***Leipziger-Strasse** (Pl. G, H, J, 6), which intersects the Friedrich-Strasse and is even richer than that street in palatial modern buildings. It runs parallel with the Linden, from the Spittel-Markt, on the E., to the Leipziger-Platz, on the W. Near its E. end, in the Dönhoff-Platz, are the monuments of *Baron vom Stein* (d. 1831; comp. p. 40) and *Prince Hardenberg* (d. 1822). — At the corner of the Mauer-Str. is the *Reichs-Postamt*, or Office of the Postmaster General (Pl. H, 6), erected in 1871-73. The corner-wing contains the *Postal Museum* (adm., see p. 7). — Beyond the Wilhelm-Str., on the left, is the *War Office.* No. 3 is the *Herrenhaus*, or *Prussian Upper Chamber* (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1904 by F. Schulze. It is connected with the Lower Chamber (see p. 19). No. 1 is the *Ministry of Commerce and Manufactures*, which contains the attractive depôt of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory. At Nos. 132-137, on the right, is *Wertheim's Warehouse*, erected by Messel in 1897-1904 and enlarged in 1912, an excellent type of the modern German warehouse.

The Leipziger-Str. ends at the octagonal Leipziger-Platz (Pl. G, 6), which is adorned with statues of *Count Brandenburg*

(d. 1850), by Hagen, and *Field-Marshal Wrangel* (d. 1877), by Keil. At Nos. 6-10 in this Platz is the *Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests;* No. 13, on the N. side, is the *Admiralty.*

The POTSDAMER-PLATZ (Pl. G, 6), in which is the *Potsdam Railway Station* (p. 1), flanked by the *Ringbahn Station* and the *Wannsee Station,* is another busy centre of traffic. To the left of the Potsdam Station is the staircase leading to the underground station of the Electric Railways (see p. 1). — No. 3 in the Bellevue-Str., which leads hence to the N.W., is the *Künstler-Haus* (Pl. G, 6), the home of the Society of Berlin Artists (exhibitions, see p. 5).

At the corner of the Königgrätzer-Strasse and the Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse, to the S.E. of the Potsdamer-Platz, is the massive building of the ***Ethnographical Museum** (*Museum für Völkerkunde;* Pl. G, 7), a Renaissance structure by *Ende.* On the ground-floor are the *Prehistoric Collections* and *Dr. Schliemann's Trojan Collection.* The upper floors are devoted to the *Ethnographical Collections.* Adm., see p. 6. Official guide, 50 pf.

Adjoining this institution, in the Prinz-Albrecht-Str., is the ***Museum of Industrial Art** (*Kunstgewerbe-Museum;* Pl. G, 7), a Renaissance building by *Gropius & Schmieden* (1877-84), containing a very valuable collection of the products of many different countries, both ancient and modern. The exterior is adorned with mosaics by *Ewald* and *Geselschap,* representing the principal epochs in the history of civilization. Adm., see p. 6; official guide, 50 pf.

On the groundfloor are the furniture, carvings, and tapestry. The first floor accommodates the collection of porcelain and glass, and the works in metal and leather. The second floor contains the textile fabrics.

Opposite the Industrial Museum is the *Prussian Chamber of Deputies* (Pl. G, 6), built in 1893-98 by F. Schulze. The large hall contains seats for 433 deputies. Cards of admission to the meetings may be obtained from 5 to 7 p.m. on the day before or (if there is room) on the day itself. — The Prinz-Albrecht-Str. ends, on the E., at the Wilhelm-Str., in which (to the right) is the *Palace of Prince Frederick Henry of Prussia.*

The S. limit of the Friedrich-Stadt is marked by the circular BELLE-ALLIANCE-PLATZ (Pl. H, 7, 8), in the centre of which rises the **Friedens-Säule,** or *Column of Peace,* 62 ft. in height, erected in 1840, on the 25th anniversary of the peace of 1815. It is crowned with a Victory by *Rauch,* and is surrounded by marble groups of the four chief powers that took part in the victory of Waterloo.

The site of the old *Halle Gate* (Pl. H, 8) is occupied by two monumental edifices by *Strack.* — Opposite the Halle Gate the *Landwehr-Kanal* is crossed by the *Belle Alliance Bridge,* on the buttresses of which stand marble groups of Navigation, Fishing, Industry, and Trade. Beyond the bridge begins the *Tempelhof Quarter.*

About ¾ M. outside the Halle Gate is the **Kreuzberg** (Pl. G, H, 9), rising about 100 ft. above the city, of which it affords a fine *Survey. The *National Monument of the War of Liberation*, on the top, inaugurated in 1821, consists of an iron obelisk designed by *Schinkel*, with statues and reliefs by *Rauch*, *Tieck*, and *Wichmann*. On the N. slope of the Kreuzberg extends the *Victoria Park*.

Outside the Brandenburg Gate (p. 9), at the entrance to the Tiergarten (p. 21), is the semicircular 'Platz vor dem Brandenburger Tor' (Pl. G, 5, 6), adorned with marble *Statues of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Brütt, and *Empress Victoria*, by Gerth. The *Friedens-Allée* leads hence to the right to the Königs-Platz (Pl. G, 5).

The **Column of Victory** *(Sieges-Säule)* in the centre, 200 ft. in height, designed by *Strack*, and inaugurated in 1873, stands on a square pedestal (23 ft. high) surrounded by a circular colonnade.

The pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze. The mosaics in the colonnade, designed by *A. von Werner*, illustrate the restoration of the German empire. Above, in the flutings of the column, are three rows of captured Danish, Austrian, and French cannon (60 in all). The summit consists of a capital formed of eagles, crowned with a Borussia, by *Drake*. (*View from the capital, 151 ft. high; adm., see p. 6.)

The Königs-Platz is bounded on the E. by the ***Reichstags-Gebäude** (*Hall of the Imperial Diet;* Pl. G, 5), built in 1884-94 in the florid Italian Renaissance style, from the designs of *Paul Wallot*. The central structure is covered by a huge glass dome, bearing a lantern encircled with columns and surmounted by an imperial crown (246 ft.). At the corners are four towers, 151 ft. high, on which are figures typifying the industries and occupations of the German people. Between these are the names of the German princes reigning in 1871.

The chief (W.) façade has a portico borne by six columns. To the right and left of the door are reliefs of the Rhine and the Vistula, by *O. Lessing;* above the door is a figure of St. George (with the features of Bismarck), by *Siemering;* on the apex of the pediment is a Germania on horseback, by *R. Begas*. — The S. portal is used by members of the Diet, the E. portal by the Federal Council.

Visitors to the Interior (adm., see p. 7) enter by Portal V, on the N. side, and are led to the *Promenade Hall*, the *Reading* and *Writing Rooms*, the *Restaurant*, the *Hall of the Diet*, the *South Vestibule*, the *Waiting Rooms of the Federal Council (Bundesrat)*, the *East Vestibule*, etc.

At the corner of Sommer-Str. and the Reichstags-Ufer is the official residence of the President of the Reichstag, erected after Wallot's designs.

In front of the W. façade rises the **National Monument to Bismarck,** by *R. Begas* (1901). The colossal bronze figure of the chancellor stands upon a granite pedestal, which is surrounded by four groups: Atlas bearing the globe (front), Siegfried forging the imperial sword (back), Constitutional Authority trampling upon Sedition (right), and Statecraft seated on a sphinx (left).

To the N. of the Königs-Platz lies the Alsen-Platz (Pl. G, 5), adorned in 1904 with a bronze statue of *Field-Marshal Count Roon* (d. 1879), by Magnussen. To the W. are situated the ex-

tensive premises of the *General Staff*, where Moltke died in 1891. The *Moltke-Brücke*, reached by the Moltke-Str. between these, leads over the Spree to the **Ausstellungs-Park** or *Exhibition Park* (Pl. F, 5), with the building in which the annual exhibitions of the Academy are held in summer (p. 5). — On the right, just beyond the bridge, is the *German Colonial Museum* (adm., see p. 6).

On the W. side of the Königs-Platz is the former *New Opera House*, on the site of which a new building for the Royal Opera (p. 10) is to be erected. In front of it stands a *Monument to Moltke*, by Uphues (1905).

The ***Tiergarten** (Pl. E, F, G, 5, 6), the largest and most attractive park near the city, lies to the W. of the Brandenburg Gate, and is bounded on the N. by the Spree, and on the S. by the Untere Friedrichstadt. It is about 2 M. in length and $^3/_4$ M. in breadth. The Sieges-Allée and the roads skirting the park on the S. and E. are much-frequented promenades in the afternoon.

The *Sieges-Allée, or *Avenue of Victory* (Pl. G, 5, 6), which leads to the S. from the Königs-Platz to the Kemper-Platz, has been adorned, at the expense of the emperor, with 32 marble *Statues of Prussian Rulers*, behind each of which is a semicircular marble bench with terminal busts of two eminent contemporaries.

On the N. margin of the Tiergarten, about $^1/_2$ M. to the W. of the New Opera House (see above), on the Spree, are the popular 'al fresco' restaurants known as the *Zelte* (*i. e.* Tents, from their original construction). — Farther to the W. is the royal *Château of Bellevue* (Pl. E, 5), with a park behind which is the *Bellevue Station* of the Stadtbahn (Grosser Stern, see p. 22). Near the *Tiergarten Station*, on the W. side of the Tiergarten, is the *Emperor Frederick Memorial Church* (1895).

The pleasantest parts of the Tiergarten are the *Seepark* (Pl. D, E, 6), on the W. side, and the neighbourhood of the *Rousseau Island* (Pl. F, 6), where numerous skaters display their skill in winter. The finest statue in the Tiergarten is the marble *Monument of Frederick William III.* (Pl. F, 6), executed by Drake in 1849, the pedestal of which, 18 ft. in height, is adorned with charming reliefs representing the enjoyment of nature. The corresponding *Statue of Queen Louisa* (Pl. F, 6), by Encke, was erected in 1880; the reliefs on the pedestal represent woman's work in war. Beside the Goldfisch-Teich, a little to the W. of the Sieges-Allée, is a Monument to *Haydn*, *Mozart*, *and Beethoven*, by Siemering (1904). The *Monument to Goethe*, by Schaper, facing the Königgrätzer-Str. (Pl. G, 6), was erected in 1880. To the S., in the Linné-Str., is a *Monument to Lessing* (Pl. G, 6), by O. Lessing (1890). On the S. the Tiergarten is bounded by the *Tiergarten-Strasse* (Pl. F, 6), with its handsome villas. On the N. side, opposite the end of the Hildebrandt-Str., is a *Monument to Richard Wagner*,

by Eberlein (1903). In the Stüler-Str. (Pl. E, 6) is a *Monument to Th. Fontane*, the poet, by Klein (1910).

The ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. D, E, 7; adm., see p. 8) may be reached by tramway from the Brandenburg Gate, the Opera House, etc., or by the Stadtbahn or the Elevated Line to the 'Zoologischer Garten Station'. It contains a fine collection of animals, and the regular concerts attract crowds of visitors (see p. 8; good restaurant, D. $3^1/_2$ *M*).

The CHARLOTTENBURG ROAD (tramway) leads from the Brandenburg Gate across the Tiergarten to (3 M.) Charlottenburg, past the *Grosser Stern*, a circular space adorned with five bronze groups of hunting-scenes. There is a station of the *Elevated & Underground Railway* at the Knie (see below). Those who use the *Stadtbahn* should alight at the *Tiergarten Station* and take the tramway thence. Near the Tiergarten Station is the *Royal Porcelain Factory* (Pl. D, 6; adm., see p. 7).

Charlottenburg, a town with about 305,000 inhab., is practically part of Berlin, though it retains an independent municipality. It owes its origin to Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I.

Beyond the canal-bridge, to the left, rises the TECHNICAL ACADEMY (Pl. C, D, 6), a large and imposing building, embellished with sculptures (2100 students). In front of it are bronze statues of *Alfred Krupp*, by Herter, and *W. von Siemens*, by Wandschneider.

A little to the S. are the *Academy of Art* and the *Academy of Music*. Thence the Hardenberg-Str. leads to the S.E. to the *Emperor William Memorial Church* (Pl. D, 7), a late-Romanesque edifice (1891-95), with a lofty tower (370 ft.) and an elaborate interior (open on week-days 9-2, free).

The Berliner-Strasse makes a bend to the right (the so-called 'Knie') and then leads straight to the Royal Palace, passing, on the right, the large *Rathaus* (1905). It ends at the Luisen-Platz, with a statue of *Frederick III.*

The ROYAL PALACE (Pl. A, 5), erected by *Nering* in 1695-99, was enlarged by *Eosander von Goethe* (p. 12) in 1701-7 and provided with its effective dome. The right wing was added by *Knobelsdorff* in 1742. In the interior are shown (adm., see p. 6) the apartments formerly occupied by Frederick I. and Sophia Charlotte, and by Emp. Frederick III. during his last illness (March-June, 1888). The rococo decorations are well worthy of inspection.

The entrance to the pleasant *Palace Garden*, laid out by the eminent French landscape-gardener Le Nôtre in 1694, is near the small guard-room, adjoining the W. wing. Crossing the orangery to the right, turning to the left and skirting it on the farther side, and following an avenue of pines to the right, we reach (8 min.) the *MAUSOLEUM (Pl. A, 5; tickets at the Palace), erected by *Gentz* in the Doric style, where Queen Louisa (d. 1810) and her husband

UMEBUNG
POTSDAM
JUNGFERNSEE
Pr. Leopold
Kolonie
Neu-Bornstädt
Exerzieplatz
BORNSTÄDT
KL. GLIENICKE
PARK VON
SANSSOUCI
Brandenburger
Vorstadt
HAVEL
Neu-Babelsberg
NOWAWES
Havel-Bruch
Wiesen
HAVEL
Tornow

Frederick William III. (d. 1840) repose, together with their second son, Emp. William I. (d. 1888), and the Empress Augusta (d. 1890).

The recumbent figures of the first-named pair, executed in marble by *Rauch's* masterly hand, are strikingly impressive. The beautiful figure of the queen, executed at Carrara and Rome in 1812-13, was placed here in 1815 and at once established the sculptor's fame. The figures of Emp. William and his consort are by *Encke*.

The **Grunewald**, a royal forest to the S.W. of the city, is a favourite resort of the Berliners, and is traversed by the suburban trains of the Stadtbahn to Potsdam. At its beginning, near the station of *Halensee*, is the fashionable *Villa Colony of Grunewald*.

2. Potsdam and Environs.

Railway from Berlin to Potsdam (three lines) in 1/2-1 hr.; more than 50 trains daily (fare by the suburban trains from the Potsdam and Friedrich-Strasse stations 85 or 50 pf.).

a. Main Line from the *Potsdam Station* (Pl. G, 6, 7; pp. 1, 19). The suburban trains halt first at (13 1/2 M.) *Neu-Babelsberg;* then at (16 M.) *Potsdam*, (17 1/2 M.) *Charlottenhof* (1/2 M. from *Sanssouci*), and (18 1/2 M.) *Wildpark* (1/2 M. from the New Palace, p. 26).

b. Via Wannsee, from the *Wannsee Station* (Pl. G, 7). — Stations: 1 1/4 M. *Grossgörschen-Strasse;* 3 M. *Friedenau;* 4 1/2 M. *Steglitz*, the station for the *Botanical Garden* (adm., see p. 6); 5 1/2 M. *Lichterfelde*, with the Royal Cadet School; 7 1/2 M. *Zehlendorf;* 9 1/2 M. *Schlachtensee;* 10 1/2 M. *Nikolassee;* 12 M. *Wannsee;* 14 1/2 M. *Neu-Babelsberg;* 16 M. *Nowawes;* 17 M. *Potsdam*. — From Neu-Babelsberg a steamer plies in summer on the *Griebnitz-See* to Klein-Glienicke (p. 26) and Babelsberg (p. 26).

c. Trains for Potsdam also start from the stations (N. platforms) of the Stadtbahn (see p. 1). After passing *Grunewald* the line unites at *Nikolassee* with that above described.

Potsdam. — *Palast-Hôtel (Pl. a), Humboldt-Str. 1, beside the Stadt-Schloss, R. from 3, B. 1 1/4, D. from 3 *M;* Stadt Königsberg (Pl. b), Brauer-Str. 1, on the Havel, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3-4 1/4 *M*, good; Hôt. zum Einsiedler (Pl. c), Schloss-Str. 8, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3-4 *M*. — Eisenbahn-Hôtel (Pl. d), by the Lange Brücke, with a garden on the Havel, R. 2-3, B. 3/4, D. from 2 *M;* Central-Hôtel (Pl. e), Nauener-Str. 29, on the Wilhelm-Platz.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant*, D. 3 *M;* *Stadt Königsberg* (see above); **Zum Schultheiss*, in the Palast-Hôtel (see above); *Residenz-Restaurant*, Nauener-Str. 15; **Wackermann's Höhe*, on the Brauhausberg; *Café Sanssouci*, outside the Brandenburg Gate. — In the environs: **Wildpark Station* (see above); *Bürgershof*, in Klein-Glienicke (steamboat-pier); *Babelsberg*, opposite the main entrance to the park, all these with gardens.

Post and Telegraph Office, by the canal, at the corner of the Wilhelm-Platz.

Taximeter Cabs. Within the town: For 1-2 pers. 800 (3-5 pers. 600) m. 70 pf., each addit. 400 (300) m. 10 pf.; at night (11-6.30, in winter 10-7.30) 600 (400) m. 70 & 300 (200) m. 10 pf. Outside the town: 600 (at night

400) m. 70 & 300 (200) m. 10 pf. — **Motor Cabs.** For 1-2 pers. 600 m., for 3-5 pers. 400 m. 70 pf., each 300 (200) m. more 10 pf. — Waiting 10 pf. per 4 (motor cabs per 3) min.; luggage from 22 to 55 lbs. 25 pf.

Tramways. From the Railway Station to the Wilhelm-Platz (Kaiser-Brücke) and thence: 1. To the *Brandenburg Gate* (Sanssouci) and the *Kastanien-Allée*, passing Charlottenhof Station; 2. To the *Glienicke Bridge* (p. 26); 3. To the *Allée-Strasse*, near the New Garden (p. 26); 4. To *Nowawes* (p. 23).

Steamboats in summer. From the Lange Brücke (see below) to *Glienicke* (p. 26), *Moorlake*, the *Pfauen-Insel*, and *Wannsee* (p. 23), at 10, 11, 12, & 2, then every ½ hr.

Plan of Excursion. Hurried travellers should content themselves with a general view of Potsdam and a visit to the palaces of *Babelsberg* and *Sanssouci*. After visiting the *Town Palace* (at 10 a.m. punctually) we take the tramway to the Brandenburg Gate, visit the *Friedens-Kirche*, and walk to **Sanssouci*, the *Orangery*, and the *New Palace*. If the last be closed to visitors, we walk from the Orangery viâ Charlottenhof to the Charlottenhof Station and return by tramway to the town. In the afternoon by tramway or steamboat to the Glienicke Bridge, walk viâ *Klein-Glienicke* to *Babelsberg*, and thence by steamer to Neu-Babelsberg Station.

The **Royal Palaces** are usually open 10-6 (Sun. 11-6) in summer, 10-4 in winter; tickets (25 pf. for each pers.) are obtained at the entrances. The New Palace is shown only from Jan. 15th to May 1st or in the absence of the royal family. — The **Fountains** of Sanssouci usually play in summer on Sunday, from noon till 7 p.m. The great fountain also plays on Tuesday and Thursday, 3-7 p.m. — *Smoking* is prohibited in the royal gardens, except at Babelsberg and at the Orangery.

Potsdam (62,200 inhab., garrison 7000), the capital of the province of Brandenburg, is charmingly situated on the *Potsdamer Werder*, an island in the *Havel*, which here expands into a series of lakes and is bounded by wooded hills. The town is of Slavonic origin, but was of no importance until the Great Elector founded his palace in the neighbourhood. It is indebted for its modern splendour to Frederick the Great, who generally resided here. Potsdam is the cradle of the Prussian army, and the military element (especially the picked men of the guards) is conspicuous in its streets.

The *Lange Brücke*, or *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke*, which leads from the station across the *Freundschafts-Insel* to the town, is adorned with eight figures of Prussian soldiers by Herter, while on the island to the left is a *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by the same artist (1900). — The ***Town Palace** (tickets in the N.E. angle of the court), originally erected about 1660, but dating in its present form from 1751, is interesting for its reminiscences of Frederick the Great and the splendid rococo decoration of its interior. — To the S. of the palace is the *Lustgarten*, with statues of the early 18th cent., busts of Blücher and other heroes of the wars of liberation, by Rauch, and a *Statue of Frederick William I.*, by Hilgers, erected in 1885 on the side next the parade-ground, where he used to drill his gigantic grenadiers. — To the N., in the Schloss-Str., is a *Statue of General von Steuben*, a copy of that at Washington, presented by the United States in 1911.

In the Altmarkt, to the N. of the palace, rise the *Church of*

St. Nicholas, erected in 1830-37 from a plan by Schinkel, with a dome added in 1842-50, and the *Rathaus* (1754). — A vault behind the pulpit of the *Garrison Church* (open in summer, 10-6; entr. by Portal B; 25 pf.), 5 min. to the W. of the palace, contains the remains of Frederick the Great and of his father Frederick William I., the founder of the church (1731-35). — The Wilhelm-Platz is adorned with a *Statue of Frederick William III.*, by Kiss (1845).

Outside the (W.) *Brandenburg Gate*, erected in 1770, an avenue to the right leads to the Park of Sanssouci. On a height near the gate is a *Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Börmel (1903). At the entrance to the park, $1^1/_2$ M. from the station, rises the *Friedens-Kirche*, or *Church of Peace*, in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by Persius (1850; sexton in the building to the left).

In the Atrium stand *Rauch's* Group of Moses, Aaron, and Hur, and a copy of *Thorvaldsen's* Risen Christ. — The somewhat bare Interior of the basilica, borne by sixteen *Ionic columns* in black marble, contains, in front of the chancel, the burial-vaults of Frederick William IV. (d. 1861) and Queen Elizabeth (d. 1873). The apse is adorned with an old Venetian mosaic. — On the N. side of the atrium is the **Mausoleum of Emp. Frederick III.** (adm. 25 pf.), erected in imitation of the chapel of Innichen in Tyrol. The marble *Sarcophagi of the Emperor (d. 1888) and Empress Victoria (d. 1901) and those of their sons Waldemar and Sigismund are by *R. Begas*. In the altar-niche is a Pietà by *Rietschel* (1845).

Entering the ***Park of Sanssouci** and bearing to the right, we soon reach the *Great Fountain* (p. 24), the water of which rises to a height of 118 ft. The twelve figures surrounding the basin are by French sculptors of the 18th century. The equestrian *Statue of Frederick the Great*, to the S., is a reduced marble replica of Rauch's celebrated work (p. 9). — A broad flight of steps, 66 ft. in height, ascends from the great fountain to the —

***Palace of Sanssouci**, a building of one story, erected by Knobelsdorff in 1745-47 for Frederick the Great, whose rooms are still preserved almost unaltered (tickets at the back). — The *Picture Gallery*, in a separate building, contains a few good works by Rubens, Van Dyck, Jan Brueghel, etc.

The way to the Orangery leads past the famous *Windmill*, the owner of which is said to have refused to sell it to Frederick the Great (now royal property; restaurant close by).

The **Orangery**, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, was completed in 1856 from plans by *Hesse*. In front of the central building is a *Statue of Fred. William IV.*, by Bläser (1873). On the terrace are five astronomical instruments from the imperial observatory at Pekin, cast in bronze by Chinese artists in 1673 and brought to Germany in 1901. — Wide view from the towers.

Those who are pressed for time may return hence to the railway, either direct through the park to the (25 min.) *Villa of Charlottenhof* (erected in 1826 by Schinkel), which is $^3/_4$ M. from Wildpark Station (p. 23), or viâ the (20 min.) Neues Palais.

To the W. of the park of Sanssouci rises the **New Palace,** built by Frederick the Great in 1763-69. It is now the summer-residence of Emp. William II. (comp. p. 24). Emperor Frederick III. died here in a room facing the park, 15th June, 1888. — To the S. extends the *Wildpark* (station, see p. 23).

To the N. of Potsdam, about $^1/_2$ M. from the Nauener-Tor, is the colony of *Alexandrowka,* built in 1826 for the accommodation of the Russian musicians who were at that time attached to the 1st Regiment of Guards. — On the PFINGSTBERG, which rises in the vicinity, stands a handsome ornamental building, the towers of which afford an extensive view of the environs. — To the E. of Alexandrowka lies the NEUER GARTEN, or New Garden, at the N. corner of which, on the Jungfern-See, is the *Meierei* (restaurant) or dairy. In the E. part of the garden, on the Heilige See, rises the MARBLE PALACE, begun by Fred. William II. in 1786-96 and completed by Fred. William IV. Since 1905 it has been the summer-residence of the Crown-Prince.

At **Klein-Glienicke** (restaurants, see p. 23; steamboat, see p. 24), on the left bank of the Havel (tramway to the Glienicke Bridge, see p. 24), are the two *Châteaux of Prince Frederick Leopold.* About $^1/_4$ M. farther on is the entrance to the park and the palace of *Babelsberg,* a visit to which occupies $1^1/_2$ hr.

The picturesque château of ***Babelsberg** was erected in the English Gothic style from designs by *Schinkel* in 1835, and extended in 1843-49 by *Strack.* The interior is simply but tastefully decorated, and contains numerous works of art. Emp. William I. invariably spent part of the summer here, and his study and bedroom are shown to visitors. Behind the palace is a monument with the Archangel Michael, by *Kiss.*

To the S.W. stands the *Gerichtslaube,* a Gothic portico originally attached to the old Rathaus in Berlin (view). — To the S. rises the *Flatow-Turm* (*View). — A boat to cross the Havel to Potsdam (10 pf.) is to be found $^1/_4$ hr. to the W.

The **Brauhausberg** (*Restaurant,* see p. 23), to the S. of the main railway station of Potsdam, commands a beautiful view of the town and the wide expanse of the Havel, finest by evening-light. Adm. to the Belvedere 10 pf. — Farther to the S., on the *Telegraphenberg,* stands the *Astro-Physical Observatory,* opened in 1878 (adm. Frid., 3-6; apply to the custodian). Here also are the *Geodetic Institute* and the *Meteorological-Magnetic Observatory.*

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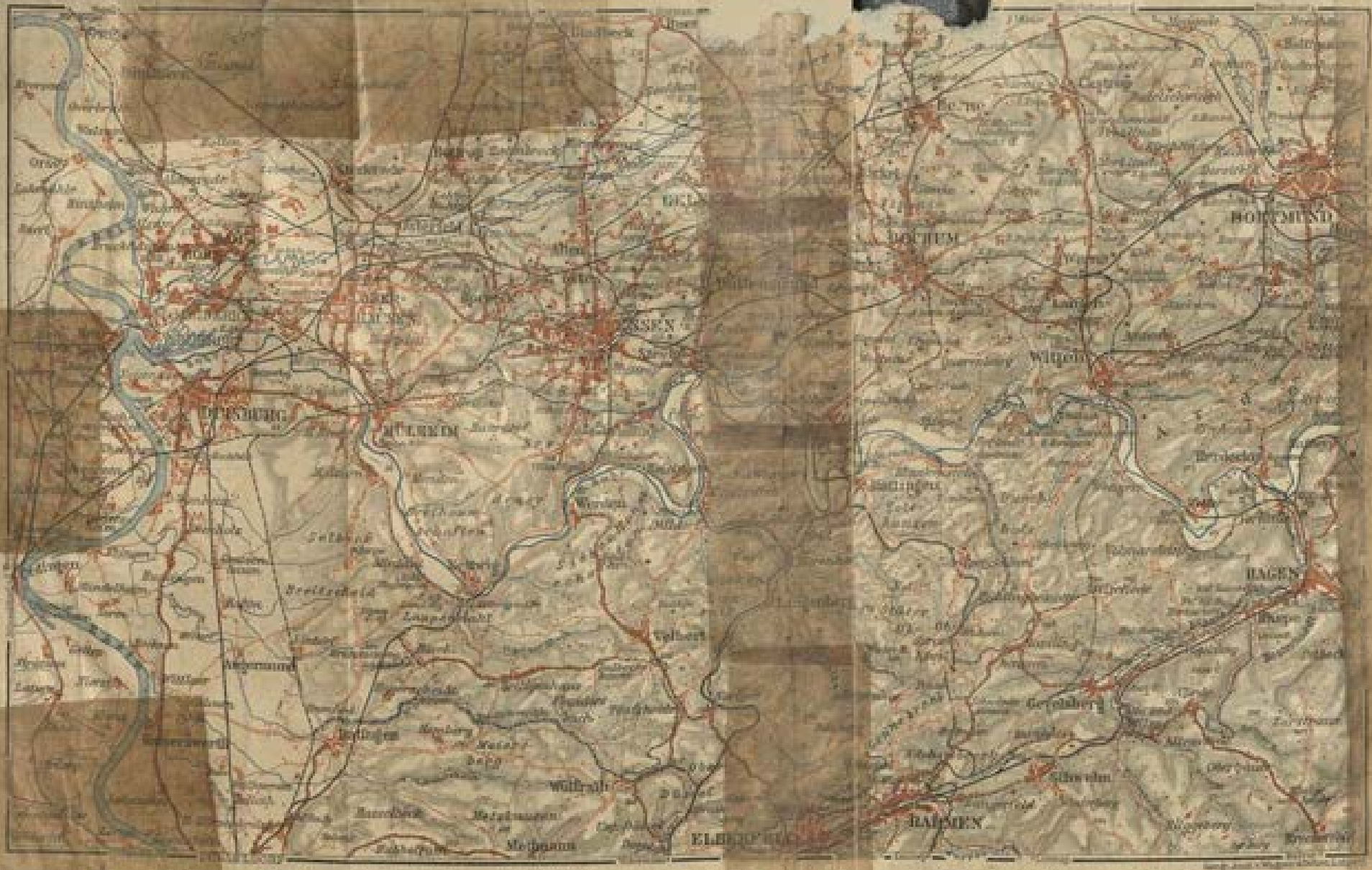
	a. From Stralsund to Sassnitz (Trelleborg) viâ Bergen. Stubbenkammer. Arkona 169. — b. From Bergen to Putbus and Lauterbach 171. — c. From Putbus to Binz and Göhren 171.	

3. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Hanover and Stendal.

366 M. Railway in 9-17 hrs. (express fares 47 ℳ 80, 29 ℳ 20, 18 ℳ 80 pf.; ordinary 45 ℳ 80, 27 ℳ 20, 17 ℳ 80 pf.); comp. RR. 4, 5. — From Cologne to Hanover (203 M.), express in 4¾-6, ordinary trains in 9½-11 hrs. (express fares 27 ℳ 10, 17 ℳ 40 pf., 11 ℳ; ordinary 25 ℳ 10, 15 ℳ 40 pf., 10 ℳ).

The first part of this line traverses the *Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Measures*, which extend to the E. from the Rhine as far as Unna and Kamen, about 32 M. in length and 9-14 M. in width. They are among the most productive in the world, surpassing those of England and surpassed only by those of Pennsylvania, and yield 90 million tons of coal annually. These enormous deposits of coal have formed the basis for



DUISBURG
MÜLHEIM
BOCHUM
DORTMUND
Witten
HAGEN
Gevelsberg
Velbert
Wülfrath
Methmann
1 : 250.000

a corresponding development in the production of iron and steel. The Rhenish-Westphalian coal-district produces annually over 5,000,000 tons of pig-iron, forming about 40 per cent of the total output of Germany and nearly 10 per cent of that of the world. The countless chimneys on both sides of the line testify to the vast industrial activity of the district. The population is very dense, frequently averaging 1800 per Engl. sq. mile.

From *Cologne* to (24 M.) *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

39$^1/_2$ M. **Duisburg** (**Europäischer Hof*, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*; **Casino-Hôtel*, R. 2$^3/_4$-5, B. $^3/_4$ *M*; *Prinz Regent*, R. & B. 1$^1/_2$-2$^1/_2$ *M*; *Berliner Hof*, R. 2-5 *M*), an ancient town, situated between the *Rhine* and the *Ruhr*, is a rapidly-increasing manufacturing place, with 229,000 inhab. (including the incorporated towns of *Ruhrort* and *Meiderich*), and one of the chief depôts of the Ruhr coal-traffic. Its united harbours now form one of the largest inland ports of the world. The *Salvator-Kirche* dates from the 15th century. In the Burg-Platz is a monument to *Gerhard Mercator*, the geographer, who died here in 1594; on the Kaiserberg is an equestrian *Statue of Emp. William I.* (1898), and in the Schweden-Allée is a *Bismarck Monument* (1905), both by Reusch. The *Rathaus* (1901) contains mural paintings and a small museum. Comp. *Baedeker's Rhine*. — The train now crosses the *Ruhr*.

Beyond Duisburg some through-trains run to Dortmund viâ —

44 M. **Oberhausen** (**Rail. Restaurant; Hof von Holland*, R. 2$^1/_2$-4 *M*; *Central*, R. 2$^1/_2$-3$^3/_4$ *M*), a modern town with 90,000 inhabitants. It is the junction of the Cologne-Hamburg and Wesel-Emmerich lines. The *Gutehoffnungs-Hütte* here is one of the largest iron and steel works in the Ruhr district (24,300 workmen).

At Oberhausen our route unites with the direct through-route from London to Berlin viâ Flushing. Passengers leaving London (Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, or St. Paul's), either in the morning or evening, reach Berlin in 21-22 hrs. The stages of the journey are as follows: from London to *Queenboro'* or *Folkestone* 1$^1/_4$ or 1$^3/_4$ hr.; from Queenboro' or Folkestone to *Flushing* by steamer 7$^1/_4$ or 5$^1/_2$ hrs.; from Flushing to *Oberhausen* 5$^1/_2$ hrs.; from Oberhausen to *Berlin* 8 hrs. Comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* and *Baedeker's Rhine*.

51 M. *Altenessen* (40,700 inhab.) is the junction for (3$^1/_2$ M.) *Essen* (p. 30). — 56 M. *Gelsenkirchen* (Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Berliner Hof), a great coal-mining centre with 170,000 inhab. (incl. Bismarck, Schalke, and other contiguous villages). — 59 M. **Wanne** (*Rail. Restaurant*, good; *Hintzen*, R. & B. 2$^1/_2$ *M*), with 38,800 inhab. and large coal-pits, is the junction for Osnabrück, Bremen, and Hamburg (see R. 19). — 73 M. *Dortmund* (p. 31).

Most of the express-trains of this line run to Dortmund viâ Mühlheim and Essen.

44$^1/_2$ M. **Mülheim an der Ruhr** (*Retze*, R. 2-3$^1/_2$, D. 2$^1/_2$-3 *M*, very fair; *Dortmunder Hof*), a prettily-situated town with 112,000

inhab., surrounded by coal-pits and iron-works. The *Grosse Kirche* dates from the 13-15th centuries.

As Essen is approached we gain a view to the left of *Krupp's Cast Steel Works*, a vast establishment of worldwide celebrity. The factory (visitors not admitted) supplies many railway and steamboat companies in Europe and other parts of the world with rails, wheels, etc., and several of the great powers of Europe and Asia with steel guns. The works at Essen alone employ 38,000 workmen, while nearly as many more are engaged in other plants belonging to the Krupp Co. The works were founded in 1810 by Friedrich Krupp (d. 1826) and owe their celebrity mainly to Alfred Krupp (1812-87), who began the manufacture of steel guns about 1850.

51½ M. **Essen.** — HOTELS. **Park* (Pl. f, E 5; R. 3-5 *M*), **Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. a; E, 4), *Royal* (Pl. b; E, 4), all at the principal station; **Essener Hof* (Pl. d; D, 3), **Berliner Hof* (Pl. e; E, 3), R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*. — *Café Schapitz; Kaiser-Café; Saalbau* (Pl. E, 5). — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. E, 4), opposite the Central Railway Station.

Essen, a town with 300,000 inhab., founded at the end of the 9th century. Being the central point of a great coal-mining district (see p. 28), it has increased rapidly of late (in 1854 it had 10,500 inhab. only), and is surrounded by lofty chimneys in every direction.

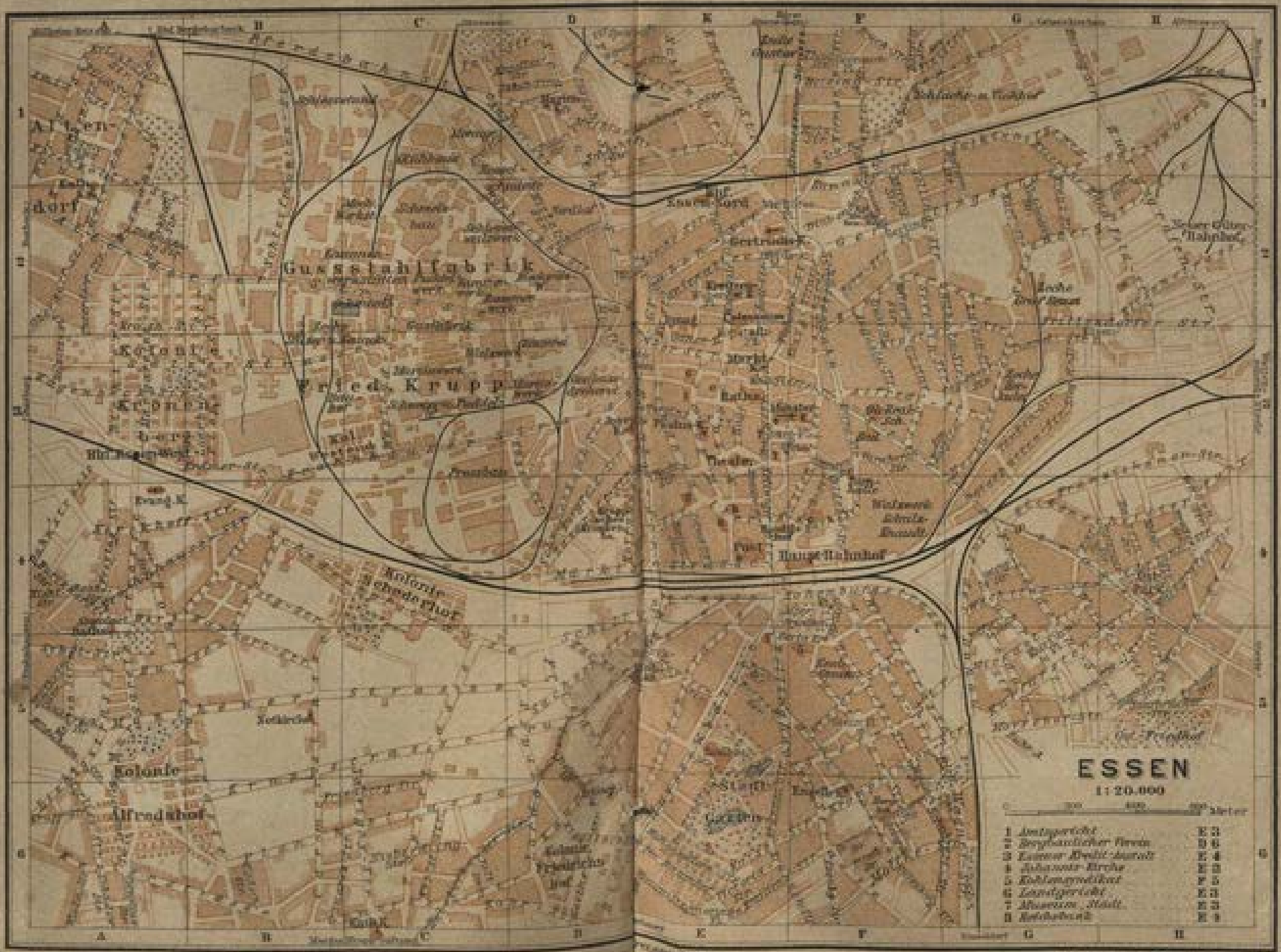
From the *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 4) the Kettwiger-Str. leads to the Burg-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3), with a *Statue of Emp. William I.* and the *Municipal Museum* (Pl. 7). On the N. side of the square stands the *MINSTER, one of the most ancient churches in Germany. It was restored in 1881-86. The W. choir dates from the 10th cent.; the crypt under the E. choir dates from 1051; the Gothic nave and choir were completed in 1316; the sacristy is of 1554.

The INTERIOR contains an altar-piece by *B. de Bruyn (1524)*, a large seven-branched candelabrum of the 10th cent., an ancient marble column, and the sarcophagus of St. Altfrid (13th cent.). The *Goldene Kammer*, or treasury, contains several curious and valuable Romanesque works of art of the 11th cent. (sacristan, Berg-Str. 17).

To the N.W. of the Minster is the Markt-Platz, with the handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 3) and a *Statue of Alfred Krupp* (see above), by Schaper. In front of the *Railway Offices* (Pl. D, E, 5) is a *Statue of Bismarck*, by Felderhoff (1899).

Essen is also a station on the railway from Düsseldorf to Dortmund viâ Lintorf (see p. 32). Branch-line to Altenessen, see p. 29.

FROM ESSEN TO DÜSSELDORF viâ Kettwig, 23 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. Beyond (2½ M.) *Rellinghausen* the train passes through a tunnel into the Ruhrtal. — 5½ M. **Werden** *(Deutscher Kaiser)*, an ancient town with 12,700 inhab., was formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, now used as a penitentiary. The foundation-walls of the main tower date from the 10th cent., and the rest of the church is in the transition style of the 12-13th centuries. In the crypt is the tomb of St. Ludgerus (d. 809). — 8 M. **Kettwig** *(Schiesen;* 6700 inhab.), with cloth-factories, is prettily situated. Branch-line to *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (p. 29). — We quit the Ruhr valley by the *Hochstrasser Tunnel* (500 yds. long). — 18 M. *Düsseldorf-Rath.* — 23 M. *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.


ESSEN
1:20.000
Meter
1 Amtsgericht E 3
2 Bergbaulicher Verein D 6
3 Essener Kredit-Anstalt E 4
4 Johannis-Kirche E 3
5 Kohlensyndikat F 5
6 Landgericht E 3
7 Museum, Städt. E 3
8 Reichsbank E 4
Gussstahlfabrik
Fried. Krupp
Kolonie Kronenberg
Kolonie Schederhof
Kolonie Alfredshof
Hauptbahnhof
Post
Theater
Rathaus
Markt
Gertrudis-K.
Neuer Güter-Bahnhof
Ost-Friedhof
Kolonie Friedrichshof
Altendorf
Gaugr. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

FROM ESSEN TO HAGEN, 29 M., railway in 1½ hr. — 3 M. **Steele** *(Post,* R. & B. 2½ *M),* an old town on the *Ruhr,* surrounded by coal-mines (pop. 14,500), is the junction of a branch-railway to *Vohwinkel.* — 9½ M. *Hattingen;* 12½ M. *Blankenstein,* one of the prettiest places in the valley of the Ruhr, with a ruined castle (1227); 23 M. *Volmarstein,* opposite Wetter (p. 40); 24½ M. *Herdecke* (p. 40). — 29 M. *Hagen,* see p. 40.

54¼ M. *Kray;* 57¼ M. *Wattenscheid* (23,700 inhab.).

61½ M. **Bochum** (*Kaiserhof,* R. from 2½ *M; Middelmann,* R. 1¾-2½ *M; Bristol,* at the S. Station, R. 2½-4 *M;* taxi-cab 60 pf. for 800 m.), an important industrial place with 137,000 inhab., possesses very extensive cast-steel works, including the *Bochumer Verein,* with 10,700 workmen, and several large factories, foundries, and coal-pits. The early-Gothic *Peter-Paul-Kirche* contains a font of the 12th cent. and a Romanesque shrine. The town possesses monuments to Emp. William I. and Bismarck.

65 M. *Langendreer* (Burghof; pop. 26,400), the junction of a line to *Hagen* (p. 40).

73 M. **Dortmund** *(Railway Restaurant).* — HOTELS. **Römischer Kaiser* (Pl. a; C, D, 3), R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3 *M; *Lindenhof* (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 1½-3 *M,* near the main rail. station; *Middendorf* (Pl. c; C, D, 3); *Burghof,* Burg-Wall 22 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Breiter Stein* (Pl. f; C, 3), R. & B. 2½, D. 1¼ *M; Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. g; C, 3), *Kaiserhof* (Pl. h; C, 3), both near the main station. — Beer at the *Unionbräu* and the *Krone,* in the market-place; the *Grafenhof; Stade's,* Beten-Str. 5; *Ratskeller* (in the Sparkasse), etc. Wine at the *Rheingold,* Süd-Wall 12, at *Höblich's,* Viktoria-Str. 8, and at *Faber's,* Brauhaus-Str. 4 (Pl. C, D, 4), all with restaurants (D. 1½-2½ *M*). — *Hansa-Café,* Westenhell-Weg 40; *Vienna Café,* Brück-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3); *Café Métropole,* cor. of the Brück-Str. and Reinoldi-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3).

POST OFFICE (Pl. C, 4), Hiltrop-Wall 10.

TAXIMETER CAB for 1-2 pers., per drive (800 mètres) 60 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf.; 3-5 pers., 600 m. 60 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.; at night and beyond the city-limits, for 1-5 pers., 400 m. 60 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. *Motor Cabs* somewhat dearer. — CARRIAGE (Märkische-Str. 19; Pl. D, 5) to the (1½ hr.) Hohen-Syburg and back 12 *M.*

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS. Several lines run through the town and extend to Fredenbaum, the Kronenburg, Hörde, Dorstfeld, Körne, Hösch, etc.

ENQUIRY OFFICE *(Verkehrsverein),* Markt 2a (Pl. C, D, 4).

Dortmund (260 ft.), the largest city in Westphalia, with 214,000 inhab., is the centre of an important mining district, with numerous foundries. Mentioned in history as early as 899, it afterwards became a free imperial and fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1388-89 successfully resisted a siege of 21 months by the Archbishop of Cologne and 48 other princes. The site of the ancient walls is now occupied by promenades, and the town wears a modernized aspect.

The Brück-Str. (Pl. C, 3) leads from the station to the *REINOLDI-KIRCHE (Pl. D, 3), an imposing structure in the transition style of the 13th cent., with a choir of 1421-50, and a W. tower dating from 1662-1701. The interior (restored in 1898; sacristan, Friedhof 3, first floor; 50 pf.) contains stained glass (1456), late-Gothic choir-stalls (ca. 1450), a font of 1469, and a brazen reading-desk of

the 15th century. — The *Marien-Kirche (Pl. D, 3; sacristan, Marien-Kirchhof 2) is a Romanesque structure of the end of the 12th cent., with a Gothic choir of 1350; the high-altar-piece is by a master of the early Cologne school. — The Rathaus (Pl. C, D, 4), in the market-place, originally a building of the 13th cent. but afterwards much altered, was entirely rebuilt in 1899 in the original style. On the groundfloor are the prehistoric, Roman, and Germanic collections of the Municipal Museum (see below). — The Roman Catholic Probstei-Kirche (Pl. C, 4), a Gothic edifice built in 1331-54, contains a beautiful late-Gothic tabernacle (restored in 1890) and an interesting but badly-preserved altar-piece by Victor and Heinrich Dünwege of Dortmund (1521). — The *Petri-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), begun in the Gothic style in 1319 but completely restored, contains a late-Gothic reredos of the early 16th century. — In the Süd-Wall, opposite the Gymnasium (Pl. D, 4), is a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Wandschneider (1903). — In the Ost-Wall, in the former Ober-Bergamt (Pl. D, 4), is the *Municipal Museum* (on week-days 10-4, on Sun. & holidays 11-1; free on Wed., Sat., & Sun., at other times 50 pf.), with art-treasures from churches and monasteries in Dortmund, antiquities, costumes, furniture, coins, and the like.

About $1^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the market is *Fredenbaum* (beyond Pl. B, 1), with a large park; about 1 M. to the S.E. is the *Kronenburg* (Pl. E, 6), two pleasure-resorts (tramways, see p. 31). — The *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Hain* (Pl. E, 7), a park just beyond the Kronenburg, contains various monuments and affords fine views.

Dortmund is the seat of the *Harpen Mining Co.*, which employs 26,000 men. — To the W. of the town are the large iron-works of the *Dortmund Union*, employing upwards of 12,000 hands; to the N.E. are the *Hösch Iron & Steel Works* (9800 hands); and to the N.W. are the works of the *Dortmund and Ems Canal* (Pl. A, 1; opened in 1899), which joins the Dollart at Emden (p. 98) after a course of 150 M.

The ***Hohen-Syburg** (comp. inset-map on plan of Dortmund) may be reached from Dortmund by carriage (p. 31), by electric tramway, or by railway. The tramway leads viâ *Hörde* (15 pf.), *Schwerte* (p. 41; 25 pf.), and *Westhofen* (p. 41) to the lower station (10 pf.) of the cable-railway (return-fare 25 pf.) which ascends to within 7 min. of the top. Those who go by railway alight either at (20 min.) *Löttringhausen* or ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Wittbräucke*, whence the top is reached on foot in 1-$1^1/_2$ hr. — The hill (790 ft.) played an important part in the wars of Charlemagne with the Saxons, and the ruined castle on the top was built by Emp. Henry IV. To the W. of the castle stands the Kaiser Wilhelm Monument (1902), designed by H. Stier and executed by A. and K. Donndorf, with bronze statues of Emp. William I., Emp. Frederick III., Prince Frederick Charles, Bismarck, and Moltke. Good view of the Ruhr and Lenne valleys.

Branch-lines run from Dortmund to *Witten* and *Hagen* (p. 40), to *Sterkrade* viâ Wanne (p. 29), to *Düsseldorf* (p. 29) viâ *Lintorf*, and to *Gronau* viâ *Dülmen* (p. 135).

83 M. *Kamen* (Goldner Stern), with 10,600 inhab., is the junction for Unna (p. 41).

93 M. **Hamm** (*Railway Restaurant; Rheinischer Hof; Victoria*, R. & B. $2^3/_4$, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*, both near the station), with 43,700 inhab., once the fortified capital of the County of Mark,

DORTMUND
1 : 18000
Stadthafen
Nord-Markt
Hauptbahnhof
Westlicher Friedhof
Süd-Bahnhof
Zugänge zur
HOHENSYBURG
1 : 150000

which in 1609 was annexed to Brandenburg, has considerable manufactures of iron. The large *Protestant Church* was built in the 13th and 14th cent., the *Roman Catholic Church* in 1510. About 1 M. from the town (electric tramway) are the thermal baths of *Bad Hamm* (Kurhaus; Kur-Hôtel; Feldhaus, R. 2½-3½ *M*.).

Hamm is the junction of lines: N. to *Münster, Emden,* and *Norddeich* (see R. 12), S.E. to *Soest* (see p. 42), and S.W. to *Unna* (p. 41).

We cross the *Lippe*. — 106 M. *Neu-Beckum*, the junction for (4 M.) *Beckum* (Post; 8100 inhab.) and (21 M.) *Lippstadt* (p. 42). 111 M. *Oelde*. Near (117 M.) *Rheda* the *Ems* is crossed.

124 M. *Gütersloh* (Barkey), with 18,300 inhab., is a silk and cotton making town. — Beyond (132 M.) *Brackwede* (10,500 inhab.: Deutsches Haus), to the right, is the 'Kolonie Bethel', for epileptics. Brackwede is the junction of a line to (33 M.) *Osnabrück* (p. 70).

135 M. **Bielefeld.** — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel Geist*, opposite the station, R. 2½-5, D. 2½-3 *M*; **Drei Kronen*, Obern-Str. 25, R. 2½-3, D. 2½-3 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, Obern-Str.; *Kaiserhof* (R. 2½-3½, D. 1½-2½ *M*), *Post* (R. 2½-4 *M*), *Westfälischer Hof*, all in the Bahnhof-Str.: *Teutoburg*, Obertor-Wall 24, R. 2-3 *M*. — Restaurants. *Geist, Drei Kronen* (see above; wine); *Rathauskeller*, in the Rathaus (D. 1½ *M*); *Modersohn*, market-place; *Berglust Restaurant*, at the foot of the Sparenburg (see below), with view of the town; *Kaiser-Café*, Nieder-Wall 13a. — Electric Tramway through the chief streets. — Post & Telegraph Office, Herforder-Str. — *Enquiry Office (Verkehrsbureau)*, Zimmer-Str. 19.

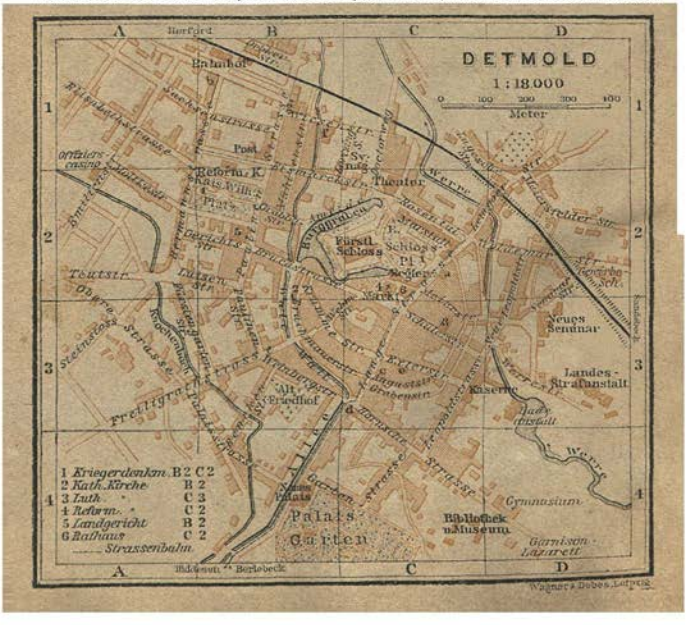
Bielefeld (395 ft.), with 78,300 inhab., has important metal-works (bicycles, machinery) and is the central point of the Westphalian linen-trade, introduced by Dutch settlers in the 16th century. The *Altstädter Kirche* has a finely carved altar (16th cent.), and the *Neustädter Kirche*, restored in 1902, contains two 14th cent. tombs. In front of the Rathaus is a statue of *Emp. William I.* (1907). On the *Sparenberg* (575 ft.), reached in 10 min., is the castle of *Sparenburg* (restaurant), erected in the 12th cent. and restored after a fire in 1877 (view from the tower). The *Johannisberg* (restaurant), 1 M. to the W., and the *Hünenburg* (996 ft.; 1¼ hr.) are other good points of view. Light railway to (9½ M.) *Enger* (p. 34).

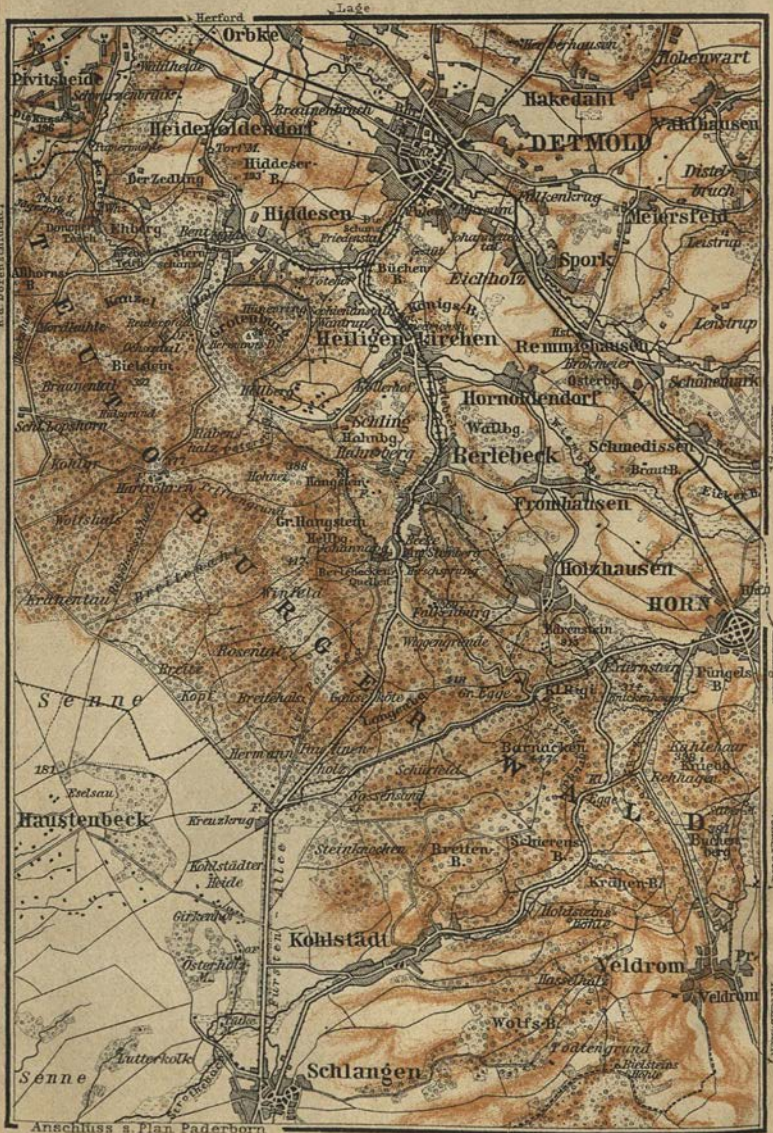
143½ M. **Herford** (235 ft.; *Stadt Berlin*, Alter Markt, R. & B. 3½, D. 2½ *M*, very fair; *Rorig's Hotel*, at the station; *Stadt Bremen; Kaiserhof*), situated at the influx of the *Aa* into the *Werre*, with 32,500 inhab., contains some fine old dwelling-houses. In front of the station is a bronze *Statue of the Great Elector*, by Wefing (1902). In the Wilhelm-Platz (8 min. from the station) is the fine *Wittekind Fountain* (1899). To the S. of this is the *Münster-Kirche*, a Romanesque structure of the early 13th cent., with a Gothic apse of the 15th cent.; it contains a font of the 15th century. The *Marien-Kirche* (outside the town), rebuilt in the 13th cent., is a handsome building with remains of old stained glass, a stone altar of the 14th cent., and an old carved-wood altar.

From Herford to Wallenbrück, 11 M.. light railway in 1 hr. — 5½ M. **Enger** *(Herzog Wittekind)*, with 3500 inhab., was the seat of Charlemagne's obstinate opponent, the Saxon *Duke Wittekind*, after he became a Christian. His bones are still preserved here in the *Abbey Church*, which was built in the 12th cent. but afterwards much altered. The bronze figure of Wittekind, in front of the church, is by Wefing (1903).

From Herford to Detmold and Altenbeken, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 5 M. *Salzuflen* (6500 inhab.; Fürstenhof; Kaiserhof), with salt-baths and a large starch-factory. — 12 M. *Lage* (5800 inhab.; Freitag; Reichskrone), a small town in a hilly district on the *Werre*. To the right the monument of Arminius (p. 35) is visible. A branch-railway runs hence to (46 M.) Hameln (p. 45) viâ (5½ M.) **Lemgo** (325 ft.; *Wülker; Stadt Lemgo*), a town of 10,000 inhab., with a Romanesque church altered in the Gothic style about 1290 and many gabled houses of the 16th century. — 17 M. *Detmold*, see below. — 23 M. *Horn-Bad-Meinberg;* 29 M. *Himmighausen* (p. 44). — 35 M. *Altenbeken* (p. 44).

Detmold. — Hotels. **Stadt Frankfurt* (Pl. a; C, 2), Lange-Str. 65, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½-2½, pens. 5-7½ *M*; **Lippischer Hof* (Pl. d; C, 3), Hornsche-Str. 1, R. from 2 *M*; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. b; B, 1), opposite the station. R. & B. from 6, pens. from 8½ *M*., well spoken of; *Deutsches Haus*




Herford
Lage
Orbke
Pivitsheide
Lieme
Heidenoldendorf
Hiddeser-
Berzedlung
Hiddesen
Elhburg
Allhorns
Kanzel
Nordhahle
Bielefeld
Braunental
Schellhorn
Kohlberg
Hiddeser Bent
Tor I. M.
Tor II. M.
Hakedahl
DETMOLD
Hohenwart
Vahlhausen
Distelbruch
Meierstelle
Leistrup
Spork
Eichholz
Büchen
Remmighausen
Lenstrup
Schnelmark
Hornoldendorf
Schmedissen
Berlebeck
Fromhausen
Holzhausen
HORN
Füngels
Bärenstein
Kläranlage
Barnacken
Kohlehaar
Kriegk
Rehhagen
Schierenberg
Krähen
Pr. Buchenberg
Völmerstod
Altenbeken
Eisenbahn
Schlingbusch
Hohlweg
Hohlsberg
Hohlbg.
Waldbg.
Schling
Gr. Hangstein
Kl. Hangstein
Hohnhof
Hohnstein
Hohnsteinquelle
Hohnsteinbrunnen
Hohnsteinbach
Hohnsteinbrücke
Hohnsteinbrücke
Hohnsteinbrücke

(Pl. c; C, 3); *Fürst Leopold* (Pl. g; B, 1); *Teutoburger Hof* (Pl. e; C, 3), R. & B. 2-2½, D. 1½-1¾ *M.* — RESTAURANTS at the hotels; also, *Meier*, Lange-Str. 19; *Neuer Krug*, with garden and summer-theatre, D. at both 1½ *M.* — CARRIAGE to the Arminius Monument (Hermanns-Denkmal) 8 *M.*; to the Externsteine 7-10 *M.*; to the Monument and the Externsteine 18 *M.* — ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from the railway station through the town to (5 M.) Johannaberg (40 pf.) and to (2½ M.) Hiddesen (20 pf.).

Detmold (440 ft.), the capital of the principality of Lippe, with 14,300 inhab., is situated in the pretty valley of the *Werre*. The *Residenz-Schloss* (Pl. B, C, 2), ½ M. to the S.E. of the railway station, a Renaissance structure, dating chiefly from the 16th cent., contains an ancestral hall, a collection of valuables, and some fine tapestry (tickets 30 pf.). On the N. side of the Schloss-Platz is a statue of *Count Ernst* (d. 1904; Pl. E, C 2), Regent of Lippe, by Wefing (1907). From the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2) the Rosental and the Lange-Strasse, the principal thoroughfare of the town, lead to the market-place (Pl. C, 2), with the tasteful *Donop-Brunnen* (by Hölbe; 1902). A little to the W. is the house (Wehm-Str. 5) in which *Ferdinand Freiligrath*, the poet (1810-76), was born. In the Hornsche-Str. are a *Natural History Museum* (Pl. C, 4; open 10-12 and 1-5; 50 pf.), containing also industrial art collections, and the *Library* (120,000 vols.; open on Wed., 2-4, and Sat., 12-1). In the 'Allée' is the *Neues Palais* (Pl. B, 4), built in 1708-18. The palace-gardens, with their fountains, are open to visitors (ring in the Garten-Str.).

Detmold is the most convenient starting-point for excursions in the **Teutoburgian Forest** *(Teutoburger Wald)*, a hilly region about 90 M. long and 5-10 M. broad, extending N.W. from near Warburg on the Diemel to the neighbourhood of Rheine. The S.W. portion of this region is covered with fine forests, but the lower N.W. portion is occupied by barren moors. The highest point is the *Völmerstod* (1535 ft.). The chief points *(Monument of Arminius; Berlebeck Springs, Externsteine)* may be visited in one day from Detmold. — The precise position of the battlefield in the *Saltus Teutoburgiensis*, where in the year A.D. 9 Arminius the Cheruscan gained a signal victory over the Roman general Varus, is disputed; recent authorities have been inclined to locate it near the *Dörenschlucht*, about 6 M. to the W. of Detmold, but Mommsen looks for it in the Wiehen-Gebirge, near the estate of Barenau, 7½ M to the E. of Bramsche (p. 112).

On the ***Grotenburg** (1265 ft.; *Zum Hermannsdenkmal*, R. & B. 3, D. 2¼-2¾ *M*), about 3 M. to the S.W. of Detmold (tramway to within ½ hr. of the top), rises the colossal *Hermanns-Denkmal* or *Monument of Arminius*, executed by Ernst von Bandel (d. 1876) and inaugurated in 1875. Upon an arched substructure, 100 ft. in height (constructed in 1838-46), stands the figure (56 ft.) of the Prince of the Cherusci, with raised sword. The gallery of the monument (adm. 20 pf.) commands an admirable panorama. — The **Externsteine** *(Externsteine Inn, Kaiserhof*, R. 1¾-2½, D. 2½ *M*), 2-3 hrs.' drive from Detmold, are a curious group of five rocks 100-130 ft. in height, protruding from the earth like gigantic teeth (fine view; 10 pf.). In one of the rocks is a grotto, at the entrance to which is a remarkable relief of the Descent from the Cross (about 1115). Electric Tramway to Lippspringe and Paderborn, see p. 44.

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151 M. *Löhne* (Hôtel zur Guten Hoffnung, R. 2½-3 *M*), the junction for Hameln (see p. 46) and for Osnabrück and Rheine (R. 8).

154 M. Bad Oeynhausen. — HOTELS. **Kur-Hôtel*, R. 4-10, D. 3½, pens. 10-21 *M*; **Vogeler*, R. 2-6, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 6½-11 *M*; *Pavillon*, opposite the station, R. & B. from 3¼, D. 2½ *M*; *Victoria*, R. 2-6, D. 2½-3, pens. 7-12 *M*. — RESTAURANTS at the *Kurhaus* and the hotels. VISITORS' TAX 20 *M*, 2 pers. 30 *M*, each addit. pers. 5 *M* (first three days free). Bath 1¾-2½ *M*. — A band plays thrice daily near the Kurhaus.

Bad Oeynhausen (230 ft.; pop. 4300), a watering-place with about 17,000 patients annually, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Werre*, an affluent of the Weser. In the *Kur-Park* are the *Kurhaus*, with a covered promenade, and the *Bath Houses*, with the warm saline springs (77-93° Fahr.). Favourite walks lead to the *Siel* and *Nadelwehr* (1¼ M.), to *Eidinghausen* (1¼ M.) and *Bergkirchen* (3¾ M.), and other points.

The train crosses the Weser near the village of *Hausberge*, and soon enters the *Weserscharte*, or **Porta Westphalica**, a narrow defile by which the Westphalian mountains are quitted.

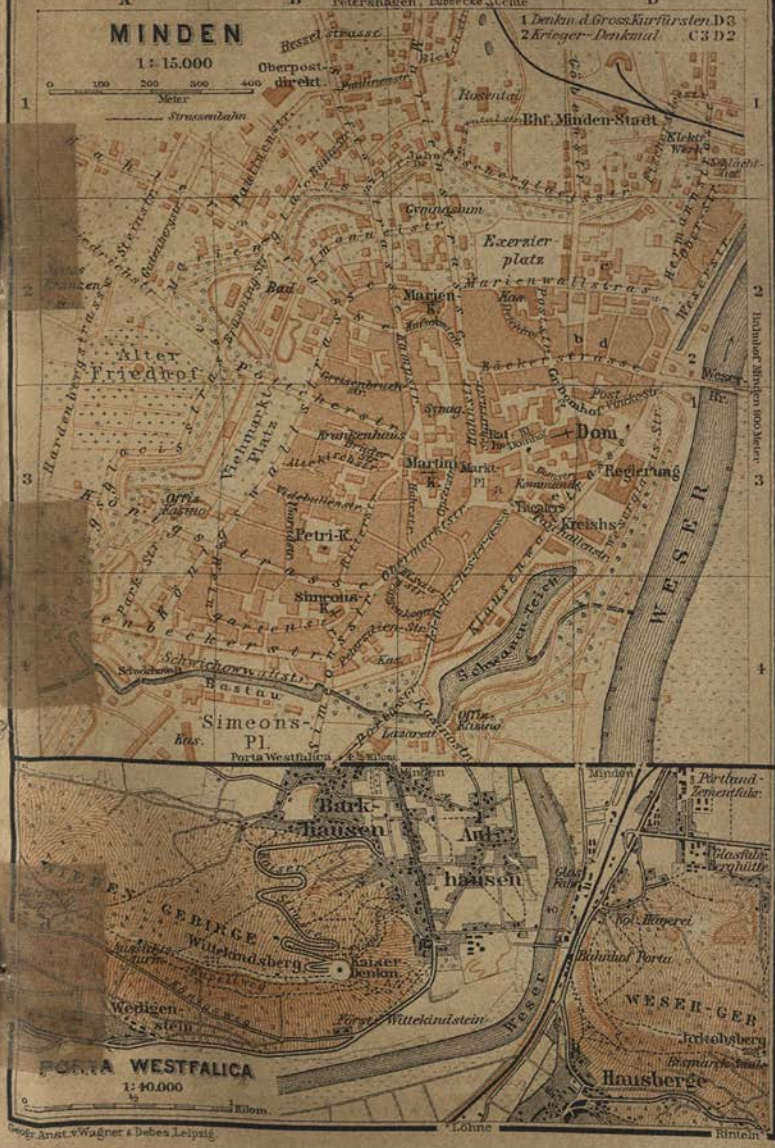
160 M. Porta. — HOTELS. *Kaiserhof* (Pl. c), with garden, R. 1½-4, D. 2½, pens. 4½-7 *M*; *Westfälische Pforte* (Pl. e), R. 2-4, D. 2, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Wittekindsburg* (Pl. d), these three on the left bank. *Grosser Kurfürst* (Pl. a), with view-terrace; *Kaiser Friedrich* (Pl. b), with garden, both on the right bank.

The railway station is on the right bank, at the foot of the *Jacobsberg* (780 ft.), on the top of which is a Bismarck Column, commanding an extensive view. On the opposite bank of the Weser, which is crossed by a chain-bridge, rises the *Wittekindsberg* (820 ft.), on which is (25 min. from the Kaiserhof) an imposing **Monument to Emperor William I.*, by Schmitz and Zumbusch (1896). Fine view from the belvedere, 18 min. above the monument, to the W.

164 M. Minden. — HOTELS. *Victoria Hotel* (Pl. a; C, 3), R. & B. 3-6, D. 2½, omn. ½ *M*; *Stadt London* (Pl. b; D, 2), R. 2½-3½ *M*, both good; *Westfälischer Hof* (Pl. d; D, 2), R. 2-4, D. 1½-2 *M*. — *Restaurant Tonhalle* (Pl. e; C, 3), *Stift*, and *Victoriahalle*. — *Rheingold Wine Rooms*. — *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3), Grosser Domhof. — *Taxi-Cabs* 50 pf. per 800 m. (1-2 pers.). — *Light Railway* to the Porta Westphalica (see above) hourly in 25 min. (fare 20 pf.).

Minden (150 ft.), an old town with 26,500 inhab., lies on both banks of the Weser, which is crossed here by two bridges. From the *Main Railway Station*, which lies on the right bank of the Weser, we follow the Victoria-Str. and Kaiser-Str. to (12 min.) the *Weser Bridge* (Pl. D, 2, 3; view of the Porta Westphalica). Near the W. end of the bridge is a *Statue of the Great Elector* (Pl. 1; D, 3) by Haversamp. The Roman Catholic **Cathedral* (Pl. C, D, 3) is a well-proportioned edifice, of which the tower dates from 1062-72, the nave from the end of the 13th cent., and the choir from 1377-99 (sacristan, Dom-Str. 14). Rich window-tracery. The cathedral treasury contains valuable works of art. The *Rathaus*, in the market-place (Pl. C, 3), has arcades of the 15th century.

From Minden to *Uchte* (p. 37), 18 M., light railway in 1½ hr. At (4½ M.) *Todtenhausen* a monument commemorates the Battle of Minden


MINDEN
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
Strassenbahn
1 Denkm. d. Gross. Kurfürsten D 3
2 Krieger-Denkmal C 3 D 2
Neuer Friedhof 1 Klm.
Petershagen, Lübbecke, Uchte
Oberpost-direkt.
Bessel strasse
Rosental
Bhf. Minden-Stadt
Gymnasium
Exerzier platz
Marienwallstrasse
Marien-K.
Alter Friedhof
Viehmarkt Platz
Krankenhaus
Martini-K.
Dom
Regierung
Kreishs
Petri-K.
Simeons-K.
Schwichowwallstr.
Bastau
Simeons-Pl.
Porta Westfalica
Schwanen-Teich
Klausenwallstr.
WESER
Weser-Br.
Bahnhof Minden 600 Meter
Minden
Bark-hausen
Aul-hausen
Portland-Zementfabr.
Glasfabr. Berghütte
Kol. Hagerei
Bahnhof Porta
WESER-GEB
Jakobsberg
Hausberge
Wittekindsberg
Kaiser-Denkm.
Wedigen-stein
Fürst Wittekindstein
PORTA WESTFALICA
1 : 40.000
Kilom.
Löhne
Rinteln
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

(Aug. 1st., 1759), in which the French were defeated by an Anglo-Hanoverian army under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick.

168½ M. **Bückeburg** (195 ft.; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1¾-2½ *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-4, B. ½, D. 1½-3 *M*, both good; *Berliner Hof*; *Ratskeller*), the capital of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, is a dull town, with 5700 inhab., a palace (good Renaissance interior), and a pleasant park. The Protestant church, in the baroque style, erected in 1613, bears the appropriate inscription, 'Exemplum Religionis Non Structuræ'.

The *Papenbrink* (995 ft.), 4 M. to the S. (we follow the Rinteln road to *Klein-Bremen*, and beyond it turn to the left), commands an extensive panorama. The descent may be made to *Rinteln* (p. 46) viâ *Todenmann* in 1 hr. — About 3½ M. to the W. of Bückeburg are the sulphur-baths of *Nammen*; 4½ M. to the S.E. are those of Eilsen (see below).

176 M. *Stadthagen* (Stadt Bremen; Stadt London), an ancient town (7100 inhab.) with a château of Prince Schaumburg-Lippe, a Rathaus of the 16th cent., and many timber-buildings.

From Stadthagen a branch-railway runs to (12 M., in 1 hr.) *Rinteln* (p. 46), viâ (8 M.) **Eilsen** *(Rinne*, R. 1-4 *M; Kurhaus)*, with sulphur and mud baths. From Eilsen a walk of 4 hrs. may be taken viâ the Luhdener Klippen, Steinbergen, and Arensburg to the Paschenburg (p. 46).

From (186 M.) *Haste* branch-lines run to (15 M.) *Weetzen* (p. 46) and viâ the baths of *Nenndorf* (Hôt. Hannover; Hôt. Stadt Cassel) to (17 M.) *Münder* (p. 46). — 190 M. *Wunstorf* (pop. 4700; Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Ritter), the junction for Bremen (p. 102), with a monastery founded in 871 (now occupied by a community of ladies).

FROM WUNSTORF TO UCHTE, 32 M., light railway in 3 hrs. — 1¼ M. *Wunstorf-Stadt.* — 5 M. *Steinhude* (pop. 1800; Strand Hotel, R. 2-3 *M*), on the E. bank of the **Steinhuder Meer,** a lake 3 M. in width. On an artificial island in this lake (launch in 10 min.; 25 pf.) Count Wilhelm zur Lippe (d. 1777) erected the *Wilhelmstein*, a small model fortress, where he established a military school. The fortress contains a collection of cannon and weapons of various kinds. — 13 M. **Bad Rehburg** *(Knoop*, R. 1½-2½ *M; Mencke;* visitors' tax 10 *M)*, on the E. side of the *Loccumer Berg* (528 ft.), is a pleasant watering-place, with mineral baths and whey-cure. — 18½ M. *Loccum* has a Cistercian convent, founded in 1163, with a Romanesque church. This now belongs to a Lutheran seminary, and the lecture-room has been adorned with good frescoes by Edw. von Gebhardt. — We cross the Weser. — 32 M. *Uchte*, see p. 36.

203 M. **Hanover,** see p. 72.

FROM HANOVER TO LEIPZIG VIÂ MAGDEBURG, 165 M., railway in 5-6 hrs. (fares 24 *M* 10, 17 *M* 90, 12 *M* 50 pf.). — At (10 M.) *Lehrte* (see below) the line diverges from the Stendal and Berlin line and runs viâ (16 M.) *Hämelerwald* (branch to Hildesheim, p. 84) and (22 M.) *Peine* (Tüllmann) to (33 M.) *Gross-Gleidingen* (p. 46) and (38 M.) **Brunswick** (p. 84). From Brunswick to (91 M.) *Magdeburg*, see pp. 46, 47; from Magdeburg to (165 M.) *Leipzig*, see R. 36b. Through-carriages by this line run to Dresden and Vienna.

213 M. *Lehrte*, the junction of the Harburg (R. 17), Brunswick (see above), and Hildesheim (15 M.; p. 80) lines.

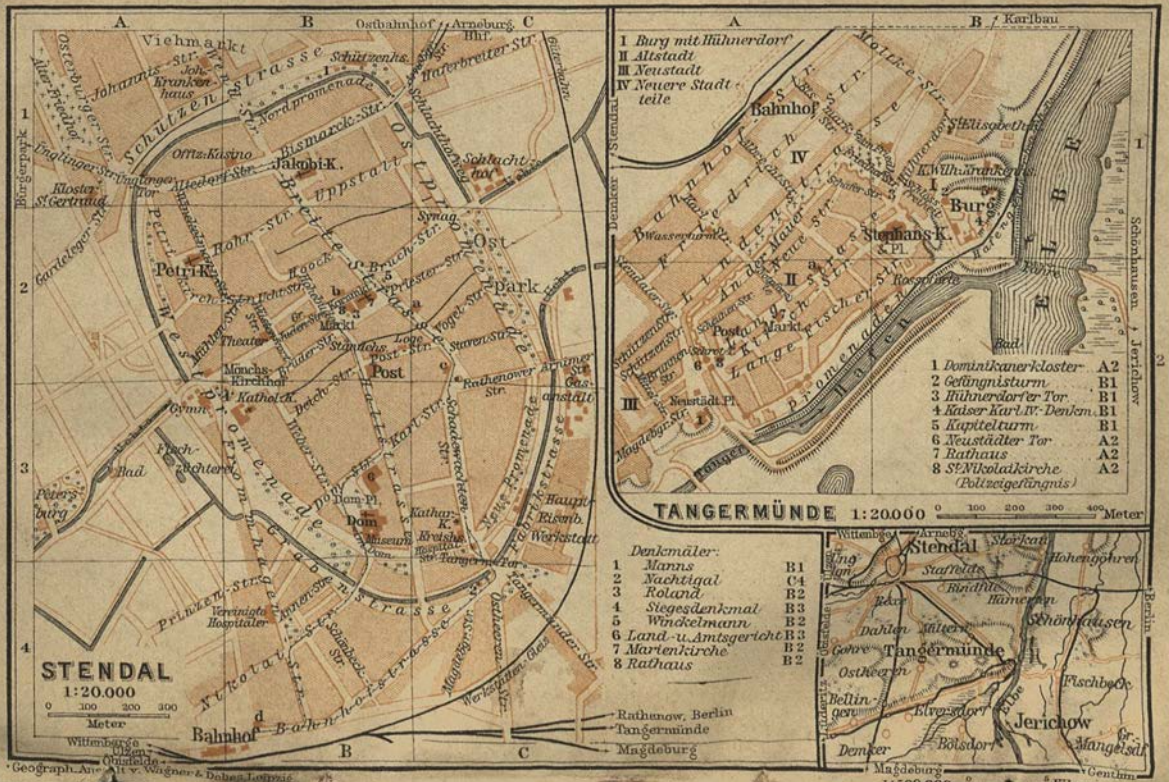
From (238 M.) *Isenbüttel* branch-railways run to (19 M.) *Brunswick* (p. 84) and to (22 M.) *Wittingen* and (34½ M.) *Wieren* (p. 39).

246½ M. *Fallersleben*, where the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben (1798-1874) was born, is the junction of a branch-line to (18½ M.) Brunswick (p. 84). — 252 M. *Vorsfelde*, to the left of which is *Schloss Wolfsburg;* 258 M. *Oebisfelde*, the junction of lines to (27 M.) Brunswick, to Magdeburg (p. 48), and to Salzwedel (p. 39); 276½ M. *Gardelegen* (Deutsches Haus, R. 2, D. 1½ ℳ), an old town with dilapidated walls and a Romanesque church (8500 inhab.).

296 M. **Stendal** *(Railway Restaurant).* — HOTELS. *Rudolphi* (Pl. a; C, 2); *Prinz Leopold von Bayern* (Pl. c; C, 2), R. 3-4, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. b; B, 2), R. 1½-3, D. 1½-2½ ℳ; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel* (Pl. d; B, 4), by the station, R. 1¾-2½, D. 1¾-2½ ℳ. — *Haupt's Restaurant*, Hall-Str. 55 (Pl. B, 3), D. 1¼ ℳ; *Vienna Café*, Breite-Str. 2 (Pl. B, 1, 2). — Tramway from the station through the town to the Uenglinger Tor (10 pf.) and to the E. Station (Arendsee). — *Post Office* (Pl. B, 2), Post-Str.

Stendal, on the *Uchte*, a town with 27,200 inhab., founded in the 12th cent. by Albert the Bear, was once the capital of the Altmark. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, B, 4) we follow the Bahnhof-Str., passing a bust of *G. Nachtigal* (1834-85), the African traveller (born at Eichstedt, near Stendal), to (12 min.) the *Tangermünder Tor* (Pl. C, 3, 4), a gate dating from ca. 1460. Thence we proceed to the left, along the Hospital-Str., to the *Cathedral* (Pl. B, 3; verger, Bahnhof-Str. 10), a noble late-Gothic structure, founded in 1188 and restored in 1893. The nave dates from 1423-66, and the W. portions with the towers, in the transition style, are from 1257. The choir contains fine stained glass of 1480. The Gothic cloisters (13th and 15th cent.) are now fitted up as a *Provincial Museum* (open free on Sun., 11-12, and Thurs., 2-3; at other times on application to the keeper, Deich-Str. 23). To the N. is the imposing late-Gothic *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. 7; B, 2), completed in 1447. Adjacent is the late-Gothic *Rathaus* (Pl. 8), in front of which is a well-preserved *Roland's Column* (Pl. 3) of 1525. To the E. of the Marien-Kirche is a bronze statue of the celebrated archæologist *Winckelmann* (1717-68; Pl. 5, B 2), a native of Stendal. The **Uenglinger Tor* (Pl. A, 1), to the N.W. of the town, is a richly decorated brick structure of ca. 1440.

FROM STENDAL TO TANGERMÜNDE, 6 M., branch-railway in ½ hr. — **Tangermünde** *(Schwarzer Adler*, Pl. a, A 2; R. 2-3 ℳ), a town with 13,900 inhab., picturesquely situated on the lofty bank of the Elbe, was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg, and is remarkable for its highly ornate brick buildings of the 14th and 15th centuries. It is surrounded by a wall, still in fair preservation. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 1) we proceed viâ the Bismarck-Str. and the cemetery to the *Hühnerdorfer Tor* (Pl. 3; B, 1), a town-gate of 1470. A little to the S. are the remains of the *Burg* (Pl. B, 1), which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It was built by Emp. Charles IV., a bronze statue of whom (by L. Cauer, 1900; Pl. 4) stands in the Burg-Platz. We now descend to the river and then ascend from the *Rossptorte* (Pl. B, 2) to the old town, with the *Stephans-Kirche* (Prot.; Pl. B, 1), erected in the Gothic style under Charles IV. (14th cent.) and in the 15th cent. (key at Pfarrhof 5; 1-5 pers. 50 pf.). In the market-place, to the W. of the


STENDAL
1:20.000
0 100 200 300
Meter
Denkmäler:
1 Manns B1
2 Nachtigal C4
3 Roland B2
4 Siegesdenkmal B3
5 Winckelmann B2
6 Land-u. Amtsgericht B3
7 Marienkirche B2
8 Rathaus B2
Rathenow, Berlin
Tangermünde
Magdeburg
Wittenberge
Ulzen
Ohrsfelde
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Viehmarkt
Ostbahnhof
Arneburg, Bhf.
Schützenstrasse
Schützenhs.
Haferbreiter Str.
Nordpromenade
Bismarck-Str.
Offiz.-Kasino
Jakobi-K.
Uppstall
Schlachthof
Ost-Promenade
Ost-park
Synag.
Petri-K.
Rohr-Str.
Breite Str.
Hoock
Bruch-Str.
Priester-Str.
Vogel-Str.
Markt
Theater
Mönchs-Kirchhof
Kathol.-K.
Post
Staven-Str.
Rathenower Str.
Gasanstalt
Gymn.
Fisch-züchterei
Bad
Peters-burg
Dom-Pl.
Dom
Kathar.-K.
Museum
Kreishs.
Hospital
Tangerm. Tor
Neue Promenade
Fabrikstrasse
Haupt-Eisenb.
Werkstatt
Grabenstrasse
Prinzen-Str.
Vereinigte Hospitäler
Nikolai-Str.
Schönbeck-Str.
Bahnhofstrasse
Bahnhof
Magdeburger Str.
Ostheeren-Str.
Tangermünder Str.
Werkstätten-Gleis
Bürgerpark
Kloster St. Gertraud
Gardeleger Str.
Ungl. Tor
Ungl. Str.
Ungl. Str.
Alter Friedhof
Osterburger Str.
Johannis-Str.
Joh.-Krankenhaus
Wenn Str.
Schlachthofweg
Güterbahn
Stendal
Denker
Karlbau
Schönhausen
Jerichow
1 Burg mit Hühnerdorf
II Altstadt
III Neustadt
IV Neuere Stadtteile
Bahnhof
Moltke-Str.
Bahnhof-Str.
Friedrich-Str.
Lindenstrasse
Ander Mauer Str.
Neue Str.
Langestrasse
Kirchstrasse
Lange Fischer Str.
Promenaden
Hafen
Burg
Stephans-K.
Wasserturm
Rossweide
Post
Markt
Neustädt. Pl.
Magdebgr. Str.
Tanger
Bad
ELBE
1 Dominikanerkloster A2
2 Gefängnisturm B1
3 Hühnerdorfer Tor B1
4 Kaiser Karl IV.-Denkm. B1
5 Kapitelturm B1
6 Neustädter Tor A2
7 Rathaus A2
8 St. Nikolaikirche A2
(Polizeigefängnis)
TANGERMÜNDE 1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 Meter
Wittenberge
Arnebg.
Stendal
Storkau
Hohengöhren
Ungl.
Staffelde
Bindfelde
Hämerten
Schönhausen
Berlin
Dahlen
Mälterm.
Tangermünde
Gohre
Ostheeren
Fischbeck
Bellingen
Elversdorf
Elbe
Jerichow
Demker
Bölsdorf
Mangelsdf.
Magdeburg
Genthin
1:500.000
0 5 Kilom.

church, is the **Rathaus* (Pl. 7; A, 2), a picturesque brick building with a fine gable (2nd half of 15th cent.; restored in 1850). Farther to the W. are the *Schrot-Turm* (154 ft. in height) and the *Neustädter Tor* (1415-40; restored in 1897; Pl. 6).

FROM STENDAL TO BREMEN, 145 M., railway in $3^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ hrs. Country flat and uninteresting. The chief station is (35 M.) **Salzwedel** (*Deutscher Hof, Schwarzer Adler*, R. 2-$2^1/_2$, D. 2-3 *M*), on the navigable *Jeetze*, one of the oldest places in the Mark (14,400 inhab.), containing several interesting buildings. The chief of these are the *Amtsgericht* or *District Court*, the old Rathaus (end of the 15th cent.), containing a collection of antiquities (open free on Sun. in summer, 11.30 to 1); the *Marien-Kirche*, of the 13-14th cent.; the *Katharinen-Kirche*, begun in 1247, altered in the 15th cent.; the *Lorenz-Kirche* (Rom. Cath.), of the 13th- and 14th cent.; and a number of late-Gothic timber buildings. Branch-line to *Oebisfelde*, see p. 37. — 58 M. *Wieren* (p. 37). — 56 M. **Uelzen** (p. 114) is the junction for Hamburg and Hanover. — From (77 M.) *Munster* a branch-line runs to ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Müden* and (15 M.) *Beckedorf*. — From (99 M.) *Soltau* (pop. 5200; Meyer's Hotel) branch-lines run to (20 M.) Beckedorf (see above) and (37 M.) *Celle* (p. 113); to (28 M.) *Buchholz* (p. 135); and through the Lüneburg Heath viâ (11 M.) *Fallingbostel* and (16 M.) *Walsrode* to (54 M.) *Hanover*. — 109 M. *Visselhövede* is connected by a branch-line with ($9^1/_2$ M.) Walsrode (see above). At (127 M.) *Langwedel* our line joins that from Hanover (p. 102). — 145 M. *Bremen*, see p. 103.

From Stendal to *Hamburg* (120 M.) and to *Magdeburg* (36 M.), see R. 36; to *Wittenberge*, see also R. 36. — Light railways run to *Arendsee* (30 M.) and to *Arneburg* (9 M.).

Beyond (301 M.) *Hämerten* the train crosses the Elbe. — 304 M. **Schönhausen** (*Rail. Restaurant; Fürst Bismarck*, both unpretending), the property of the Bismarck-Schönhausen family since 1562, and the birthplace of Prince Bismarck (1815-98). The mansion is not accessible, but the 'Museum' contains gifts presented to the prince (open until dusk, fee; closed on Sun.).

Schönhausen is the junction for ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Jerichow* (Stadt Magdeburg; interesting brick church of the 13th cent.) and (18 M.) *Genthin* (p. 53).

$317^1/_2$ M. *Rathenow* (Deutsches Haus; Grosser Kurfürst), a town of 24,900 inhab., on the right bank of the *Havel*, manufactures glass and spectacles. It has statues of Emp. William I., General von Rosenberg, and the Great Elector. Branch-line to Neustadt (p. 159) and light railway to ($9^1/_2$ M.) Paulinenaue (p. 159).

$354^1/_2$ M. **Spandau** (*Kaiserhof*, at the station), at the confluence of the *Spree* and the Havel, with 85,000 inhab., contains extensive military establishments. The imperial military reserve fund of six million sterling is kept in the *Julius Tower* in the Citadel. See *Baedeker's Berlin and its Environs* (1912).

366 M. **Berlin**, see p. 1.

4. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Hildesheim.

368 M. RAILWAY in $9^1/_2$-$13^1/_4$ hrs. (express fares 47 *M* 80, 29 *M* 20, 18 *M* 80 pf.; ordinary fares 45 *M* 80, 27 *M* 20, 17 *M* 80 pf.). Dining and sleeping cars are attached to the principal (D) trains.

From *Cologne* to (44 M.) *Hagen* viâ (28 M.) *Elberfeld*, (30 M.) *Barmen*, and (35 M.) *Schwelm*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

44 M. **Hagen** (*Rail. Restaurant*, very fair). — HOTELS. In the town: *Glitz*, R. 2½-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2½; *Monopol*, R. & B. 2½ *M*. Near the rail. station: *Lünenschloss*, R. 2½-3, D. 1½-2½ *M*; *Römer*, R. 2-3, D. 1½-3 *M*; *Rüssmann; Victoria; Deutsches Haus*. — RESTAURANTS at the *Römer* (wine), *Glitz*, *Lünenschloss*, and *Monopol* hotels; *Ratskeller*. — CAFÉS: *Hohenzollern; Tigges*. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, at the main rail. station. — *Tramways* from the rail. station through the town to Eckesey, Haspe, Kabel, Hohenlimburg, and Iserlohn.

Hagen (365 ft.), a flourishing town with 88,600 inhab., extends along the valleys of the *Volme* and *Ennepe* and contains large iron-works and textile mills. The chief object of interest for the stranger is the *FOLKWANG MUSEUM, which contains pictures, sculptures, Japanese and Chinese objects, old furniture, ceramics, and antiquities (open on week-days 9-1 and 2 till dusk, Sun. 11-1; adm. 1 *M*). Among the painters and sculptors represented are *Feuerbach, Böcklin, Millet, Manet, Daumier, Van Gogh, Watts* (Angel of Death), *Rodin*, and *Meunier*. The antiquities include the marble figure of a girl from the Praxitelian period and Firdusi's Book of the King, with 76 miniatures (ca. 1600). — The *Rathaus*, the new *Theatre*, and the *Artisan Colony* may also be mentioned.

FROM HAGEN TO DORTMUND, 20 M., railway in ½-1 hr. — The train follows first the *Ennepe* and then the *Volme* and next crosses the *Ruhr* by a lofty viaduct. — 2½ M. **Herdecke** (*Zweibrücker Hof*, R. & B. 2½ *M*), a town of 5600 inhab., the junction of lines to Düsseldorf (p. 30), Essen (p. 30), and other points. About 5 M. to the N.E. is the Hohen-Syburg (p. 32). — We now skirt the *Kaisberg* (r.), on the top of which is a tower (adm. for 1-4 pers. 50 pf.), erected as a memorial of Baron Stein, the eminent Prussian minister (d. 1831). — The train again crosses the Ruhr. — 5 M. *Wetter* (pop. 9200; Strandes), picturesquely situated on a height, with a ruined castle and a belvedere. Volmarstein (p. 31) lies about 1½ M. to the S. — 9½ M. **Witten** (*König von Preussen; Dünnebacke*, R. & B. from 3, D. 1½-2 *M*), an industrial town with 37,400 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Ruhr. Fine view from the Helenenturm (½ hr.). Local museum. Electric tramways run to Bochum and other points. — 20 M. *Dortmund*, see p. 31.

FROM HAGEN TO SIEGEN, 66 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. This line (*Ruhr-Sieg-Bahn*) connects the busy and picturesque valley of the Lenne with the coal-measures of the Ruhr. — 11 M. *Hohenlimburg* (400 ft.; Bentheimer Hof), a small town with 13,900 inhab., is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim on a precipitous wooded height (*View from the top). — 13 M. *Letmathe* (425 ft.; Post, R. 2-4 *M*), with 7500 inhab., lime-kilns, and a large zinc-foundry, is the junction for Iserlohn and Fröndenberg (p. 41). — 19 M. *Altena* (520 ft.; Märkischer Hof, R. 2-4 *M*; Post) is a picturesquely-situated little town, with the ancestral Schloss of the old Counts von der Mark, recently rebuilt. Pop. 14,600. The grounds on the hills to the S. of the castle afford beautiful views. Conspicuous war-monument. — From (38 M.) *Finnentrop* (770 ft.) a branch diverges to *Olpe* (1070 ft.) and (35 M.) *Kirchen*. Near (5 M.) *Attendorn* (Peiffer), the second station on this line, is the **Atta-Höhle*, a remarkable stalactite cave (1 *M*). — From (46 M.) *Altenhunden* (Post) a branch-railway runs to (11 M.) *Schmallenberg* and (15 M.) *Fredeburg*. — 66 M. **Siegen** (*Deutscher Kaiser*, R. from 2, D. 2½ *M*; *Siegener Hof*, both very fair), a busy old mining town (27,400 inhab.), with two castles of the extinct Princes of Nassau-Siegen. *Rubens* (1577-1640) was born here while his parents were living in exile. The monuments to William I. and Prince Bismarck are both by Reusch.

At *Betzdorf*, 10½ M. beyond Siegen, the line unites with the Cologne and Giessen railway (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

FROM LETMATHE TO ISERLOHN AND FRÖNDENBERG, 15½ M., branch-line in 1¼ hr. The train crosses the Lenne. To the left rise two detached rocks styled the 'Pater' and 'Nonne', near which is the *Grünmanns-Höhle*. — 1½ M. *Dechenhöhle*. The ***Dechen-Höhle**, a highly-interesting stalactite cavern (admission in summer, 1-3 pers. 1 *M* 20, 4 or more pers. 40 pf. each), lighted with electricity, extends about 330 yds. into the hill.

3¼ M. **Iserlohn** (810 ft.; *Sander*, R. 2½ *M*, good; *Bahnh.; Deutsches Haus*), with 31,300 inhab., is one of the most important manufacturing places in Westphalia, the chief products being iron and brass wares, needles, and wire. The picturesque environs are crowded with factories of every kind. The *Stadt-Kirche* contains a fine carved altar of the 15th century. Near the station is the *Alexander-Höhe*, a place of popular resort, whence a pleasant walk, commanding admirable views, may be taken along the *Kulturweg*. — From (12½ M.) *Menden* (Adler; Fürst Bismarck, R. 1¾ *M*) a branch-line runs through the picturesque *Hönne-Tal* to (13½ M.) *Neuenrade*. — 15½ M. *Fröndenberg* (p. 55).

From Hagen to *Dieringhausen* and *Siegburg*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The train crosses the *Ruhr* just below its confluence with the *Lenne*. From (50 M.) *Westhofen* (Wittekind) an electric railway ascends to the tower of *Hohen-Syburg* (p. 32), which rises on an abrupt hill to the left (return-fare 25 pf.).

52½ M. **Schwerte** *(Sternberg*, R. 2-2½, D. 1½-2 *M; Kaiserhof*, R. 2½-4, D. 1½-2½ *M*), an industrial town of 13,700 inhab., with a Romanesque church, altered in the early-Gothic period (carved altar of 1523; stained-glass windows of the 14-15th cent.), is the junction for the line to Arnsberg and Cassel (R. 6).

From (58 M.) *Holzwickede* a branch diverges to (10½ M.) Dortmund (p. 31). — 63 M. **Unna** *(Strube; Niemeyer*, R. 1¾-2¼, D. 1½-2½ *M*), a town of 17,400 inhab., with salt-works, the junction for Hamm and Dortmund (R. 3).

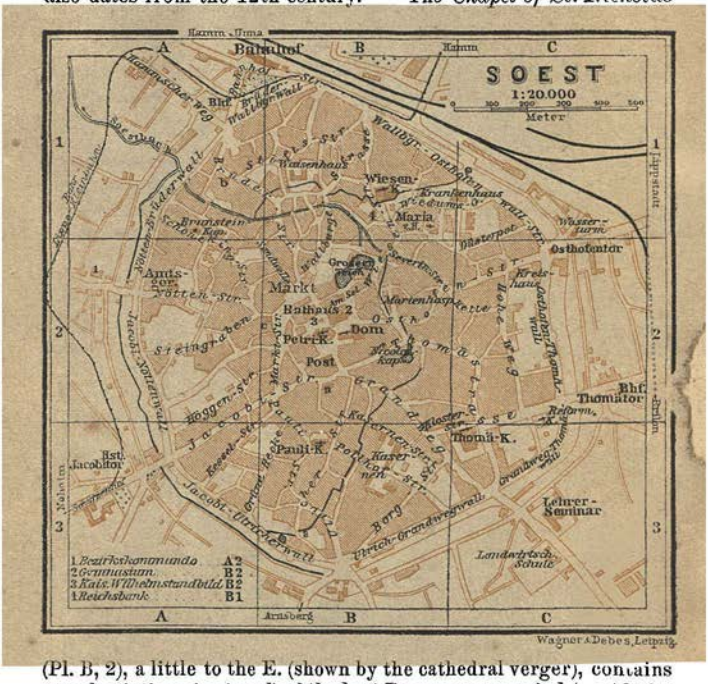
A branch-line runs hence to (6 M.) *Kamen* (p. 32) viâ (2½ M.) *Unna-Königsborn*, station for **Königsborn** *(Kurhaus*, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 2½-3½, pens. 5½-7 *M*), with thermal saline springs. — Another branch-line runs to *Fröndenberg* (p. 55; 7 M.).

81 M. **Soest** *(Railway Restaurant*, D. 1¾ *M*). — HOTELS. *Overweg* (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 2½-4, B. ¾, D. from 1½, omn. ½ *M*, very fair; *Voswinkel* (Pl. c; A, B, 2), R. & B. 2¾, omn. ½ *M*; *Central* (Pl. b; A, 1); *Kaiserhof* (Pl. d; A, 1), R. from 2 *M*. — *Andernach's Kornstübchen*, Thomä-Str. (Pl. B, C, 2), with quaint old equipment.

Soest (320 ft.), an old town with 18,500 inhab., in the fertile *Soester Börde*, is mentioned in documents as early as the 9th cent. and afterwards became a fortified Hanseatic town of much importance. The town is still partly surrounded by a broad rampart and contains some frame houses and interesting churches (of moss-green sandstone). The '*Pumpernickel*' of this district, a dark-brown bread of unsifted rye-flour, is considered very nutritious.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, B, 1) we proceed to the S. to (12 min.) the *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 2), an edifice of 1713, with interesting archives. To the S. rises the Romanesque *Cathedral of St. Patroclus* (Pl. B, 2), dating mainly from the 12th cent., with a

façade recalling those of the municipal buildings of Italy (early 13th cent.; sacristan, Osthofen-Str. 1). The mural paintings in the choir (restored) were executed in the second half of the 12th century. The sacristy contains chasubles of the 15th cent., an embroidered cushion of the 12th cent., and an altar-cross by Ant. Eisenhoit. — The *Petri-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2), to the W. of the cathedral, also dates from the 12th century. — The *Chapel of St. Nicholas*



(Pl. B, 2), a little to the E. (shown by the cathedral verger), contains mural paintings (restored) of the best Romanesque period (ca. 1250); the altar-piece, ascribed to Conrad of Soest (early 15th cent.), is now kept at the deanery. — In the Kasernen-Str. (Pl. B, 2, 3), No. 22, is the *Burghof* or *Lohof*, a Gothic residence of 1559, with a Renaissance balcony of 1601. The adjacent *Burghof Chapel* (Romanesque; 12th cent.) now serves as a museum. — The *Osthofen-Tor* (1536; Pl. C, 2), on the E. side of the town, is the only surviving town-gate. — The church of *St. Maria zur Höhe* (Pl. B, 1), or *Hohne-Kirche*, contains mural paintings of about 1250 (restored). — A

Anschluss s. Karte Teutoburger Wald
Truppen-Übungsplatz Senne
Schlangen
Schwarzen B.
Alten-Senne
Lippspringe
Kurhaus
Sennelager
Thune
Lüttgenheide
Marienloh
Sandberg
Rosenkranz
Neuenbeken
Neuhaus
Stadtheide
Dören
Ben Hausen
Jordsbad
PADERBORN
Goldgrund
Brilon
1:200.000
Kilom.
Lippstadt
Wünnenbrock
Bhf. Borchen. Pbnhausen
Inselbad
Lippspringe Schlangen
Bahnhof Nord
Elektr. Werk
Lehrer-Seminar
Privat Asyl
Bez. Komm.
Reumont-Str.
Lazarett
Hospital
Kaiserl. Schloss
Kaiserl. Garten
Kaiserl. Marstall
Kaiserl. Reitschule
Kaiserl. Gestüt
Kaiserl. Gärtn.
Kaiserl. Reitbahn
Kaiserl. Remonte-Amt
Kaiserl. Stallmeister
Kaiserl. Oberstallmeister
Kaiserl. Hofjagd
Kaiserl. Hofmarschall
Kaiserl. Hofbaurath
Kaiserl. Hofbaumeister
Kaiserl. Hofgärtner
Kaiserl. Hofbuchdruckerei
Kaiserl. Hofbuchhandlung
Kaiserl. Hofbuchbinderei

little to the N.W. is the Gothic *Wiesen-Kirche* ('St. Mary of the Meadow'; Pl. B, 1), founded in 1314, completed in the 15th cent., and restored in 1846-82 (sexton, Wiesenkirchhof 10). The picturesque apse should be observed.

The church contains an altar-piece of 1473 (Westphalian School) in the N. aisle, and another (with wings), formerly ascribed to Heinrich Aldegrever but now to Gert van Lon. The stained glass in the window (15th cent.) over the N. side-entrance represents the Last Supper, at which the Westphalian ham, the staple dish of the country, takes the place of the Paschal lamb. On the S. wall, to the right of the pulpit, hangs a curious embroidered altar-cloth of the 14th century.

From Soest to Brilon, 34 M., branch-railway through the *Möhne-Tal* in 2 hrs. — 19 M. *Belecke* (see below); to Lippstadt and Warstein, see below. — 34 M. *Brilon*, see p. 56.

From Soest to Hamm (p. 32), 15 M., railway in 3/4 hr. This line forms part of the direct route from Cassel to Münster and Emden (R. 12).

Light railway to *Neheim-Hüsten*, see p. 55.

84 M. *Sassendorf* (Rasche), with small salt-baths. — 94 M. **Lippstadt** *(Köppelmann*, with a rococo hall of the early 18th cent., R. from 2 *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel)*, a town with 16,400 inhab., on the Lippe. The extensive *Marien-Kirche* is in the transition style of the 12-13th centuries.

A branch-line diverges here to (16 M.) *Belecke* (branch to Brilon and Soest, see above) and (19 M.) *Warstein* (Bergenthal), near which is the fine stalactite *Warstein Cavern* (adm. 75 pf.). — From Lippstadt to *Münster* and to *Beckum*, see p. 33.

121 M. **Paderborn** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — Hotels. *Weisser Schwan* (Pl. a; D, 3), R. 2½-4, D. 2½, omn. ½ *M*, good cuisine; *Gerbaulet* (Pl. b; D, 3), R. & B. 3 *M*; *Westfälischer Hof* (Pl. c; C, 3); *Union* (Pl. d; C, 4); *Bahnhof-Hôtel* (Pl. e; C, 4). — Wine at *Kirchmeyer's* and *Görtz's*. — *Tramways* from the main rail. station to Neuhaus and (5 M.) the Sennelager and to Lippspringe, the Externsteine, and Horn-Meinberg (comp. p. 44).

Paderborn (395 ft.), an ancient town with 29,400 inhab., where Charlemagne held a diet in 777, has been an episcopal see since 795 and a town since 1000. From 1614 to 1819 it was the seat of a university. A few towers of the old fortifications still stand, but the ramparts have been converted into promenades.

From the *Main Railway Station* (Pl. B, 4) we proceed past the *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3) and the *Franciscan Convent* (Pl. D, 3; (17th cent.) to the (1/4 hr.) *Rathaus* (Pl. D, 3), a stone building of the 15th cent., with a W. façade of 1613-16 (restored in 1877-80). The interior contains a beautiful hall, a fine staircase, and a collection of antiquities (Sun., 11-12).

A little farther on, on the N. side of the market-place, stands the Cathedral (Pl. D, 2), which has been repeatedly ravaged by fire, and was restored in 1891-93. The crypt and the massive W. tower belong to the original Romanesque building (ca. 1143); the rest dates from the 13th century. The principal *Portal, on the S. side, is adorned with Romanesque reliefs of the Crucifixion, the Virgin Mary, saints,

and dignitaries. The early-Gothic sculptures on the lower part of the S. side of the E. transept consist of New Testament subjects and of a frieze with animals from the old German lore.

INTERIOR (sacristan, Dielen 2). In the N. transept are a finely-carved late-Gothic altar and ciborium of the 15th century. The choir contains the monuments and brasses of several bishops and a small relief in alabaster (12th cent.?). In the treasury is the silver *Reliquary of St. Liborius*, placed here in 1627 as a substitute for one carried off by Duke Christian of Brunswick in 1621. Other valuable objects of art are a reliquary of 1100, two silver chalices of the 12th and 15th cent., and silver statues of SS. Kilian and Liborius, of the 14th century.

On the N. side of the cathedral is the old *Chapel of St. Bartholomew* (Pl. 2), erected in 1009-36 by Italian builders, restored in 1852, and containing dome-like vaulting, borne by slender columns. Beneath the cathedral and on its N. side the *Pader* takes its rise from various springs, which account for the name of the town, *Pader-Born*, or 'source of the Pader'. Some of them, such as the Waschpader, near the Kaiser-Karl-Bad (Pl. 6; D, 2), are quite warm. — The *Protestant Church (Abdinghof-Kirche;* Pl. D, 2), a flat-roofed basilica with two towers, originally built in 1031, was destroyed in 1806 and rebuilt in 1871. The *Busdorf-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2; 14th cent.) was originally erected on the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. By the choir is a large Romanesque candelabrum, with seven branches.

The *Inselbad Sanatorium*, with mineral springs (60° Fahr.), is 1 M. to the N.W. of the market-place.

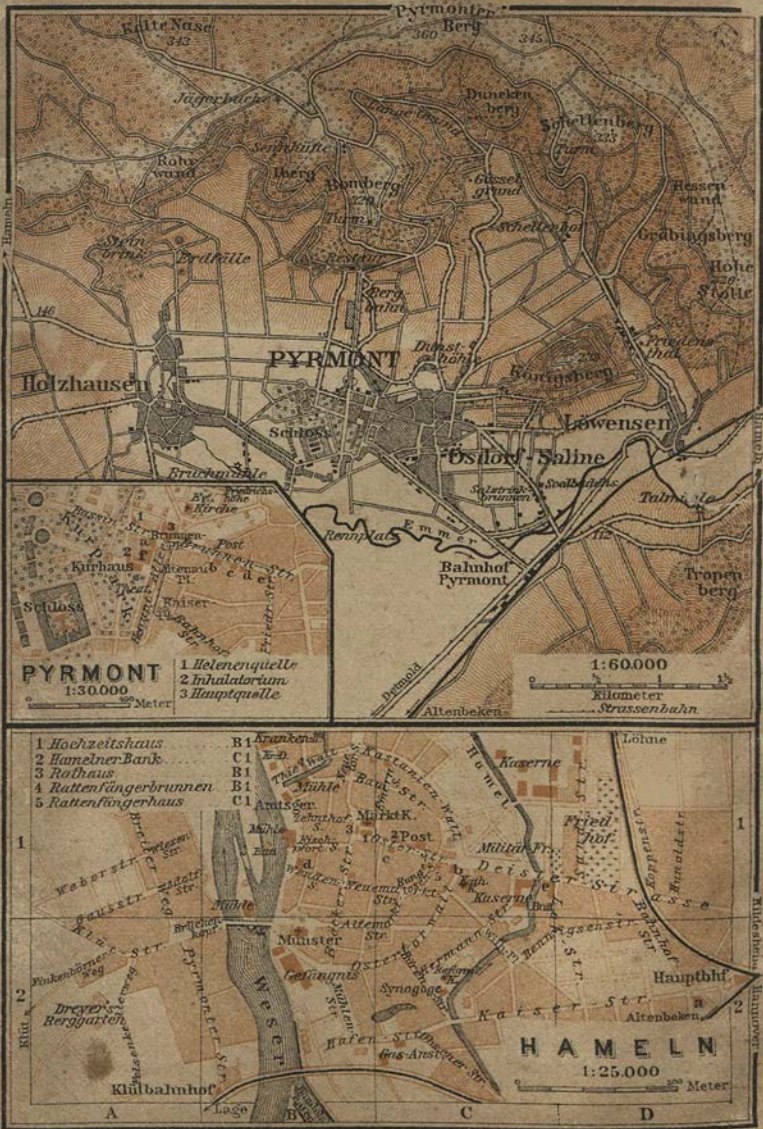
Paderborn is connected by railway and by electric tramway with (7 M.) **Lippspringe** (460 ft.; *Kurhaus*, open in summer only, R. $1^1/_2$-6, D. $2^1/_2$-3 *M*.; *Wegener*, R. $2^1/_2$-3 *M*.; *Schlepper; Brackmann*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ *M*.), a watering-place with 4100 inhabitants. It possesses a nitrogenous thermal spring (*Arminius-Quelle;* 70° Fahr.), containing Glauber's salts, which is beneficial in the case of chest-complaints (visitors' tax, 1 pers. 15 *M*.). The sources of the *Lippe* burst copiously from the earth here at two places; one of these, $^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the Kurhaus, was called the *Jordan*, in commemoration of the baptism of Charlemagne's Saxon converts; the other rises near the mineral spring, below the lofty ruins of the old castle, which was founded before 1310 by the Paderborn Chapter. — From Lippspringe the electric tramway goes on to (10 M.) *Horn-Meinberg* (p. 34), viâ (2 M.) *Schlangen* and (8 M.) the *Externsteine* (p. 35). From Schlangen the old highroad leads through fine avenues of oaks to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Detmold* (p. 34).

Other branch-railways run from Paderborn to ($27^1/_2$ M.) *Bielefeld* (p. 33) and to (41 M.) *Brilon* (see p. 56).

The railway now crosses the *Dune Viaduct*, 84 ft. high, just beyond which is another, 114 ft. high, crossing the *Beeke Valley*.

124 M. **Altenbeken** (880 ft.), the junction for Kreiensen and Magdeburg (R. 5), for Herford viâ Detmold (p. 34), and for (23 M.) Warburg (p. 57) and Cassel (R. 6).

The train now passes through the *Egge Hills* by a tunnel 1 M. long. $129^1/_2$ M. *Himmighausen* (p. 34); 143 M. *Schieder* (Skidrioburg), with a château of the Prince of Lippe. We cross the Emmer. $148^1/_2$ M. *Lügde*, with a late-Romanesque church (to the right).



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig.

149 M. **Pyrmont.** — HOTELS. **Fürstliches Kur-Hôtel* (Pl. f), R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2¼, board 6½, omn. 1 *M*; *Grosses Bade-Hôtel* (Pl. a), R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. from 3½, pens. 8-16 *M*; *Kaiserhof*, Haupt-Allée, R. 3-12, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 9-16 *M*; *Rasmussen*, Haupt-Allée, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 2¾-4, pens. from 10 *M*; *Krone* (Pl. b), R. & B. 2½-5, D. 2½, pens. from 6 *M*; *Lippischer Hof* (Pl. c); *Waldecker Hof* (Pl. d), R. & B. 3-3½, D. 3½-2, pens. 4½-6 *M*; *Vietmeyer* (Pl. e). — RESTAURANTS. *Kurhaus*; *Knierim*; *Giftbude*. — PENSIONS. *Richter*, Brunnen-Str.; *Dr. Schücking*; *Christliches Hospiz*, from 4½ *M*; and others. — *Furnished Apartments* numerous. — *Visitors' Tax* (after 5 days) 20 *M*, each addit. member of a family 10 *M*. — *Brine Bath* 1¾-2½, *Chalybeate Bath* 1¾-2¼, *Mud Bath* 4-4½ *M*. — The *Railway Station* (restaurant) is about 1¼ M. to the S. of the town; tramway (branch-line to the Unteres Badehaus) 20 pf., cab with one horse 1, with 2 horses 1½ *M*. — *English Church Service* in the season.

Pyrmont (395 ft.), a pleasant little town (1560 inhab.) in the valley of the *Emmer*, at the foot of the *Bomberg*, with mineral springs which have been known since the 16th century, is a favourite watering-place, visited by 12,000 patients annually (season, May-Oct.). The chief springs are the chalybeate *Hauptquelle*, the *Helenen-Quelle*, the *Salz-Trinkquelle*, and the *Salzbrunnen*, a saline spring near the station. The water has exhilarating and refreshing properties. The *Haupt-Allée*, extending from the Hauptquelle to the château of Prince Waldeck, flanked with the Kurhaus, theatre, cafés, and shops, is the chief rendezvous of visitors. About ½ M. to the N.E. of the Hauptquelle is the *Dunsthöhle*, which exhales carbonic acid (fee). — Excursions may be made to the *Bomberg* (1053 ft.; cable-tramway to the foot in 5 min., return-fare 30 pf.), the *Königsberg*, *Friedenstal* (hotel), and the *Schellenberg*.

Beyond Pyrmont the train crosses the Emmer. 153 M. *Welsede*. At (156½ M.) *Emmertal* (branch-line to Vorwohle, 20 M., in ½ hrs.) it quits the valley of the Emmer; on the hill rises the (3 M.) château of *Hämelschenburg*, a handsome Renaissance edifice of 1588-1612. We then cross the Weser and the Hamel, passing the châteaux of *Hastenbeck* (right), where the Duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French in 1757, and *Ohr* (left).

161 M. **Hameln** *(Railway Restaurant).* — HOTELS. **Schaper* (Pl. a; D, 2), R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 1¾-2½ *M*; *Thiemann* (Pl. b; C, 1), R. 1¾-3¼ *M*, very fair; *Monopol* (Pl. e; C, 1); *Sonne* (Pl. c; C, 1), R. 2-2½ *M*; *Bremer Schlüssel* (Pl. d; B, 1), on the Weser, R. 1½-2¼, D. 1¾ *M*, well spoken of. — *Lieckert's Wine Rooms*, Oster-Str. 42 (Pl. C, 1); *Café Bornemann*, cor. Pyrmonter-Str. & Brückenkopf (Pl. A, B, 2). — *Post Office* (Pl. C, 1). — *Taximeter Cabs*. — *Omnibus* to the town 20 pf. — *Motor Launch* (in summer) to the Ohrberge (½ hr.).

Hameln, an ancient town with 22,100 inhab. and large mills, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Weser*, above the influx of the *Hamel*. The salmon-fishery here is important.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 2), on the E. side of the town, the centre is reached viâ the Bahnhof-Str. and Deister-Str. In the Oster-Str., the W. prolongation of the latter, is the *Rattenfängerhaus* (No. 28; Pl. 5, C 1), a Renaissance edifice of 1602.

The name refers to the old legend called the 'Rat Catcher of Hameln', made familiar to English readers by Browning's ballad. It has been explained in various ways. One of the latest theories is based on the alleged fact that some of the youth of Hameln were seized in 1284 with the 'dancing mania' *('choreomania')*, left the town, and never returned; but it is possibly a distorted recollection of the Children's Crusade of 1211. An inscription on the Rattenfängerhaus records the legend, and in the Thiewall is the *Rat Catcher Fountain* (Pl. 4; B, 1), by Fasterling (1885).

At the end of the Oster-Str. are the *Hameln Bank* (No. 8; Pl. 2), in a building of 1558, and the *Hochzeitshaus* (1610; Pl. 1). In the market-place are the Gothic *Markt-Kirche* (key at Emmern-Str. 2), the *Rathaus* (with a museum of local antiquities, open on Sun., Tues., & Frid., 11-1; Pl. 3), and the Renaissance *Dempter House* (No. 7; 1607). The Bäcker-Str. leads hence to the S. to the handsome *Minster* (Prot.; Pl. B, 2), dedicated to St. Boniface, which was founded in the 11th cent., rebuilt after a fire in the 14th cent., and thoroughly restored in 1870-75. Close by, to the W., is the bridge over the Weser.

The **Klüt* (846 ft.), a hill on the left bank near the town, once fortified, is a good point of view and a favourite resort (café, etc.). On the right bank are the forester's house of (1¼ hr.) *Heisenküche* and the summer-resort of *Friedrichswald* (pens. 4 *M*).

Steamboat in summer from Hameln to *Münden*, see p. 67.

From Hameln to Hanover, 33 M., railway in about 1½ hr. — 7 M. *Münder* (p. 37), with mineral baths. — 12 M. *Springe* (Meyer's Hotel), with a large boar-park belonging to the emperor. In the foreground rise the wooded *Deister Hills*. — At (23 M.) *Weetzen* diverges a branch-line for Haste (p. 37). Beyond (28 M.) *Linden* we cross the *Leine*. — 33 M. *Hanover*, see p. 72.

From Hameln to Löhne, 33 M., branch-line in 1-1¼ hr., descending the beautiful valley of the *Weser*. — 15½ M. **Rinteln** (pop. 5700; *Stadt Bremen*, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 1½-2 *M*), formerly the capital of the County of Schaumburg, with a stone bridge across the Weser, was the seat of a university from 1621 to 1809. Renaissance Rathaus of 1583. Museum. Branch-railway to *Eilsen* and *Stadthagen*, see p. 37. The *Paschenburg* (1110 ft.; *View) is situated 6 M. to the N.E., and the *Papenbrink* (p. 37) 4½ M. to the N. — 25 M. *Vlotho* (pop. 4900); 29 M. *Oeynhausen* (p. 36). — 33 M. *Löhne* (p. 35).

Our line now diverges from that to Hanover (see above) and runs to the E. (right) to (179 M.) *Elze* (see p. 69). At (183 M.) *Nordstemmen* (p. 69) we again diverge to the right and run towards the E. to (201 M.) **Hildesheim** (see p. 80). Beyond Hildesheim the train runs towards the N.W., passing some unimportant stations. 221 M. *Gross-Gleidingen* is the junction of a line to (33 M.) *Hanover* (p. 72), viâ *Peine* and *Lehrte* (p. 37).

226 M. **Brunswick** (p. 84; **Rail. Restaurant*), junction for the Harz line (R. 48) and for Hanover (p. 72) and Seesen (p. 49).

241 M. **Königslutter** (675 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Stadtkeller*), a small town (3100 inhab.) on the *Lutter*, with a church of the 12-15th centuries.

Above the town, in the village of *Oberlutter*, is the former Benedictine Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, founded in 1135 in an earlier nunnery by Emp. Lothaire II., and now a lunatic asylum. The **Church* (verger,

Stobenberg 8; 50 pf.), a Romanesque basilica, has a heavy W. façade with two low towers, which was added in the Gothic period. On the exterior of the choir-apse is a Romanesque frieze with curious hunting-scenes; and on the tower above the crossing is another frieze (15th cent.) with various representations. The church contains the tomb of Lothaire, his wife Richenza, and his son-in-law, Duke Henry the Proud, a reproduction (1708) of the original Gothic tomb destroyed in 1690. The Romanesque Easter candlestick (13th cent.) is interesting. The remains of the handsome *Cloisters* (ca. 1200) should be observed.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Königslutter to *Schöppenstedt* (p. 314; pop. 3200; Deutsches Haus), past the *Tetzel Monument*.

251 M. **Helmstedt** *(Petzold*, R. $2^1/_4$-3 *M; Erbprinz; Ratskeller)*, an ancient town with 16,400 inhab., was in 1576-1809 the seat of a university. On the way from the station to the town is the Benedictine abbey of *St. Ludgerus*, founded in the 9th cent. and secularized in 1803, the *Church* of which (12th cent.; partly rebuilt in 1556 and 1890) contains remains of the old pavement (1150; covered by the present flooring). The lower part of the adjacent double chapel probably dates from the Carlovingian era; the upper is of the 11th century. Farther on is the *Stephans-Kirche* (13-15th cent.), containing interesting tombs and carvings (interior restored in 1906).

The **Juleum*, or old university building, in the Renaissance style (1592-97), has a tower (164 ft.), two fine gables, and handsome portals. — The town boasts of several handsome dwelling-houses of the 16-17th centuries. To the W. of the Gothic *Neumärker Tor* (15th cent.) is the suppressed Augustine nunnery of *Marienberg*, founded in 1176, now a school for ecclesiastical embroidery. The church (key in the small house opposite the W. front) is Romanesque, with a Gothic choir. The tower-chapels contain interesting mural paintings (middle of 13th cent.) and antependia (13-14th cent.). — A little farther on are the dolmens known as the *Lübbensteine*.

About $2^1/_4$ M. to the S.E. of Helmstedt are *Bad Helmstedt* and the *Clara-Bad*, two small watering-places with mineral springs.

The old Cistercian convent of *Mariental*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the N. of Helmstedt, possesses an interesting Romanesque church of the 12th century.

From Helmstedt branch-railways run to (14 M.) *Jerxheim* (p. 49) and ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Oebisfelde* (p. 38).

262 M. *Eilsleben*, the junction for Holzminden (p. 48) and of branch-lines to ($15^1/_2$ M.) Blumenberg (p. 318) and (20 M.) *Neuhaldensleben*. — 278 M. *Sudenburg* (p. 50), a suburb of Magdeburg.

280 M. *Magdeburg* (p. 49); thence to (368 M.) *Berlin*, see R. 5.

5. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Holzminden and Magdeburg.

359 M. Railway in 11-12 hrs. (express fares 47 *M* 80, 29 *M* 20, 18 *M* 80 pf.; ordinary fares 45 *M* 80, 27 *M* 20, 17 *M* 80 pf.). — Sleeping-cars are attached to the night-trains.

From Cologne to (124 M.) *Altenbeken*, see R. 4.

130 M. **Driburg** (720 ft.; *Schaper; Englischer Hof*, R. 2-3, pens. $5^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ *M*), a place with 3000 inhabitants. About $^1/_2$ M. to the N. (omn. from the station 50 pf.) lies *Bad Driburg*, among wooded hills, with chalybeate springs and good baths (lodgings at the bathing establishment, with 200 rooms; visitors' tax 12 *M*). Excursions may be made to ($1^1/_2$ M.) the *Iburg* (1245 ft.; view-tower), *Neuenheerse* ($4^1/_2$ M.), with an old abbey-church, and other points.

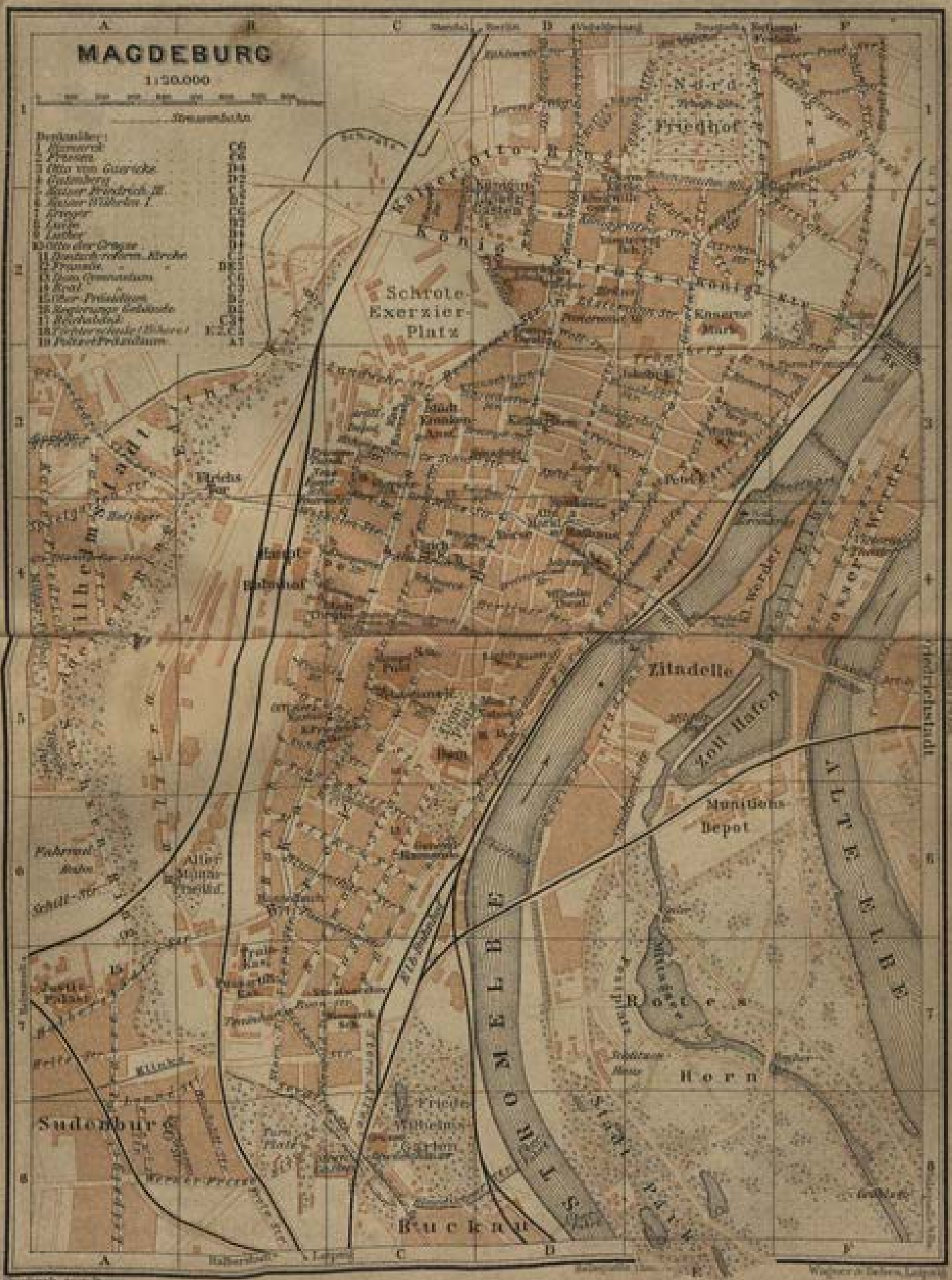
$137^1/_2$ M. *Brakel* (Preussischer Hof). From (144 M.) *Ottbergen* a branch-line diverges to Nordhausen (p. 312) viâ Carlshafen (p. 57), Northeim (p. 69), and Wulften (p. 313). On the hill to the right are the white buildings of Schloss Fürstenberg (p. 67).

150 M. **Höxter** (*Berliner Hof*, R. & B. 3-4, D. 2 *M*; well spoken of; *Stadt Bremen*, R. from 2, D. 2-$2^1/_2$ *M*; *Reichspost*, R. & B. 2-$2^1/_4$ *M*), an old town with 7900 inhabitants. The Protestant *Church of St. Kilian*, with two towers and a rectangular choir, was consecrated in 1075, rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1391, and restored in 1882. It contains a pulpit of 1595 and a font of 1631 (by Berent Kraft). Adjacent is the *Minoriten-Kirche*, at present unused, a fine Gothic edifice of ca. 1400, with one low aisle (on the S. side; apply to the verger of St. Kilian's). The Roman Catholic *Nicolai-Kirche*, in the market-place, contains a lectionary with an ornamental metal cover of the 14th century. Among the interesting Renaissance timber-buildings is the *Heisterhof*, with the restored *Tilly House*, in the Westerbach-Strasse. The *Rathaus*, originally of 1466, dates in its present shape from 1613. — Steamers ply on the Weser from Höxter to Münden and Hameln (see p. 67).

An avenue of chestnut-trees, passing the station, leads from Höxter to (1 M.) **Corvey** (*Dreizehn Linden*, R. $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$, D. from $1^1/_4$ *M*), once the most celebrated Benedictine abbey in N. Germany, founded by Louis the Pious in 822 and suppressed in 1803, now a principality belonging to the Duke of Ratibor. The abbots were of princely rank. The castellated edifice (rebuilt ca. 1700), with its numerous towers, farm-offices, and church (early Romanesque W. porch), encloses several courts. In the upper cloisters are portraits of all the abbots. The château (adm. by ticket obtained at the hotel, 1-5 pers. $1^1/_2$ *M*) contains a fine library of 60,000 vols., of which *Hoffmann von Fallersleben* (p. 37), who is buried behind the church, was custodian from 1860 to 1874.

The train now crosses the Weser; on the left bank lies Corvey (see above). — 155 M. **Holzminden** (*Buntrock; Reichskrone*, R. & B. $2^3/_4$-$3^1/_4$, D. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*, good; *Deutsches Haus*, R. & B. $2^1/_2$ *M*, at the station), a town with 10,200 inhab., possesses a modern school of engineering. To the S. stretches the *Solling*, a woody plateau rising up to 1730 ft. and containing valuable sandstone quarries. Railway to *Scherfede*, see p. 57. — Beyond Holzminden we have a passing glimpse of the *Hoop-Tal*, with the old Cistercian convent of *Amelungsborn* (founded in 1129).

182 M. **Kreiensen** (*Railway Restaurant*, D. 2, R. from 2 *M*), the junction of the Hanover and Cassel line (R. 7). — 186 M


MAGDEBURG
1:20.000
Strassenbahn
Denkmäler:
Nord-Friedhof
Schrote-Exerzier-Platz
Zitadelle
Zoll-Hafen
Munitions-Depot
ALTE ELBE
STROMELBE
Rotes Horn
Friedrichstadt
Sudenburg
Buckau
Friedr. Wilhelms-Garten
Hauptbahnhof
Friedrichs Tor
Alter Mann-Friedhof
Kaiser Otto-Ring
Königs Strasse
Kaserne Mark
Kl. Werder
Grosser Werder
Stadt Park
Fahrrad Bahn
Schill-Str.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Gandersheim (pop. 2700; Weisses Ross, R. 1³/₄-2¹/₄ *M*), an old town, formerly the seat of a nunnery founded in 853. Fine Romanesque abbey-church, dating from the end of the 11th century.

195 M. **Seesen** (*Kronprinz*, R. 1¹/₂-2¹/₂, D. 1³/₄ *M*; *Wilhelmsbad*, good), one of the oldest places on the margin of the Harz Mts. (5400 inhab.). From Seesen to Brunswick and to Nordhausen and Erfurt, see R. 48; to Halle and Leipzig, see R. 49.

199¹/₂ M. *Neuekrug*, the junction of a branch-line to Grauhof (p. 84) and Vienenburg (p. 319); 203 M. *Lutter*; 207¹/₂ M. *Ringelheim*, junction for the branch-line from Hildesheim to Goslar (see p. 84); 213¹/₂ M. *Salzgitter* (Ratskeller; pop. 1900), with salt-baths.

220 M. *Börssum* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the Brunswick and Harzburg line (p. 314); 234¹/₂ M. *Jerxheim*, the junction of the line from Brunswick to Oschersleben (p. 318) and Magdeburg, and of a branch-line to Helmstedt (p. 47). — 241¹/₂ M. **Schöningen** (*Stadtkeller*; *Schwarzer Adler*), a small town (9800 inhab.), has some interesting wooden houses of the 17th cent., one of 1593, the remains of a ducal *château* (15-17th cent.), and a late-Gothic church (15th cent.). — At (252 M.) *Eilsleben* our line unites with that from Brunswick (p. 47).

271 M. **Magdeburg.** — Hotels. Near the Station: **Central Hotel* (Pl. a; B, C, 4), R. from 2¹/₂, B. 1¹/₄, D. 1¹/₂-3 *M*; *Continental Hotel* (Pl. b; C, 4), R. from 2¹/₂, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, very fair; *Fürst Bismarck* (Pl. c; C, 4), R. from 2, B. 1, D. 1¹/₂-2¹/₄ *M*; *Stadt Braunschweig* (Pl. d; B, 4), R. 2-3¹/₂, D. 1¹/₂-2 *M*; *Müller* (Pl. e; C, 4), R. 2-3 *M*, well spoken of. — In the Town: **Magdeburger Hof* (Pl. f; C, 4), Alte Ulrich-Str. 4, R. from 3, B. 1¹/₄, D. 3¹/₂-4¹/₂ *M*; **Weisser Schwan* (Pl. g; D, 4), Broiteweg 160, R. 3-6, B. 1¹/₄, D. 3 *M*; *City Hotel* (Pl. h; C, 4), Alte Ulrich-Str. 3, R. 2¹/₂-5, D. 2 *M*; *Stadt Prag* (Pl. k; D, 4), Bär-Str. 1, R. 2-2¹/₂, B. 1, D. 1¹/₂-2¹/₄ *M*; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. l; C, 4), Kutscher-Str. 21.

Restaurants. Wine: **Ratskeller*, Alter Markt 15 (Pl. D, 4), D. 1¹/₂ & 2¹/₂ *M*; **Dankwarth & Richters*, Breiteweg 55, D. (1-3) 2 *M*; **Fuhrmann*, Himmelreich-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 4), D 2 *M*; *Fürstenhof*, Kaiser-Str. 94, near the Stadt-Theater (Pl. B, C, 4), D. 1³/₄ & 2¹/₂ *M*; *Letzerich*, Weinfass-Str. 5a; *Zum Stein*, Stein-Str. 6; *'Est Est'*, Prälaten-Str. 1. — Beer: *Fürstenhof* (see above), D. 1 *M*; *Central Restaurant*, Central Hotel, D. 1¹/₂-2 *M*; *Franke*, Schöneeck-Str. 1, D. 1¹/₂ *M*; *Schultheiss*, Breiteweg 29, D. 1 *M*; *Stadt Prag* (see above), D. 1¹/₂ *M*; *Würzburger Bürgerbräu*, Alter Markt 29; *Automatic Restaurant*, Alter Markt 12 and Breiteweg 26. — Cafés. *Hohenzollern*, *Peters*, *National*, Breiteweg 140, 20, and 12; *Dom*, Oranien-Str. 11.

Baths, Spielgarten-Str. 5a (Pl. A, 3, 4) and Fürsten-Str. 23b (Pl. D, 4, 5). — *River Baths*, in the Alte Elbe.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, C, 4), see p. 51; *Wilhelm-Theater* (Pl. D, 4); *Victoria* (Pl. F, 4), a summer-theatre in the Werder; *Central* (Pl. D, 2), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz, variety theatre. — *Circus* (Pl. D, E, 2), König-Str. 62. — Concert Rooms. *Fürstenhof*, see above; *Theater-Garten*, at the Stadt-Theater; *Herrenkrug* (p. 54); *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Garten* (p. 53).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Breiteweg 204.

Taximeter Cabs. Per 800 mètres within the town, for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., each 400 m. addit. 10 pf.; 600 m. for 3-4 pers. within, or 1-2 pers. outside the town 60 pf., each 300 m. addit. 10 pf.; at night (11-8), for

1-4 pers. within the town 400 m. 60 pf., each 200 m. addit. 10 pf.; waiting 10 pf. for each 5 min.; 35 lbs. of luggage free, 55 lbs. 25 pf. — MOTOR CABS. For 800 m. 80 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS (with numbers corresponding to the following list). 1. *Sudenburg* (Pl. A, 8)-Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. D, 2)-*New Neustadt.* — 2. *Buckau*-Breiteweg-Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz-*New Neustadt.* — 3. *Westfriedhof*-Alter-Markt (Pl. D, 4)-*Friedrichstadt.* — 4. *Olvenstedter-Str.*-Alter-Markt-*Grosser-Werder.* — 5. *Leipziger-Str.* (Pl. A, 8)-Hasselbach-Platz (Pl. B, 6)-Alter-Markt-*Old Neustadt.* — 6. *Rathaus* (Pl. D, 4)-*Herrenkrug.* — 7. Ring Line. *Central Station* (Pl. B, 4)-Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. D, 2)-Bötticher-Platz (Pl. F, 1)-Hasselbach-Platz (Pl. B, 6)-*Central Station.* — 8. *Olvenstedter-Str.*-Alter-Markt-Grosser-Werder-*Agneten-Str.*

UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Alfred W. Donegan*; vice-consul, *Ernest L. Ives.* — BRITISH VICE-CONSUL, *E. Drake.* — ENQUIRY OFFICE *(Verkehrsverein)*, Breiteweg 6, nearly opposite the post office.

CHIEF SIGHTS (½ day). From the station by tramway to the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz* (p. 51); on foot by the *Breiteweg* (p. 51), *Alter Markt* (p. 52), and *Fürsten-Wall* to the *Dom-Platz* (p. 52; Cathedral, Liebfrauen-Kirche). Hence by the Augusta-Str. to the *Gruson Hot Houses* in the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Garten (p. 53), and thence by tramway to the *Kaiser Friedrich Museum* (p. 51).

Magdeburg (135 ft.), the capital and seat of government of the Prussian province of Saxony, and the headquarters of the 4th Army Corps, with 280,000 inhab. (includ. suburbs), is chiefly situated on the left bank of the *Elbe*, which is here divided into three arms. It consists of the town proper and the five suburbs of *Sudenburg* and *Buckau*, to the S., *Neustadt*, to the N., *Wilhelmstadt*, to the W., and *Friedrichstadt*, to the E., on the right bank of the so-called *Alte Elbe*. An island in the river is occupied by the *Citadel* (1683-1702). The fortifications were abandoned in 1912. As the point of intersection of numerous railways, Magdeburg is also one of the most important commercial towns in N. Germany. It is the headquarters of the German sugar-industry, and the cultivation of the beetroot from which the sugar is obtained is carried on very extensively in the neighbourhood. The chief of its numerous industries are ironfounding and machine-making.

Magdeburg, which was founded as a commercial settlement at the beginning of the 9th cent., is chiefly indebted for its early prosperity to Emp. Otho the Great (936-973) and his consort Editha (see p. 52), who founded a Benedictine monastery here in 937. In 968 the town was raised to the rank of an archiepiscopal see. In the 13-15th cent. Magdeburg was a flourishing and powerful commercial place, with supremacy over an extensive territory, and a member of the Hanseatic League. The turbulent citizens gradually threw off the archiepiscopal yoke, and towards the close of the 15th cent. compelled the prelates generally to reside elsewhere. As early as 1524 they eagerly espoused the cause of the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg suffered terribly. In 1629 it successfully resisted the attacks of Wallenstein during seven months, but it was taken by storm by Tilly in 1631, and almost wholly destroyed. Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, was burgomaster of the town from 1646 to 1680. After the Reformation the see was presided over by three Protestant archbishops, and at length in 1680 became incorporated with the Mark of Brandenburg.

The chief street of the new quarter near the railway station is

the Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 6-3), which is flanked with handsome and substantial buildings. Near the station is the *Theatre* (Pl. B, C, 4), in front of which is a bronze bust of the poet *Karl Immermann*, a native of Magdeburg (1796-1840), by Echtermeier (1899).

Farther to the S. is the ***Kaiser Friedrich Museum** (Pl. B, C, 5), a tasteful edifice by *F. Ohmann* (1906), with a statue of Emp. Frederick III. (by W. von Glümer) in front of it. Its collections of the arts and handicrafts have been admirably arranged in chronological order by the Director, *Dr. Volbehr*. It is open daily, 11-2 & 3-5 (winter 11-3); adm. on Mon. 1 *M*, Wed. & Frid. 50 pf., other days free. Illustrated catalogue (1910-11) 1 *M*.

Ground Floor. We first visit four rooms illustrating the History of Magdeburg: 1a. Guericke Room (comp. p. 50); 1b. Guild Room; 2. Room with coins, documents, old views, and mural paintings by *A. Kampf*; 2a. Chapel. — Rooms 3-14 illustrate the phases in the Development of the Private House. R. 3 is Gothic, with Tyrolese fittings (15th cent.). R. 4. Household fittings of the 15-16th centuries; R. 5. Renaissance, with ceiling and panelling from S. Tyrol (1590); R. 6 is of the 17th cent.; R. 7 is in the Italian baroque style, with pier-glasses; RR. 8a & 8b, 18th cent.; R. 9, style of Louis XVI., from S. Italy; R. 10, Empire; R. 11, style of the 2nd quarter of the 19th cent. ('Biedermeier'); RR. 12 & 13 belong to the period of the conscious revival of older fashions; R. 14, modern period. — In RR. 15-20 are the Plaster Casts; in the side-rooms to the left, small plastic originals (15-19th cent.).

Upper Floor. The staircase is hung with tapestry. At the top is a bronze replica of *Lederer's* Fencer (original at Breslau). To the left are two Reading Rooms (21, 22), with engravings. R. 23 contains the Exhibition of the Graphic Arts; adjacent is R. 24, illustrating the History of the Book. — On the other side, reached through the chapel (25), is the Picture Gallery, chronologically arranged. R. 26: 15th and 16th centuries. Works by *Zeitblom* (No. 1), the Master of Cappenberg (5, 6), *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (7-10), *Bernh. Strigel* (12), and artists of Nuremberg and Cologne. — R. 27: 17th century. Nos. 1, 2. *Jan van Goyen*, Landscapes; *A. van Ostade*, 10. Poultry-yard, 11. Pig-killing. — R. 28: 18th century. No. 1. *Seekatz*, Children fishing; 4. *A. Graff*, Cavalier. — R. 29: Period from 1800 to 1860. Cartoons by *Menzel* (1), *Overbeck* (4), and *Schwind* (5), paintings by *Rayski* (2), *Lenbach* (3), *Veit* (6), *Rottmann* (7), and *Spitzweg* (12). — R. 30: Period from 1860 to 1890. Works by *Vautier* (2) and *Knaus* (3). — The Passage (31) contains sculptures by *Const. Meunier* (1-4), *Rodin* (5), and *Van der Stappen* (6), and graphic works and drawings by *Israëls*, *Thoma*, and *Käthe Kollwitz*. — Farther on (RR. 32-35) are the modern paintings. R. 32: No. 1, *Feuerbach, Nana*; 2. *Marées*, Portrait of himself; 3. *Böcklin*, Tritons; 6. *Leibl*, Portrait of his sister. — R. 33: Works by *Leistikow* (2), *Zügel* (3), *Bracht* (4), and *Hofmann* (5, 6). — R. 34: Works by *Uhde* (1) and *Dettmann* (2). — R. 35: Works by *Liebermann* (1), *Kalckreuth* (4), and *Gebhardt* (7). — R. 36: Cartoons by *Sascha Schneider*; Man of Sorrows (bronze), by *Hudler*. — Through a Reading Room (37) we now reach the Room of Drawings (38). — Above the Rotunda are a Cabinet of Coins and a Collection of Costumes, with a crèche.

The Breiteweg (Pl. D, C, B, 2-6), the principal business-street of Magdeburg, intersects the old town from N. to S., beginning at the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz, which is adorned with an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 6; D, 2), by Siemering (1897). The Breiteweg contains numerous handsome shops, and many of the houses in

it date from about 1700. To the left is the Gothic *Katharinen-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3), with a tower of the 17th century. The inscription on Breiteweg No. 146, '*Gedenke des 10. Mai 1631*', is a reminiscence of the capture of the town by Tilly (p. 50). The Münz-Str., diverging to the W. a little farther on, contains the *Reichsbank* (Pl. 17) and a gable (adjoining) with some sculptures from the house of Burgomaster Guericke (p. 50). On the opposite side of the Breiteweg is the Alter Markt (Pl. D, 4), with the *Rathaus*, built in 1691 and enlarged in 1865. In front of the Rathaus *rises* the ***Monument of Emperor Otho I.** (Pl. 10), an equestrian figure, 8 ft. high, erected by the municipality about 1290. At the corners are four men in armour, and beside the emperor are two allegorical female figures. The statues are all life-size and of gilded sandstone. At the S. end of the Alter Markt is the *Exchange* (end of 17th cent.). — In the little square to the N. is a statue of *Otto von Guericke* (Pl. 3; p. 50), by Echtermeier (1907). The *Sparkasse* or *Savings Bank* (Pl. D, 3, 4) contains the *Public Library* (10-2; 44,000 volumes). In front of the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4) stands a bronze *Statue of Luther* (Pl. 9), by Hundrieser (1886).

Farther on, in the S. part of the Breiteweg, is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. C, 5), nearly opposite which is the Breite-Str., leading to the Dom-Platz (Pl. C, D, 5). On the S. side of this quiet square stands the ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 5), or *Church of SS. Maurice and Catharine*, a noble structure (length 390 ft., breadth of nave 70 ft.), erected after the destruction by fire (1208) of the Benedictine church of Emp. Otho I. (p. 50). To the first quarter of the 13th cent. belong the lower part of the choir and some of the nave-piers, with their extraordinarily varied Romanesque capitals, the details of which are essentially German in spirit. The upper part of the choir and the early-Gothic ambulatory (ca. 1225) are due to the master of Maulbronn. About the same time every second nave-pier was removed and the aisles widened. After 1274 the nave was completed in a pure Gothic style, with retention of the wide intercolumniation. The W. towers were not finished till 1520; that to the N. is 340 ft. in height; that to the S., begun in 1307, is destitute of finial. Verger in the cloisters (p. 53; 1 *M*).

The Choir, which contains richly carved stalls, is separated from the nave by a late-Gothic *Screen* (1445). The antique columns below the painted figures of saints and Saxon emperors (early 13th cent.) are supposed to have been previously utilized in the earlier church of the *Emp. Otho I.* (d. 973), who reposes beneath a simple marble slab in the choir. — The Retro-Choir contains (beginning to the N.) a fine brass of ca. 1200; a curious *Chapel* (13th cent.), with painted figures of Otho and his consort *Editha* (d. 947); daughter of Edmund of England; the late-Gothic tomb (1447) of Editha, with a painted figure of St. Maurice behind it; a brass of 1152; and a late-Gothic relief (over the door to the left). — In the S. Transept (E. side) are a Madonna and the tomb of Archbp. Otho of Hesse (d. 1361), both in the Gothic style and painted. — The Nave contains numerous other monuments of about 1600. Pulpit in ala-

baster, 1597. — In the LADY CHAPEL beneath the towers is the **Monument of Archbishop Ernest* (d. 1513), one of the earlier works of the celebrated Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, completed in 1495; on the sarcophagus reclines the archbishop, on the sides are the Twelve Apostles, SS. Maurice and Stephen, and a variety of decorations. Here also is a large candelabrum, cast in 1494, probably by P. Vischer. — The stained-glass windows are modern. — Outside the portal of the N. transept is the so-called **Paradies-Pforte*, a Gothic porch with figures of the Ten Virgins (originally painted) and of the Old and New Covenant (ca. 1275).

The TOWER (438 steps) commands a fine view, to which, however, that from the gallery (166 steps) is almost equal. The handsome **Cloisters* (12-14th cent.; entr. on the E. side of the cathedral) are partly Gothic, partly Romanesque; they contain old sgraffito embellishments. To the E. of the cloisters is the **Sepultur*, an old burial-hall, in the Gothic style, now used as the Cathedral Museum.

The **Museum of Natural History and National Antiquities** (Pl. D, 5), Dom-Platz 5, occupies the old Princes' Palace, to which various additions have been made. It is open free on Sun., 11-2, and on week-days, 11-2 & 3-5 (winter 11-3); adm. on Mon. 50 pf. On the groundfloor are the mineralogical, geological, prehistoric, and ethnographical (German colonies) collections; to the *right* is an old Apothecary's Shop. Upstairs is the Zoological Collection (native animals, okapi).

A little to the N. of the cathedral rises the **Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. D, 5; sacristan, Grosse Kloster-Str. 4) or *Church of Our Lady*, begun about 1070 as a cruciform Romanesque basilica, altered and added to in the Gothic style about 1240, and restored in 1890-91. The Romanesque *Cloisters (12th cent.) and the abbey-buildings have been converted into a school (entr., Regierungs-Str. 4).

The *Fürsten-Wall* (Pl. D, 5), on the Elbe, a favourite walk, affords a good view of the cathedral-choir. At its S. end are pleasure-grounds, with the *Military Headquarters* (Pl. C, 6) and a bust of *Fr. Friesen* (Pl. 2; born at Magdeburg in 1785), a figure of some prominence in the War of Liberation. — In the Bismarck-Platz (Pl. C, 6) is a bronze *Statue of Prince Bismarck*, by Echtermeier (1899).

The FRIEDRICH-WILHELMS-GARTEN (Pl. C, 8) includes the grounds of the once celebrated *Kloster Bergen*, founded in 937, suppressed in 1810, and destroyed in 1812. The eminence on which the latter stood is now occupied by a restaurant with ball-rooms, etc. In the S.W. part of the park are the ***Gruson Conservatories** (open in summer 8-12 and 2-7, Wed. 8-11 and 1-3; in winter 9 to dusk, Wed. 10-4; free on Wed., 50 pf. on Mon., 30 pf. on other days), containing cacti, agaves, palms, and ferns, a Victoria Regia house, and an aquarium. On the S. side lies the manufacturing suburb of *Buckau* (p. 50), with numerous villas and the large *Gruson Iron Works* (4000 hands), now belonging to the Krupp Co. (p. 30). Farther to the S. is the garden suburb of *Hopfengarten* (tramway). — Opposite, on the right bank of the

Elbe (ferry), is the **Rotes Horn** (Pl. D, E, 7), a favourite park with two restaurants (steamer from the Strombrücke, Pl. E, 4; 10 pf.).

On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. below Magdeburg, lies the *Herrenkrug* (steamers from the Petriförder, Pl. E, F, 4; fare 10 pf.; tramway, see p. 50).

From Magdeburg to *Hamburg*, *Halle*, and *Leipzig*, see R. 20.

The country between Magdeburg and Brandenburg is uninteresting. Beyond (277 M.) *Magdeburg-Neustadt* we cross the Elbe.

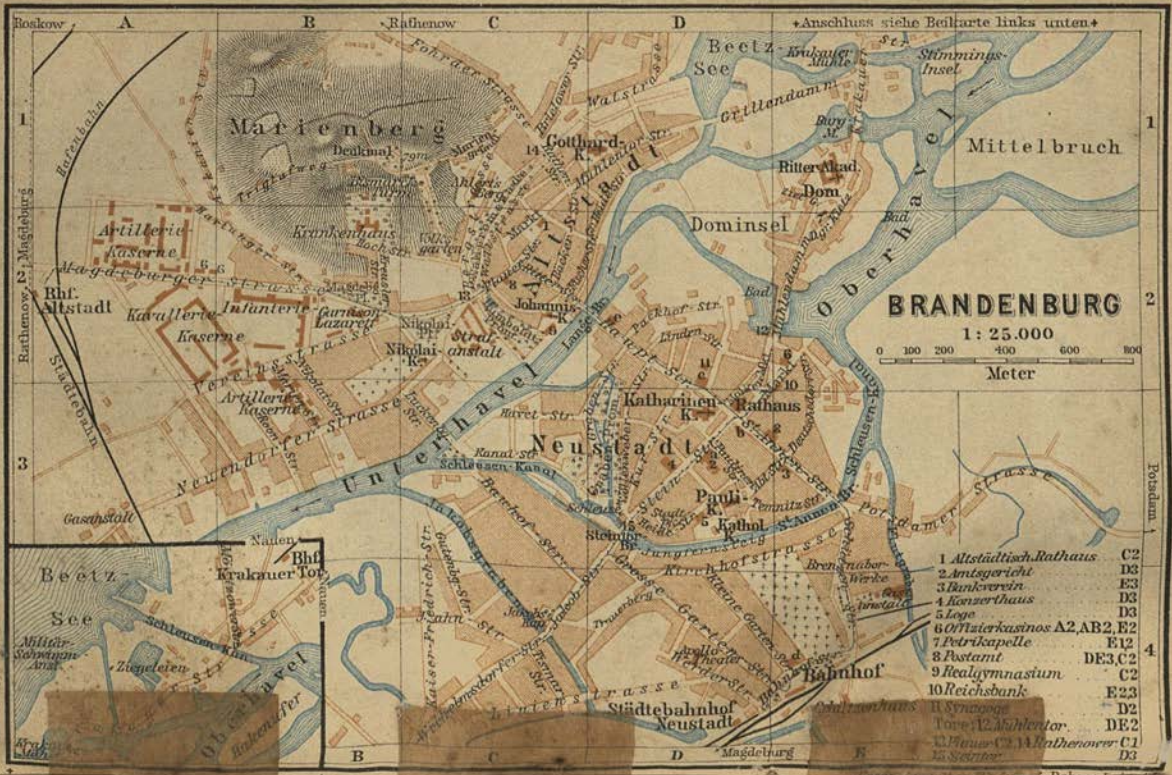
286 M. *Burg* (Lachmund; Schulterblatt), with 21,100 inhab., has large cloth-factories, founded by French Protestants who settled here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. — From (312 M.) *Genthin* a light railway runs to *Schönhausen* (p. 39).

321 M. **Brandenburg.** — Hotels. *Schwarzer Bär* (Pl. a; D, 3), R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*; *Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. b; D, 3), R. 1½-3, D. 1¾ *M*, both good; *Brandenburger Hof* (Pl. e; D, 2), R. 1½-2, D. 1-1½; *Schwan* (Pl. c; D, 2); *Dresdener Hof* (Pl. d; E, 4), R. from 1½ *M*. Wine Rooms. *Cramer*, Stein-Str. 8 (Pl. D, 3); *Wiesike*, Plauer-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 2). — Restaurants. *Ahlert's Berg* (Pl. C, 1), with garden and open-air theatre; *Grave's Berg*, opposite; *Stadtpark* (Pl. D, 3), Stein-Str. 42; *Wilhelms-Garten*, Schützen-Str. 5 (Pl. E, 3, 4). — Cafés. *Grau*, Haupt-Str. 71 (Pl. D, 2); *Oske*, Molkenmarkt (Pl. D, 2, 3). — Cabs. Per drive, 1-2 pers. 50 pf., at night 1 *M*, trunk 25 pf. — Tramways through the chief streets. — Post Office (Pl. 8; D, E, 3), St. Annen-Str.

Brandenburg, a town with 53,500 inhab. (including a garrison of 3600 men) and numerous factories, lies on the Havel, which here forms a broad lake called the *Plauescher See* and divides the town into the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Dom-Insel.

Brandenburg occupies the site of *Brennabor*, a stronghold of the Slavonic Hevelli, which was taken by Emp. Henry I. in 927. It afterwards again fell into the hands of the Wends, but was taken in 1150 by Albert the Bear, Count of Ascania, who thenceforth styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The town was the seat of an episcopal see from 949 to 1544. Several interesting old buildings still exist.

From the *Main Railway Station* (Pl. E, 4) we follow the Schützen-Strasse and St. Annen-Strasse to the (¼ hr.) *Rathaus* (Pl. D, 3), dating from the 15th cent., but rebuilt in 1720. Near it stands a *Roland* (1474; p. 105), 18 ft. high. A little to the W. is the **Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. D, 3; sexton, Katharinen-Kirch-Platz 4), a late-Gothic brick edifice of the first half of the 15th cent., recently restored, with a W. tower of 1585. The elaborate ornamentation of the exterior repays careful inspection, especially that of the Corpus Christi chapel, adjoining the nave (comp. p. xxvii). In the interior are a fine old altar of 1474, in carved wood, recently gilded and painted, a bronze font of 1440, and plaster models of the twelve apostles, the originals of which are on the Church of St. Nicholas at Helsingfors. — We next follow the Stein-Str. to the *Steintor-Turm* (Pl. 15, D 3; 100 ft. high), dating from the 14th cent. and containing the collections of the Historical Society (key at


BRANDENBURG
1: 25.000
0 100 200 400 600 800
Meter
Anschluss siehe Beikarte links unten
Roskow
Rathenow
Magdeburg
Potsdam
Marienberg
Altstadt
Neustadt
Dominsel
Mittelbruch
Beetz-See
Oberhavel
Unterhavel
Bahnhof
Städtebahnhof Neustadt
Bhf. Altstadt
Bhf. Krakauer Tor
Gotthard-K.
Johannis-K.
Katharinen-K.
Rathaus
Pauli-K.
Kathol. K.
Ritter Akad.
Dom
Stimmings-Insel
Krankenhaus
Artillerie-Kaserne
Infanterie-Kaserne
Kavallerie-Kaserne
Garnison-Lazarett
Nikolai-Strafanstalt
Gasanstalt
Ziegeleien
Militär-Schwimm-Anst.
Schleusen-Kanal
Potsdamer Strasse
Magdeburg
1 Altstädtisch. Rathaus C2
2 Amtsgericht D3
3 Bankverein E3
4 Konzerthaus D3
5 Loge D3
6 Offizierkasinos A2, AB2, E2
7 Petrikapelle E12
8 Postamt DE3, C2
9 Realgymnasium C2
10 Reichsbank E23
11 Synagoge D2
Tore: 12 Mühlentor DE2
13 Plauer C2, 14 Rathenower C1
15 Steintor D3

Fohrder-Str. 1). We then return to the Rathaus and cross the Molkenmarkt and the Mühlendamm, passing the *Mühlentor-Turm* (1417) and the early-Gothic *Petri-Kapelle* (Pl. 7; 13th cent.), to the CATHEDRAL (Pl. E, 1; sacristan, Zielgasse 52; ticket 75 pf.), originally a late-Romanesque basilica of the early 13th cent., rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 2nd half of the 15th cent., and restored in 1892. Over the N. transept is a fine crow-stepped gable, and on the W. portal are reliefs from the Beast Fable. In the choir is a good reredos of 1518, from Lehnin (see below), with carved figures and admirable paintings. The small museum in the S. transept contains statuettes of angels (1441), which served as candelabra, mediæval vestments, and winged altars. In the sacristy are charters and codices, in the Romanesque crypt columns with late-Romanesque capitals.

The Grillendamm (Pl. D, E, 1) leads hence to the ALTSTADT, where the church of *St. Godehard* (Pl. C, D, 1; sacristan, Kirch-Platz 11), partly Romanesque of ca. 1200 and partly Gothic of the 15th cent. (interior restored in 1905), and the old *Altstädt Rathaus* (Pl. 1; C, 2), of the 15th cent., are the most interesting buildings. In front of the Rathaus is a fountain, with an equestrian statue of *Elector Frederick I.* (1372-1440), by Manzel (1912).

Fine view from the **Marienberg** (Pl. B, 1), an eminence (200 ft.) to the N.W. of the town, on which rises a tower 114 ft. in height, designed by the architect Stier, and adorned with reliefs by Siemering and Calandrelli, erected to the memory of about 4000 Brandenburgers who fell in the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71.

A light railway runs from Brandenburg (station beyond Pl. F, 1) to (21 M.) *Nauen* (p. 159).

The first station beyond Brandenburg is (330 M.) *Gross-Kreutz*, connected by a light railway with (7½ M.) *Lehnin* (Preussischer Hof), with the fine church of the old abbey of *Himmelpfort*, founded in 1180 and restored in 1872-77. — As we approach Potsdam, we obtain a fine view of the Havel, which the line crosses.

343 M. *Potsdam*, and thence to (359 M.) **Berlin**, see R. 2.

6. From Hagen *(Cologne)* to Cassel viâ Arnsberg.

126½ M. RAILWAY in 3½-6 hrs. (fares 15 ℳ 90, 9 ℳ 60, 6 ℳ 40 pf.; express 17 ℳ 90, 11 ℳ 60, 7 ℳ 40 pf.). — From *Cologne* to Cassel, 171 M., express in 5¼ hrs. (fares 23 ℳ, 15 ℳ 30, 9 ℳ 50 pf.). Views to the right.

From Hagen to (8½ M.) *Schwerte*, the junction for Soest and Altenbeken, see R. 4. The line ascends the valley of the *Ruhr*. — 18 M. *Fröndenberg* (415 ft.; Wildschütz, R. & B. 2¼-3 ℳ), with 3200 inhab. and a Cistercian church of the 13th century. Branch-line to Iserlohn and Letmathe, see p. 41; to Unna, see p. 41.

30½ M. *Neheim-Hüsten*. *Schloss Herdringen*, 1¼ M. to the

S., is the seat of Count Fürstenberg, the owner of some exquisite goldsmith's work by Meister Anton Eisenhoit of Warburg (1590).

From Neheim-Hüsten to Soest, 15½ M., light railway in 1¼ hr. — 1¼ M. *Neheim* (Egen; Post), a town of 10,900 inhab., at the mouth of the *Möhne*. — From (5 M.) *Niederense-Himmelpforten*, with a convent of 1246, a branch-line runs to *Günne*, on the W. side of the ***Möhnetalspérre***, a huge dam of masonry, forming a reservoir 6 M. long and 2 M. wide. — 15½ M. *Soest*, see p. 41.

Near Arnsberg the train crosses the Ruhr and passes through a tunnel below the castle-hill.

35½ M. **Arnsberg** (590-920 ft.; *Railway Restaurant; Husemann*, R. & B. 3½, D. 2 *M*; *Kur-Hôtel*, R. 2½-3½ *M*, both well spoken of; *Helmert*, R. & B. 2¼ *M*; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*), once the capital of the ancient Duchy of Westphalia, with 10,300 inhab., is prettily situated on a height skirted by the Ruhr. The *Schlossberg* (804 ft.) to the N., crowned with the ruins of a castle which was blown up in 1762, commands a charming prospect. To the S. lies the quaint Altstadt, with the *Rathaus*, containing portraits of the reigning princes since 1600. Farther to the S. is the old Premonstratensian abbey of *Wedinghausen*, with an early-Gothic church containing an interesting monument. The *Klosterberg* and the adjoining natural park called the *Eichholz* command good views.

The train passes over and through various bridges and tunnels. — 48 M. *Meschede* (860 ft.; Hartung), an ancient town (3400 inhab.) with an early-Gothic church.

Near (53½ M.) *Bestwig* (955 ft.; Railway Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hôtel) opens the narrow valley of the *Valme*, with lead and silver mines. — 57½ M. *Olsberg* (1215 ft.; Kahle) is frequented as a summer-resort. Beyond Olsberg, on the hill to the right, are the Bruchhauser Steine (see below). The train now quits the Ruhr and penetrates the watershed between the Rhine and Weser by a long tunnel. — 62½ M. *Brilon-Wald* (1465 ft.; Railway Inn) is the starting-point for a visit (1 hr.) to the **Bruchhauser Steine*, four huge porphyry rocks on the wooded *Istenberg* (2365 ft.). The **Kahler Astenberg* (2730 ft.), a fine point of view, may be ascended from the Steine in 5 hrs. This is the central summit of the *Sauerland*, a wooded hill-region with deep and narrow valleys.

A branch-line runs from Brilon-Wald to (37½ M.) *Paderborn* (p. 43), viâ (4½ M.) **Brilon** (1440 ft.; *Lohmann*, R. 2, D. 2 *M*), a town with 5100 inhab., mentioned as early as the year 1100. Brilon possesses a large Romanesque church with a late-Gothic choir; the sculptures on the N. portal are Romanesque (1150). Branch-line to Soest, see p. 43.

The line then descends into the basin of the Weser. 78 M. *Nieder-Marsberg* (Post; Kloke), a town of 4400 inhab., with a large lunatic asylum and important copper-works, lies near the foot of a hill, on which is situated the old town of *Ober-Marsberg* (pop. 1200), once a strong fortress, but destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. This was the site of the ancient Saxon fortress *Eres-*

burg, near which stood the most celebrated of the 'Irmensäulen', or columns dedicated to the Germanic deity Irmin (Tiu). The castle and column were destroyed by Charlemagne in 772. The church of St. Peter dates from the 12th and 13th centuries; in front of it stands a Roland's Column (p. 105). The Chapel of St. Nicholas is in the transition style. — 88 M. *Scherfede* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction of a line to (30 M.) *Holzminden* (p. 48), passing *Beverungen*, *Wehrden*, and *Fürstenberg* (p. 67).

94 M. **Warburg** *(Desenberg)*, an ancient town (5700 inhab.) on the *Diemel*, is the junction of the railway to *Altenbeken* (p. 44). About 3 M. to the left rises a conical hill, surmounted by the ruined tower of the castle of *Desenberg* (1095 ft.).

From Warburg to Marburg, 67 M., railway in 4¾ hrs. — The chief intermediate station is (15½ M.) **Arolsen** (890 ft.; *Fürstenhof*, R. & B. 2½-5, pens. 4-7 ℳ; *Waldecker Hof*), with 2800 inhab., charmingly situated, the seat of Prince Waldeck, brother-in-law of the late Prince Leopold of England (Duke of Albany), with a valuable collection of Pompeian antiquities and Spanish firearms. — 46½ M. *Frankenberg* (Rail. Restaurant; *Schmidtmann*, R. 1½ ℳ) has a 14th cent. church, adjoined by a beautiful Gothic Lady Chapel (ca. 1380). — At (62 M.) *Sarnau* we join the line from Creuztal to *Marburg*, see p. 343.

Beyond Warburg we obtain a view to the right of the pleasant valley of the Diemel. — 106½ M. *Hümme* is the junction of a branch-line to (10½ M.) *Carlshafen* (Schwan, R. & B. 2½-3 ℳ; Kurhaus), a small town prettily situated on the Weser, whence steamers ply in summer to Hameln and Münden (see p. 67).

110 M. *Hofgeismar* (pop. 4800; Deutscher Kaiser); 114 M. *Grebenstein* (pop. 2200; Deutscher Reichskanzler), with an ancient castle and watch-towers. — About 2 M. to the W. of (119 M.) *Mönchehof*, in a beautiful park, lies the château of **Wilhelmstal*, built in 1753-67, containing handsome rococo decorations, valuable porcelain, and several pictures by Tischbein. The fountains play in summer on Thurs. & Sun., 3.30 p.m. — 126½ M. *Cassel*.

Cassel.

Hotels. *Near the Station:* *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. a; D, 1), R. 2½-6, D. 3½ ℳ; *Hôtel Royal (Pl. b; D, 1), R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 3-4 ℳ, these two opposite the station; *Schirmer (Pl. c; D, 1), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 5, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3-4½ ℳ; Casseler Hof (Pl. g, i; D, 1), Kurfürsten-Str. 2, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 1¾-2½ ℳ, well spoken of; Monopol (Pl. h; D, 1), R. 2½-6, D. 2-3 ℳ (in restaurant 1 ℳ 60 pf.); Schwanebeck (Pl. m; D, 1). — *In the Inner Town:* *König von Preussen (Pl. e; E, 1), in the Königs-Platz, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3-4 ℳ, first-class but somewhat old-fashioned; Central Hotel (Pl. f; C, 2), Hohenzollern-Str. 23, R. 2-5, D. 1¾-3 ℳ, also first-class; Höt. Golze (Pl. k; E, 1), Spohr-Str. 6, R. 2-3, D. 1¼-3 ℳ, very fair; Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. d; D, E, 1), Bahnhof-Str. 1, R. 2-4, D. 2¼-2½ ℳ; Thüringer Hof (Pl. n; E, 1), R. 1½-2 ℳ. — Hotels at Wilhelmshöhe, see p. 65.

Pensions. *Frau Schneevoigt*, Obere König-Str. 2 (Pl. D, E, 2; pens. 4-6 ℳ); *Frau Sumpf*, Humboldt-Str. 22 (Pl. C, D, 3; 4½-9 ℳ).

Restaurants. **Fürstenberg*, in the Hôt. du Nord, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Palais-Restaurant*, Obere König-Str. 30, D. 1½ *M*; *Theater-Café* (p. 60); *Pilsener Urquell*, D. 1¾ *M*; *Automatic Restaurants*, Wilhelm-Str. 25 and Bahnhof-Str. 15; *Stadtpark* (Pl. D, 2), Wilhelm-Str. 6, concert every evening in summer. — Wine. **Ratskeller*, in the New Rathaus (p. 59), déj. 1½, D. 2-3 *M*; *Wipplinger*, Oberste Gasse 41 (Pl. E, 2, 1). — *Café-Restaurant* in the *Karlsaue*, (p. 65); concert several times a week.

Cafés (also beer). *Schmoll*, Obere König-Str. 15 (Pl. D, E, 2); *Residenz*, König-Str. 39; *Polter*, at the Casseler Hof (p. 57). — **Confectioners.** *Jung*, Friedrichs-Platz 2, near the Court Theatre; *Däche*, Obere König-Str. 4; *Paulus*, Stände-Platz 3 (also beer at these two).

Taximeter Cabs. Within the town (incl. Karlsaue), 1-2 pers., per drive of 800 mètres (½ M.) 70 pf., each addit. 400m. 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. per 600m. 70 pf., each addit. 300m. 10 pf.; at night (10-7) 1-4 pers. per 400m. 70 pf. (each addit. 200m. 10 pf.) and 75 pf. extra. — Outside the town, 1-4 pers. per 400m. 70 pf. (each addit. 200m. 10 pf.); to Wilhelmshöhe 4 or 5 *M* extra (there & back 2 *M* extra). — Waiting, 10 pf. per 4 min., 1½ *M* per hour. — There are also Motor Cabs at slightly higher rates.

Carriage and Pair (bargain advisable) to *Wilhelmshöhe* and back: to the Palace 9, to the Octagon 15 *M*, all inclusive. — To *Wilhelmstal* (p. 57; 1½ hr.) and back, 15 *M*; returning viâ Wilhelmshöhe 18 *M*.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Königs-Platz* (Pl. E, 1) viâ the Wilhelmshöher Allée (Pl. A-D, 2) to *Wilhelmshöhe* (25 min.; 20 pf.; name-boards white). — 2. From *Wolfsanger* (beyond Pl. F, 1) viâ the Altmarkt (Pl. F, 1) and the Railway Station (Pl. D, 1) to *Wilhelmshöhe* (boards yellow). — 3. From *Bettenhausen* (beyond Pl. F, 2) to the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 1) and the *Germania-Str.* (Pl. A, 2; red). — 4. From *Bettenhausen* viâ the Theatre (Pl. E, 2) and the Rathaus (Pl. D, 2) to the *Germania-Str.* (white and green). — 5. From the *Holländische-Strasse* (beyond Pl. E, 1) to *Wilhelmshöhe-Station* (22 min.) and *Mulang* (32 min.; red and white). — 6. From the *Totenhof* (beyond Pl. E, 1) to the *Neumarkt* (beyond Pl. A, 1; red and green). — 7. From *Rotenditmold* (beyond Pl. D, 1) to the *Frankfurter-Str.* (Pl. C, D, 3; green). — 8. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 1) to the *Frankfurter-Str.* (Pl. C, D, 3; green).

Steamboats to *Wolfsanger* (p. 65) and *Graue Katze* (p. 65), twice a day (30 pf.); to *Münden* (p. 67), when the river is deep enough. Quay at the Finkenherd (Pl. F, 1).

River Baths. *Sohl's Badeschiff*, and others, in the Fulda. — Warm Baths, *Erdmann*, Mauer-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 1).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E,-1), Königs-Platz.

Theatres. *Hof-Theater* (p. 60), Friedrichs-Platz (closed in June, July, and Aug.); *Residenz-Theater*, Stände-Platz 3 (Pl. D, 1, 2). — *Variety Theatre*, at the Kaiserhof Hotel, Bahnhof-Str. 24.

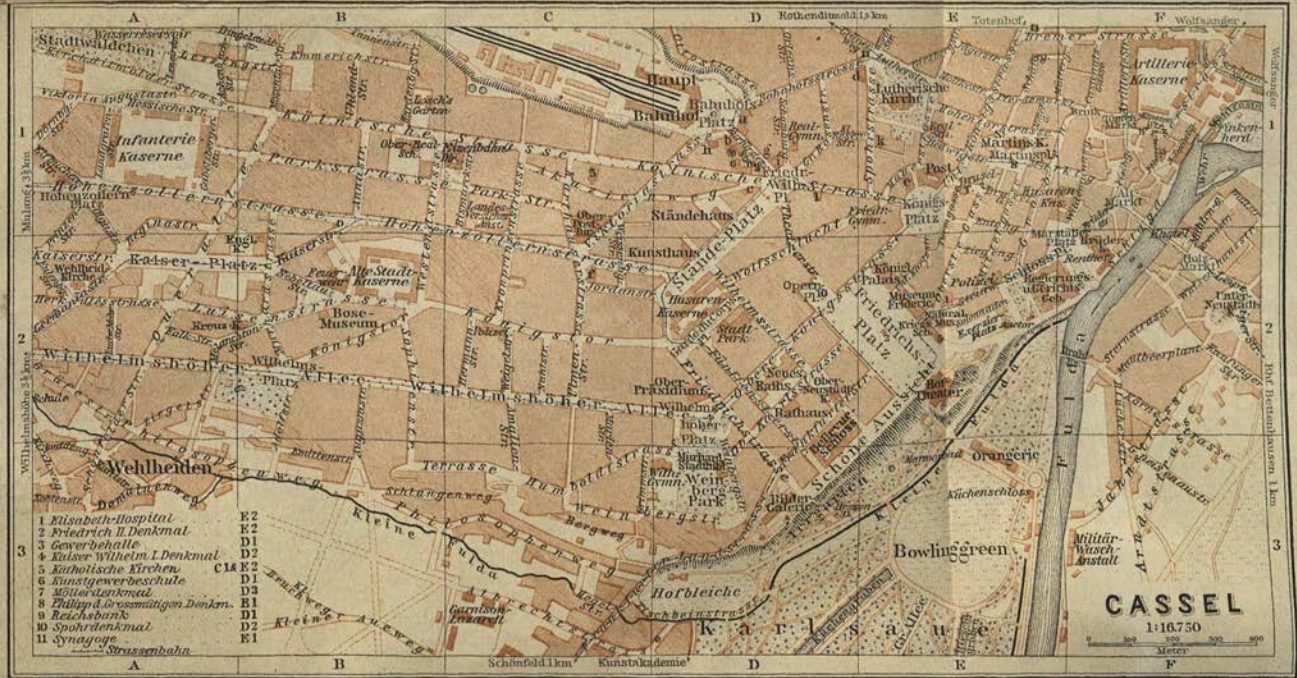
The '*Fremdenverkehrs-Verein*', Kleine Rosen-Str. 4 (Pl. D, 1), is an institution for giving information to strangers.

English Church *(St. Alban's)*, Murhard-Str.; chaplain, *Rev. Jas. W. Thomas, M. A.*, Hohenzollern-Str. 82; services (alternately with Göttingen when the university is in session) at 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m., & 6 p.m.

U. S. Consular Agent, *G. C. Kothe.*

Principal Attractions (one day): *Königs-Platz* (p. 59), *Friedrichs-Platz* (p. 59), *Schöne Aussicht* (p. 61), **Picture Gallery* (p. 61); *Karlsaue* (p. 64); excursion to *Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 65) in the afternoon.

Cassel (440-690 ft.), an important railway-centre, formerly the capital of the Electorate of Hesse, and since 1866 the seat of government of the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau and headquarters of the 11th Army Corps, lies on the *Fulda*, which separates the *Altstadt* from the small *Unter-Neustadt*; the two together constitute 'old' Cassel, with its gable-houses (mostly of the 17th cent.). To the S.W. of the Altstadt are the *Ober-Neustadt* (the 'Fürsten-


CASSEL
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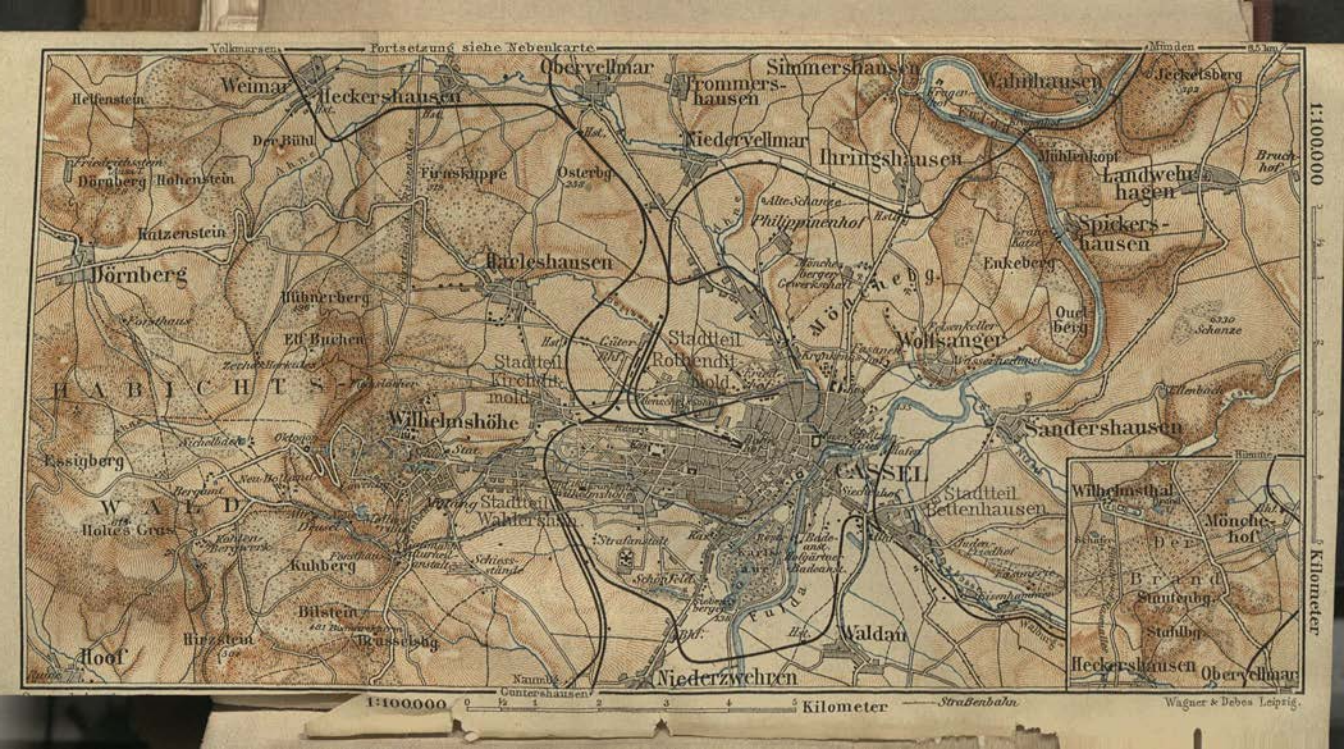
Meter
Wilhelmshöhe 3 km
Rothenditmold 1,5 km
Totenhof
Wolfsanger
Schönfeld 1 km
Kunstakademie
Geograph. Anstalt von
1 Elisabeth-Hospital E2
2 Friedrich II. Denkmal E2
3 Gewerbehalle D1
4 Kaiser Wilhelm I. Denkmal D2
5 Katholische Kirchen C1& E2
6 Kunstgewerbeschule D1
7 Möllerdenkmal D3
8 Philipp d. Grossmüthigen Denkm. B1
9 Reichsbank D1
10 Spohrdenkmal D2
11 Synagoge E1
Strassenbahn
Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofs-Platz
Lutherische Kirche
Artillerie-Kaserne
Infanterie-Kaserne
Hohenzollern-Platz
Hohenzollernstrasse
Kölnische Strasse
Parkstrasse
Ständehaus
Kunsthaus
Stände-Platz
Kaiser-Platz
Kaiserstr.
Alte Stadt-Kaserne
Bose-Museum
Wilhelmshöher Allee
Wilhelms-Platz
Wilhelmshöher Thor
Wehlheiden
Terrasse
Schlangenweg
Kleine Fulda
Bergweg
Weinbergstr.
Wein-Berg Park
Hofbleiche
Karlsaue
Bowlinggreen
Orangerie
Küchenschloss
Schöne Aussicht
Fulda
Militär-Wasch-Anstalt
Garnison-Lazareth
Garnison-Kirche
Ober-Post-Direktion
Ober-Präsidium
Neues Rathaus
Rathaus
Hof-Theater
Königs-Palais
Königs-Platz
Friedrichs-Platz
Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz
Friedrich-Gymn.
Real-Gymn.
Ober-Real-Schule
Post
Martins-K.
Hussaren-Kas.
Reithaus
Polizei-Schloss
Regierungs-Gebäude
Museum Fridericianum
Opern-Haus
Hussaren-Kaserne
Stadt-Park
Bilder-Galerie
Marstall
Alter Markt
Rathaus-Neustadt
Bahnhofstrasse
Bremer Strasse
Wolfsanger
Rothenditmolder Strasse
Leipziger Strasse
Frankfurter Strasse
Mittelweg
Annenstr.
Emmerichstr.
Hessische Str.
Ahnaustr.
Ahnatalstrasse
Ihringhausen 1 km
Bad Wilhelmshöhe 3 km
Mulang 4,5 km



Volkmarsen
Fortsetzung siehe Nebenkarte
Münden
Weimar
Heckershausen
Obervellmar
Trommershausen
Simmershausen
Wahnhausen
Jecketsberg
Helfenstein
Der Bühl
Niedervellmar
Ihringshausen
Mühlenkopf
Landwehrhagen
Dörnberg
Hohenstein
Firnskuppe
Osterbg.
Philippinenhof
Spickershausen
Katzenstein
Harleshausen
Enkeberg
Dörnberg
Hühnerberg
Ell Buchen
Stadtteil Kirchditmold
Stadtteil Rothenditmold
Wolfsanger
Quelberg
HABICHTSWALD
Wilhelmshöhe
Sandershausen
Essigberg
CASSEL
Stadtteil Wahlershausen
Stadtteil Bettenhausen
Holtes Gras
Kuhberg
Bilstein
Brusselsbg.
Hirzstein
Hoof
Waldau
Niederzwehren
Wilhelmsthal
Mönchehof
Der Brand
Stauffenbg.
Stuhlbg.
Heckershausen
Obervellmar
Kilometer
1:100000
Straßenbahn
Wagner & Debes Leipzig.

stadt' of the 17-18th cent.) and the new *West-Viertel* or *Hohenzollernstadt*. The population, which in 1864 was 35,980, is now about 153,000, besides a garrison of 5000 men. The manufactures of locomotives, turbine-wheels, railway-carriages, surgical instruments, and fine tools are important.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 1) the short Kurfürsten-Strasse leads to the S.E. (right) to the FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-PLATZ (Pl. D, 1), in the middle of which is the *Löwenbrunnen*, an ornamental fountain by Schneider (1881), with figures of the rivers Werra, Fulda, Lahn, and Eder by Echtermeier. On the N.W. side (corner of Kurfürsten-Str.) is the *Gewerbehalle* (Pl. 3), with an industrial and technological museum (open free, 10-1), adjoined by the *School of Industrial Art* (Pl. 6).

To the S.W. of the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz is the STÄNDE-PLATZ (Pl. D, 1, 2), with its double avenue of limes, in which are the *Ständehaus* (House of the Estates) and the *Kunsthaus* (Hall of Art), containing an exhibition of modern pictures (daily 10 to 1.30 & 3.30 to 6, winter till 5; Sun. 11-2; 50 pf.; sometimes closed in July & Aug.).

From the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz the Kölnische Strasse (Pl. B-E, 1) leads to the E. to the KÖNIGS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 1), the scene of a morning market and the starting-point of the electric tramway to Wilhelmshöhe (see p. 58). At the corner to the right (No. 55) is a fine house of 1750, in the rococo style.

A little to the N.E., in the Martins-Platz, rises the Protestant **Church of St. Martin** (Pl. E, 1), in the Gothic style, of the 14th and 15th cent., judiciously restored in 1842. The towers were rebuilt in 1889-92. Sacristan, Hohentor-Str. 23.

CHOIR. The *Monument of Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his wife the *Landgravine Christina of Saxony* (d. 1549), erected in 1568-70 by Elias Godefroy and Adam Beaumont, in black marble with alabaster reliefs, stands in the apse. By the S. wall of the choir is a monument to *Prince Philip of Hesse*, son of the Landgrave Moritz (1592-1632), who fell in the battle of Lutter am Barenberge.

To the S. of the church is a *Statue of Landgrave Philip the Generous* (Pl. 8), by Everding (1899). — No. 24 in the neighbouring Wildemannsgasse (Pl. F, 1) is the house in which the *Brothers Grimm* (p. 60) lived in 1805-14 and wrote their fairy-tales. — Good view of 'old' Cassel (p. 58) from the Fulda Bridge (Pl. F, 1, 2).

The OBERE KÖNIG-STRASSE (Pl. D, E, 2), which leads to the S.W. from the Königs-Platz and terminates at the Wilhelmshöher-Platz (p. 64), is the chief business-street of the town. On the S. side of it is the **New Rathaus** (Pl. D, 2), an edifice in the Dutch baroque style by *Roth* (1909). In front of it, to the left, is the Henschel-Brunnen, by Everding (1912). A good view is obtained from the central spire (admission on Tues., Thurs., Frid., & Sat., 11-1 & 3-6; 20 pf.).

On the N.E. side of the spacious Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D, E, 2), between the Altstadt and the Ober-Neustadt, stands the **Royal Palace,** which was built in 1767 and enlarged in 1826 (open on week-days 9-6, Sun. 11-6, in winter 9-4 & 11-4; entr. in the König-Str.; 25 pf.); the interior is luxuriously fitted up in the 'Empire' style. On the same side of the square are the *Museum Fridericianum* (p. 60), the *Royal Military School*, and the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 5; fine interior in the classic style). On the S.E. side is the new *Court Theatre (Hof-Theater;* Pl. E, 2), by Karst (1909); at the back are arcades and terraces (café-restaurant), with steps descending to the Karlsaue. In the centre of the square rises the *Statue of Landgrave Frederick II.* (Pl. 2), a prince who in 1776-84 sent 12,000 of his subjects to aid the English in America in consideration of a sum of 22 million dollars. — The N.W. part of the Friedrichs-Platz is named the Opern-Platz, with a bronze statue of *Louis Spohr* (Pl. 10), who was conductor of the orchestra at Cassel from 1822 to 1859, by Hartzer (1883).

The **Museum Fridericianum,** erected by *S. L. Du Ry* in 1769-79 under Landgrave Frederick II., contains a few good ancient sculptures and collections of plaster-casts, coins, prehistoric relics, etc. It is open free on Thurs., 10-1, and in summer on Tues. and Wed. also, 3-5 (entrance in summer by the principal portal, in winter at the back, through the court); at other times on application to the custodian, who lives in the little house by the S.E. passage at the back of the museum. The art collections are to be transferred in 1913 to the new Landes-Museum (p. 64) and the library (see below) will then occupy the whole building.

I. Hall of the Founders. 1. Bust of Landgrave Frederick II., by *Sergel*, the Swedish sculptor; on the right and left, busts of the Napoleonic family, some of them by *Canova(?).* — II. Semicircular Room, containing the *Ancient Sculptures.* Victor, after Polycletus; Athena, after Phidias; archaic statue of Apollo; replica of the Doryphoros of Polycletus (inaccurately restored); Head of a Diadumenos, a later Attic adaptation of that of Polycletus. — The rooms to the right and left of R. I contain the extensive collection of *Plaster Casts.* Beyond those on the right (S.E.) we reach Room V (the first entered in winter), which contains small objects of ancient art, terracottas, and a collection of antique coins. On a pedestal: *Bronze Statuette of Victory, a Greek work. — The rooms on the other side (N.W.) of R. I contain antiquities, mostly found on Hessian soil.

The Library (open daily, 10-1), occupying a large hall on the first floor, in front, contains 235,000 vols. and 1600 MSS. (*e. g.* a unique MS. of the 'Hildebrandslied', 8th cent.). A representative selection of the MSS. and bibliographical rarities is shown on Mon. and Thurs., 11-12.30 (also at other times for a fee of 25 pf.). *Jacob* and *William Grimm* (p. 59) were librarians here for about 15 years.

At No. 2 Steinweg, behind the Military School (p. 59), stands the **Natural History Museum** (open free on Mon. and Thurs. 10-1, in summer also on Tues. and Sat. 3-5, at other times by fee to the custodian), including the oldest herbarium in Germany, formed

in 1556-92, and an ethnographical collection. An inscription on the N. outside wall records that Papin here made his first important experiments on the application of steam-power (1706), and a *Memorial Fountain* was erected to him in 1906. — The Steinweg ends in the Schloss-Platz, on the E. side of which rise the *Law Courts and Government Offices* (Pl. E, F, 2), while the S. is closed by the **Aue-Tor** (Pl. E, 2), built in 1782 and transferred from the Friedrichs-Platz to its present site in 1907. It is embellished with two bronze Reliefs by *Siemering*, placed here in commemoration of the victories of 1870-71.

The Ober-Neustadt (p. 58), erected after 1688 for the Huguenots, has straight, Dutch-looking streets and low houses, mostly adorned with balconies. The *Church* (*Französische Kirche;* Pl. D, 2) is in the form of a long octagon, with a huge dome. A little to the W. is the Mess-Platz, with the *Old Rathaus* (Pl. D, 2; 1770).

Along the S.E. boundary of the Neustadt runs the Schöne Aussicht (*Pl. D, E, 3, 2*), affording a beautiful view of the Karlsaue (*p. 64*), the valley of the Fulda, and the distant hills. The large *Bellevue Schloss*, the residence of King Jerome in 1811-13, is now that of the general in command of the 11th Army Corps.

At the end of the street rises the ***Picture Gallery** (Pl. D, 3), a handsome Renaissance edifice erected in 1871-77 from plans by *Dehn-Rotfelser*. — The First Floor, reached by a marble staircase, contains the valuable collection of pictures, founded by Landgrave William VIII. (d. 1760), who had been governor of the Netherlands before his accession. Admission free: Sun. 11-1, Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 10-1; in summer on Mon. and Thurs. also, 3-5; at other times on application to the custodian, to be found either in the building or at Frankfurter-Str. 41 (Pl. D, 2; fee 50 pf.). Catalogue 50 pf.

The gallery is remarkable for its large proportion of important and well-preserved works. Though some of the treasures that were taken to Paris in 1806 were never returned, sufficient pictures were left to maintain its high reputation. The Dutch School is most admirably represented. The twenty-one works of *Rembrandt* in Room III display to advantage the artist's various phases, covering as they do about thirty years of his life. Seven portraits by *Frans Hals* (Cab. 8) show the complete development of his vivacious and realistic style. Of the Dutch genre-painters the following are well represented: *Ph. Wouverman* (Cab. 5 and 9), *Jan Steen* (Cab. 10), *A. van Ostade* (Cab. 8 and 10), *G. Metsu* (Cab. 9 and 10), and *Terburg* (Cab. 10). The finest example of the great Flemish master *Rubens* is his portrait of Nicolas de Respaigne in Oriental dress (Room II). *Van Dyck* is seen at his best in his Holy Child adored by repentant sinners and in his portraits (Room II). The coarse

humour of *Jac. Jordaens* is also well represented (Room II and Cab. 13). Among the lesser Flemish masters *David Teniers* (Room II, Cab. 13 and 14) deserves a special mention.

The Staircase is embellished with 8 marble statues, by *Echtermeier*, of the nations most prominent in the history of art. On the walls, 431-434. *J. de Wit*, The Seasons (grisaille).

Rooms I and II contain the chief works of the Flemish School of the 17th century. — Room I. Right Wall: 115. *Fr. Snyders*, Still-life. — *Rubens*, 88. Meleager bringing the head of the Calydonian boar to Atalanta, *91. Victorious Mars (an allegorical work); 94. *Rubens* (school-piece), Drunken Silenus. — 112. *Jan Cossiers*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *101. *Jac. Jordaens*, Pan sharing the meal of a peasant. — *123. *Van Dyck*, Family portraits; 93. *Rubens*, Diana and her nymphes surprised by satyrs; 124. *Van Dyck*, Family portraits; 447. *W. van Aelst*, Fruit.

Room II. Right Wall: 86. *Rubens*, Jupiter and Callisto *(1613)*. — 145. *Teniers the Younger*, Archduchess Isabella entering Brussels; 93a. *Rubens*, St. Francis with the Stigmata; 106. *Jordaens*, Moor and horse; *90. *Rubens*, Girl with a mirror; 146. *Teniers*, Archduchess Isabella entering Vilvorde; *108 (above), *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night ('le Roit boit'); *Van Dyck*, 127. Isabella van Assche (?), 126. Syndic Meerstraten of Brussels; *Jordaens*, 105. Porridge-eater, 102. Satyr and peasant. — **92. *Rubens*, Nicolas de Respaigne, in Oriental dress; *Van Dyck*, 121. Italian nobleman, 129, 128. Portraits, *119. The Holy Child adored by repentant sinners, obviously composed under the influence of Rubens, *125. Frans Snyders, the artist, and his wife, *118. Portrait of Wildens, the artist; *Jordaens*, *103. Education of Bacchus, 109. Triumph of Bacchus; 97. *Corn. de Vos*, Solomon Cock of Antwerp; 116. *Snyders*, Birds.

Room III, containing the works of *Rembrandt*, is the artistic centre of the gallery. Right Wall: 239. Portrait of a man (1639; perhaps portrait of himself). — 231. Portrait of an old man with a gold cross, an early work (1630); **236. Saskia van Ulenburgh, the painter's first wife, of wonderful colouring (about 1634); **242. Mountain-landscape with a ruin, shadow and sunshine wonderfully contrasted (about 1650); **234. Coppenol, the writing-master (about 1632); *237. His own portrait in a helmet (1634); *241. Landscape in winter (1646). 258, 257. *Gerard Dou*, Rembrandt's parents. — *Rembrandt:* *230. Portrait of his father (?); 246. Portrait of an architect; 244. Portrait of himself *(1654)*; *238. Girl (ca. 1635); 235. Jan Krul, the poet (1633); 233. Head of a man *(1632*; study). — 247. Study of a head (ca. 1643); 229. Early Portrait of himself, a work of the painter's first Leyden period; 248. Portrait of a Jew; 232. Bald-headed man (1632); **243. Portrait of Nicholas Bruyningh (1658); **249. Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh in presence of their father Joseph and their mother Asenath, a marvel of artistic skill and profound religious sentiment (1656); *245. Spear Bearer (also known as 'the Sentinel'; 1655). — **240. The Woodcutter's Family, a Holy Family in the homely Netherlandish style, showing the master's familiarity with idyllic subjects (1646).

Room IV. Italian Schools. To the right: 502a. *Romanino*, St. Peter. — 504. *Paolo Veronese (?)*, Cleopatra; *497. *Tintoretto (?)*, Portrait. — *488. *Titian*, Portrait of Giov. Franc. Acquaviva, Duke of Atri (?), of the master's later period. — 835. *Carlo Maratta*, Clement IX.; *590. *Ribera*, Mater Dolorosa (1638). — 503. *Romanino*, St. Paul. — In an adjoining Cabinet (20; left): 471. *Séb. Bourdon*, Camp-scene; *459. *Nic. Poussin*, Bacchic scene in a wood. — From Room IV we now enter (left) —

Cab. 1: 567. *Ag. Caracci*, Ecstasy of St. Francis; 476. *M. Cerezo*, John the Baptist; 539. Copy after *Raphael*, Holy Family with the Lamb (original in the Prado at Madrid).

Cab. 2 contains the later Italians, e.g. 527. *A. Celesti*, The sic Prince.

Cab. 3 contains the Italians of the 15th century.

CAB. 4: 611. *Ad. Elsheimer*, Landscape with Mercury and Argus; 262. *B. Fabritius*, Mercury and Argus.

CAB. 5: 196. *C. van Poelenburgh*, Landscape (cattle by *N. Berchem*). — *Ph. Wouverman*, 341. Return from the hunt, 342. Riding-school; 181. *G. van Honthorst*, Satyr and nymph. — 294. *Caspar Netscher*, Lady and parrot; 361. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle; 399. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 293. *Netscher*, Old lady.

CAB. 6: *Jan Lys*, 185. The quartet, 186. Mora-players; 371. *Karel du Jardin*, Quacks; 329. *P. van Laer*, Quack. — 210. *Nic. Knupfer*, The Seven Works of Mercy.

CAB. 7: 272. *Abr. van den Tempel*, Portrait; 380 (above), *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight. — 368. *Paul Potter*, Cattle (1644). — 222. *Th. de Keyser*, Portrait; *Jac. van Ruysdael*, *398. Mountain-scene with waterfall, 397. Landscape; 379. *Hondecoeter*, Hen and chickens.

CAB. 8: 277. *A. van Ostade*, Topers; *219. *Frans Hals*, Man in a broad-brimmed hat, a late work (ca. 1660) and an admirable specimen of his humorous and dashing style; 276. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking. — *Fr. Hals*, 217. Portrait, *216. Laughing toper (ca. 1640; comp. above, No. 219), 218. Portrait (ca. 1665), *214, *213. Dutch gentleman and his wife (ca. 1620), *215. Two young musicians; 418. *S. de Vlieger*, Sea-piece.

CAB. 9: 212. *Ravesteyn*, Portrait; 292. *Caspar Netscher*, Masquerade. — *355. *Ph. Wouverman*, Harvest-wain; 438. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; *346. *Ph. Wouverman*, Peasants resting; 300. *Gabr. Metsu*, Lady and beggar-boy; 385. *J. van Goyen*, River-scene; 351. *Ph. Wouverman*, Peasants resting; 223. *Th. de Keyser*, Landgrave William VI. of Hesse; *393. *A. van der Neer*, Sunset.

CAB. 10: *288. *Ger. Terburg*, Lady and gentleman playing; 356. *Ph. Wouverman*, Peasant and grey horse; *296. *Jan Steen*, Twelfth Night (1668); *275. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; *377. *J. Weenix*, Dead hare; 420. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 299. *Gabr. Metsu*, Lady and game-dealer; *369. *Paul Potter*, Cattle (1648); *301. *Gabr. Metsu*, The lute-player; 421. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece. — *374. *Adr. van de Velde*, Seashore; **289. *Ger. Terburg*, Woman playing a lute.

CAB. 11: 33. *Jan van Scorel*, Family-group; *35, 36. *Sir Anthony More (Mor)*, Jean le Cocq and his wife; between these two, 21, 20. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Portraits; *37. *Sir Anthony More*, William the Silent of Orange; 42. *Nic. Neufchatel*, Portrait.

CAB. 12 contains unimportant works.

CAB. 13: *Teniers the Younger*, *147. Barber's shop, 139. Boors playing cards. — 122. *Van Dyck*, The painters L. and C. de Wael (grisaille); 116a. *Fr. Snyders*, Game; 143. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasants in the skittle-alley. — 152. *Gonzales Coques*, Family portraits; 141. *Teniers the Younger*, Ecce Homo; *87. *Rubens*, Flight into Egypt (1614); *Jordaens*, 107. Family group, 104. Childhood of Jupiter; *Teniers*, 144. Dentist, 142. Peasant with a wheelbarrow.

CAB. 14: 49, 50, 51. *Jan Brueghel*, Landscapes; 84. *Rubens*, Drunken Hercules; above, 83. *A. Janssens*, Diana and her nymphs (game by *Snyders*). — 67. *Pieter Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; 148. *Teniers*, Peasants dancing.

CAB. 15 contains German works of the 15-16th centuries: 26. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Man with a rosary. — 6. *Dürer*, Elsbeth Tucher (1499); 19. *Lucas Cranach the Younger*, Nymph resting at a spring; 16. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Judith. — *Alb. Altdorfer*, Crucifixion; 7. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Hercules and Antæus. — In the middle of the room is a table-top with allegorical paintings by *M. Schaffner* of Ulm.

CAB. 16: *J. H. Tischbein*, Landgrave Frederick II. of Hesse (p. 60). — 314. *A. van der Werff*, Enamoured shepherd; 69. *Pieter Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior. — On the ceiling, 315. *A. van der Werff*, Flora. — CAB. 17. Paintings by *J. H. Tischbein* (1722-89), court-painter of Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse. Also, 743. *Gainsborough*, Landscape. —

Cab. 18 contains pictures from the first half of the 19th century. — From Cab. 19, with (No. 766a) a landscape by *Constable*, we enter the beautiful vaulted —

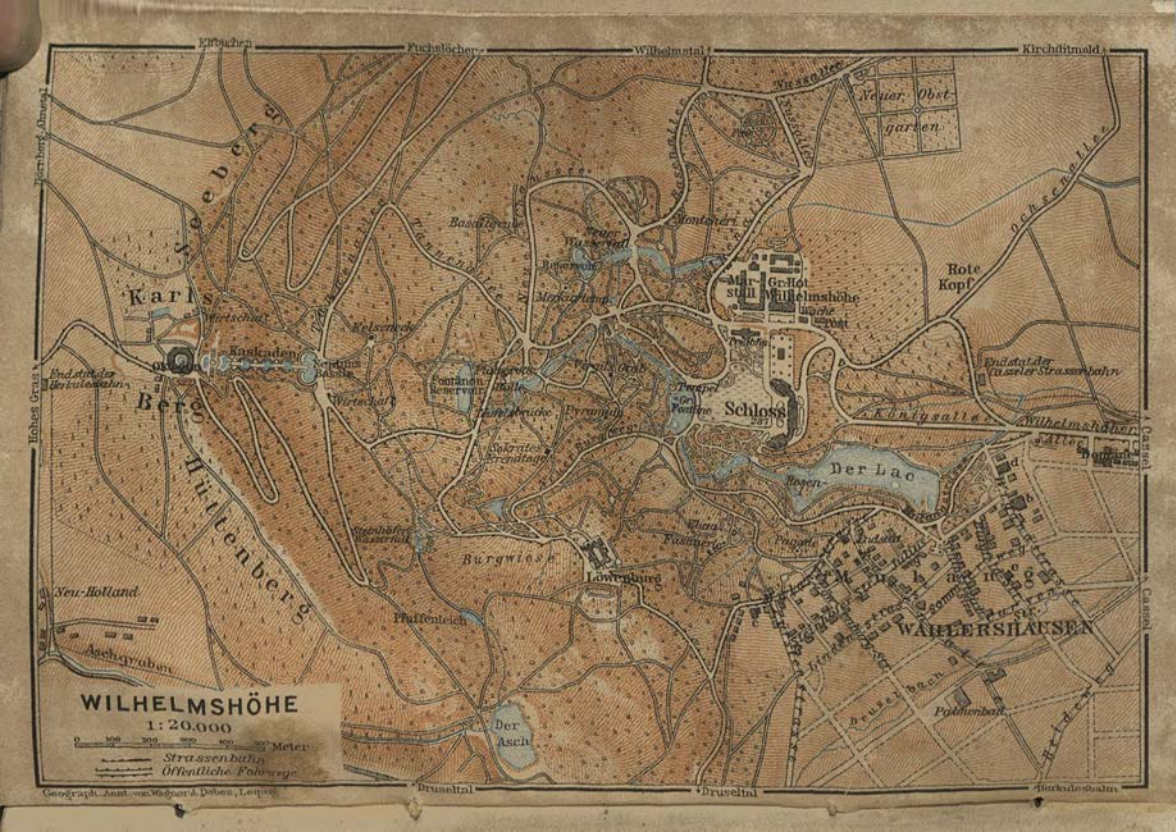
Loggia, with busts of painters and allegorical mural paintings. In the back-ground, 511. *Moretto*, Adoration of the shepherds. The windows command a view of the Karlsaue, the valley of the Fulda, and the Meissner (p. 346).

The collections of the Ground Floor are no longer accessible, as they are to be transferred into the new Landes-Museum (see below). They include a valuable *Collection of Arts and Crafts* (objects in gold, silver, bronze, ivory, amber, and wax, ceramics, glass, mosaics, miniatures, gems, coins, and medals), a *Collection of Casts*, chiefly of modern, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures, and the Hessian Temple of Fame, containing flags, trophies, weapons, and the like.

The building is surrounded with pleasure-grounds, in which is a bust to *E. von Möller* (d. 1880), the first Prussian governor of Hesse. Fine view from a pavilion farther on. A stone bridge across the Frankfurter-Str. brings us to the *Weinberg Park* (Pl. D, 3), with the *Murhard-Public Library* (155,000 vols.; open 9-1 & 5-7; closed on Sat. afternoon and Sun.). In front of it is the *Book Worm Fountain*, by Bernewitz (1909). — In the adjacent Wilhelmshöher-Platz (Pl. D, 2) are a *Monument to Emp. William I.* (Pl. 4), by K. Begas (1898), the *Ober-Präsidium*, and the new **Landesmuseum**, which will be opened in 1913 and accommodate the collections now exhibited in the Museum Fridericianum (p. 60) and on the ground-floor of the Picture Gallery (see above).

At No. 3 Luisen-Str., in the West-Viertel (p. 58), is the *Bose Museum* (Pl. B, 2), containing ornaments, coins, and portraits of the Hessian ducal family (open free, Wed. & Sun. 11-1; catalogue 20 pf.).

The ***Karlsaue**, or *Aue* (Pl. D, E, 3), bounded by the Fulda on the E., the favourite promenade of the inhabitants, was planned in the French style in 1709, but anglicised at a later period, and contains beautiful trees. Descending from the Friedrichs-Platz (p. 59), we soon reach the large *Orangery* (Pl. E, 3), built in 1701-11. The pavilion adjoining it on the W. is the **Marmorbad*, a bathroom erected in 1720-28, adorned with marble statuary, chiefly by *P. E. Monnot*, a French sculptor. Admission on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 10-12, Sun. 11.30-1; or by giving the custodian, who lives in the adjoining orangery, a fee of 50 pf. The E. corner-pavilion of the orangery contains the small *Kaupert Museum*, with original works and models by G. Kaupert (1819-97; daily, 9-1, 30 pf.). — In the vicinity, below the Schöne Aussicht (Pl. D, 2), rises a *Monument* (Pl. D, 3), by Kaupert, representing a sleeping lion, erected in 1874 to the memory of Hessians who fell during the French domination. A little farther to the S.W. is the *Academy of Arts*, by Bohnstedt (1908). — Beyond the large lawn, known as the 'Bowling Green', the



WILHELMSHÖHE

1:20.000

Grosse Allée (passing near a café-restaurant, p. 58) leads to the *Aue Teich* (boats for hire).

WALKS (see Map, p. 59). To the N.E. to (1½ M.) *Wolfsanger*, on the Fulda (Kuranstalt Luisental, with restaurant; tramway and steamboat, see p. 58); above the village is *Raabe's Felsenkeller* (view). The (½ hr.) *Sandershäuser Berg*, on the opposite bank, also commands a fine view. The walk may be extended to (1 hr.) the *Graue Katze Restaurant*. — To the W. by the Kölnische Allée (Pl. B, C, 1) to the (1¼ M.) *Reservoir* (Pl. A, 1; view). — To *Münden* (p. 67), by the picturesquely wooded and winding valley of the Fulda, 4¼ hrs. (passing the Graue Katze, see above); steamboat, see p. 58.

From Cassel to *Hanover*, see R. 7; to *Berlin* and *Halle*, see R. 47; to *Leipzig*, see R. 39; to *Frankfort-on-the-Main*, see R. 51.

FROM CASSEL TO WILHELMSHÖHE.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS. Wilhelmshöhe is reached directly by Lines 1, 2, & 5 and also, with change of cars, by Line 3 (see p. 58). No. 5 connects at Mulang with the *Herkules-Bahn* (40 pf., return 50 pf.), which has a station near the Octagon (p. 66). — RAILWAY from Cassel to stat. Wilhelmshöhe in 7 min. (fares 40, 30, 20 pf.); thence to the entrance of the park nearly 1 M. (tramway). — CARRIAGES, see p. 58.

HOTELS. **Grand-Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe*, in the park, a little to the N. of the Palace, with central heating, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, pens. 9-10½ *M* (advisable to order rooms in advance); *Ledderhose* (Ridinger Schloss; Pl. a), Mulang-Str., with café-restaurant; *Pensionshaus Wilhelmshöhe* (Pl. b), Wiegand-Str. 5, R. 2-4, pens. 5½-7½ *M*, these two very fair; *Kronprinz*. — SANATORIA (open throughout the year). *Dr. Wiederhold's Kur-Anstalt* (Pl. c); *Bad Wilhelmshöhe* (Pl. d), pens. 7-17 *M*; *Gossmann's Sanatorium*, pens. from 63 *M* per week; *Dr. Greger's Kur-Anstalt* (Pl. e), Burgfeld-Str. 17, pens. 5-8 *M*.

RESTAURANTS at the hotels; open-air restaurants at the Octagon and at the foot of the Cascades. — KURHAUS, at the Ridinger Schloss (see above); season-ticket 3 *M*.

The FOUNTAINS play from the beginning of May till October on Sun. and Wed. at 3.30 p.m. (the 'Cascades' and the 'New Waterfall' on Sun. only); also on Ascension Day and Whit-Monday (but not on Whit-Sunday). The visitor is recommended to be at the foot of the Cascades in good time (on Wed. at the Steinhöfer Fall; thence to the Teufels-Brücke, Aqueduct, Great Fountain, and New Waterfall), as the supply of water is limited and the exhibition therefore of brief duration.

From the Wilhelmshöher-Platz (p. 64; Pl. D, 2) the *Wilhelmshöher Allée* (Pl. A-D, 2), 3 M. in length, leads by the suburbs of *Wehlheiden* and *Wahlershausen* to (3 M.) ***Wilhelmshöhe**, formerly the summer-residence of the Electors of Hesse, and celebrated for its park and fountains. The beautiful grounds were partly laid out in 1701 by the Italian *Giov. Franc. Guernieri*.

The SCHLOSS, erected in 1787-94, and occupied by Napoleon III. when a prisoner of war in 1870-71, is a somewhat heavy building. The interior (shown on week-days; tickets 25 pf.) is sumptuously fitted up. The castellan lives on the groundfloor, close to the entrance. When any members of the imperial family are in residence, the Schloss and part of the grounds are closed to the public. Near the Schloss are the *Guard House*, the Grand-Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe (p. 65), and the old *Marstall*, or stables. To the S.E. is the 'Lac'

(see below). — A visit to the finest points in the *Park requires about 4 hrs. (comp. Plan).

From the Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe winding paths lead to the *New Waterfall*, 130 ft. in height. We ascend thence to the left to the *Temple of Mercury*, and proceed by wood-paths to the so-called *Octagon* (1714), the highest point in the grounds, 1360 ft. above the Fulda, an artificial ruin consisting of three vaulted stories. The platform, which commands a beautiful *Panorama, bears an obelisk, 98 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Farnese Hercules in copper (33 ft. in height; room in the club for 8 pers.). The *Grotto* in front of the Octagon contains a water-puzzle.

The *Eleven Beeches (Elf Buchen)*, 1½ M. to the N. of the Octagon, command a fine view (tower); the route to them passes the restaurant and crosses the plateau of the Habichtswald. About 2 M. to the S. is the view-tower on the *Hoher Gras* (1950 ft.; restaurant).

The *Cascades* descending from the Octagon are 300 yds. in length, with large basins at intervals of 50 yds. On each side are long and fatiguing flights of steps (842 steps in all). Pleasant walks descend to the right, passing the *Steinhöfer Waterfall*, to the *Löwenburg*, an imitation of an ancient castle (1793-96). The interior contains some antiquities, but the view from the platform of the tower is the chief attraction (fee 25 pf.).

To the N.W. of the Löwenburg are the *Teufels-Brücke* (devil's bridge) and the *Hölle*, or *Grotto of Pluto*, a little to the E. of which is the *Aqueduct*, with a fine waterfall. Thence a path leads in 5 min. to the **Great Fountain*, one of the highest in Europe, which sends up a jet of water 1 ft. in thickness and 200 ft. in height. We now proceed to the S.E. to the *Lac* or to the villa-colony of *Mulang* (electric railway, the so-called 'Herkules-Bahn', hence to the Octagon; comp. p. 65).

About 1½ M. to the S. of the Löwenburg (see above) or Mulang opens the *Drusel-Tal* (restaurants; reached by the Herkules-Bahn), whence the *Hirzstein* or the (¾ hr.) *Hoher Gras* (see above) may be visited.

The almost shadeless Fürsten-Allée or Rasen-Allée leads from Wilhelmshöhe to (5 M.) *Wilhelmstal* (see p. 57).

7. From Cassel to Hanover.

103 M. Railway in 3-5 hrs. (express fares 15 ℳ 90, 10 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 50 pf.; ordinary fares 13 ℳ 90, 8 ℳ 30, 5 ℳ 50 pf.).

Cassel (Rail. Restaurant, D. 2 ℳ), see p. 57. — The train crosses the *Fulda* at (6½ M.) *Kragenhof* by a bridge 130 ft. high, and for a long distance skirts the picturesque banks of the stream.

15 M. **Münden** (*Plan*, see p. 68). — Hotels. *Hessischer Hof* (Pl. a), R. 2½-5½, B. 1, D. 2½-3½ ℳ, well spoken of; *Jung* (Pl. b), R. 2¼-3, D. 1½-2 ℳ; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. c), R. & B. 1½-2, D. 1½ ℳ; *Andrees-Berg* (Pl. d), 1 M. from the station, R. 2-3½, D. from 2, pens. 5-6½ ℳ, very fair; *Tivoli* (Pl. e), R. 2-2½, pens. 5-6 ℳ, good cuisine; *Schäferhof*, 1½ M. to the

E. of the station; *Bergschlösschen* (Pl. f).—Wine at *Heinrich's*, Ziegel-Str. 8. — *Café Neuhaus.* — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. 6), Neue Bahnhof-Strasse.

Münden (460 ft.), charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, the united waters of which form the *Weser*, is a pleasant, old-fashioned little town. Pop. 11,500. From the railway station the Bismarck-Str. leads to the *St. Egidien-Kirche* (Pl. 4), of the 13th cent., with a nave rebuilt after the siege of 1626. Farther to the N. is the *Church of St. Blasius* (Pl. 3; sexton, Ziegel-Str. 14), of the 15-16th cent., containing a Gothic font (1392) and the tomb of Duke Eric I. of Brunswick (d. 1540). The Renaissance *Rathaus* (Pl. 7) was completed in 1619. The *Schloss*, built about 1561 and restored in 1898, accommodates the district-court, the collections of the Forst-Akademie, and the municipal *Museum*, with its examples of Münden fayence from 1753 to 1855; admission free on Sun. 11-1 & Wed. 2-5; on other days, 10-12 & 2-5, 25 pf.). Picturesque views are obtained from *Andrees-Berg* (½ hr.; hotel, see above) on the other side of the Werra, and from the tower on *'Tilly's Schanze'*, among the woods on the left bank of the Fulda, about ¾ M. from the bridge (coloured plaster relief representing the Defence of Münden against Tilly, 1626; adm. 10 pf.; restaurant).

From Münden to Hameln, 84 M. (steamboat on the Weser daily in summer, in 10 hrs., upstream 15½ hrs.; fares 7 ℳ 20, 4 ℳ 60 pf.; D. on board 2 ℳ). This is the pleasantest way of visiting the pretty **Valley of the Weser.** On the left bank is the *Reinhardswald* (ending at Carlshafen), on the right bank are the *Bramwald* (till Lippoldsberg) and the *Solling* (till Holzminden; see p. 48). The following are a few of the most noteworthy points. To the right *Bursfelde* (50 min.), at the mouth of the *Nieme*, with a famous Benedictine monastery (1093-1542), now suppressed. — r. *Lippoldsberg*, an old Benedictine convent, with a Romanesque church (12th cent.). — l. *Carlshafen*, also a railway station (to Hümme, see p. 57). — l. *Herstelle*, where Charlemagne erected a fortified camp in 797. — l. *Beverungen*, on the Holzminden and Scherfede railway (p. 57); opposite (r.) is *Lauenförde*, a station on the Ottbergen-Northeim railway, under which we next pass. The imposing château of *Wehrden* (p. 57) now rises on the left. On the right bank, 1 M. farther on, the elevated village of *Fürstenberg* (Hôtel Fürstenberg), with its old porcelain-factory, is conspicuous. The steamer now shoots the bridge of the Holzminden-Scherfede railway, passes the *Brunsberg* on the left, and reaches **Höxter** (see p. 48). — In ¼ hr. more we pass under the bridge of the Holzminden-Ottbergen railway and reach (l.) *Corvey* (p. 48), and in another hour we reach the station of **Holzminden** (p. 48). — l. *Polle* (Zur Burg), with a ruined castle; 40 min. farther on is the *Steinmühle*, at the foot of the cliff. — l. **Bodenwerder** *(Königszinne; Traube*, R. 2-3 ℳ; *Goldener Anker)*, the residence of Baron Münchhausen (d. 1797), famous for his marvellous adventures; l. *Kemnade*, with an ancient abbey-church (1046). At *Hehlen* (l.) rises the imposing château (1589) of the Counts of Schulenburg. — l. *Emmertal* (station), on the Hanover and Altenbeken railway, which here crosses the river. — r. **Hameln**, see p. 45.

Steamboat from Münden to *Cassel*, see p. 58.

Münden is the junction for the Cassel and Nordhausen line (R. 47). The train crosses the *Werra* (fine retrospect of Münden), follows the valley of the *Weser* for some distance, ascends grad-

ually to (26 M.) *Dransfeld* (985 ft.), and descends to the valley of the *Leine*.

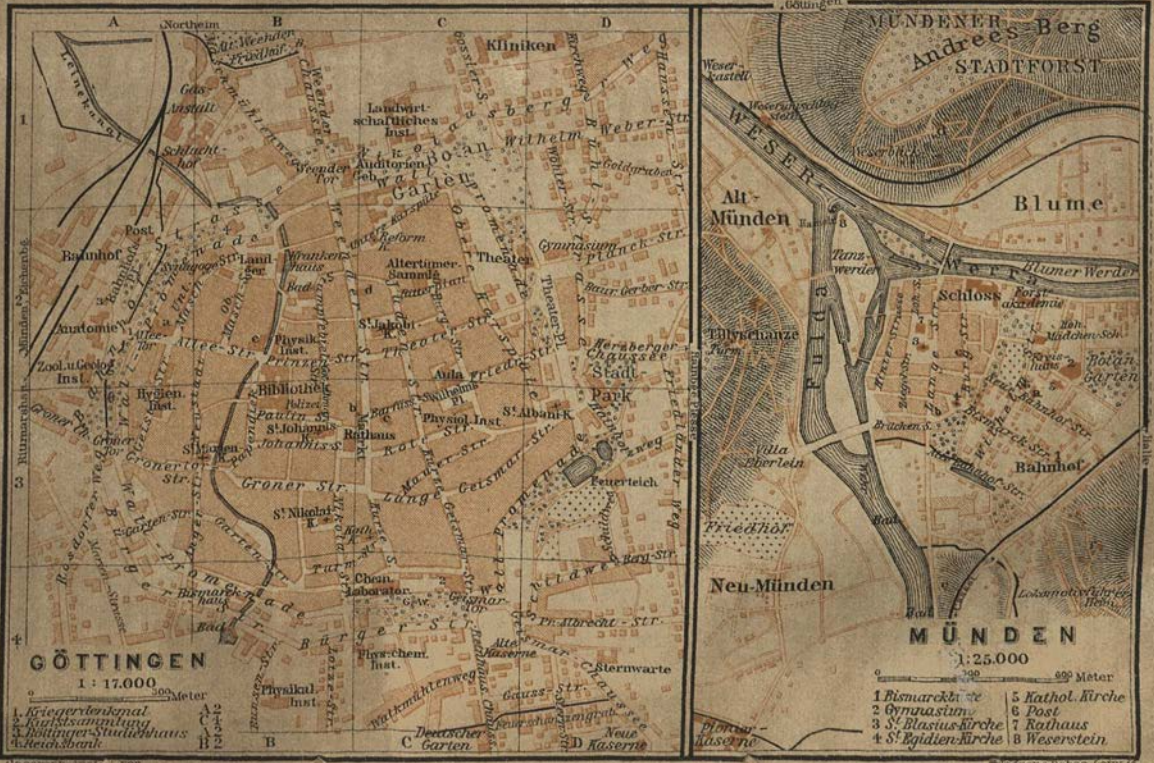
36 M. **Göttingen.** — HOTELS. *Krone* (Pl. b; B, C, 3), R. from 2½, B. 1, D. from 2½, pens. from 6 ℳ, well spoken of; *Gebhard's Hotel* (Pl. a; A, 2), near the station, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6½ ℳ; *Royal* (Pl. c; C, 3), R. 2-2½, D. 1½-2 ℳ; *National* (Pl. e; B, 2); *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. d; C, 2). — *Pension Stegemann*, Hainholzweg 46 (Pl. D, 3), pens. 3½-4½ ℳ. — RESTAURANTS. *Ratskeller; Krone, Royal*, see above; *Automatic*, Weender-Str. 57; *Mütze's Wine Rooms*, Barfüsser-Str. 5. — The *Deutscher Garten* (Pl. C, 4) and the *Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, 2, 3) are popular resorts (concerts). — *Post Office* (Pl. A, 2). — *Taximeter Cabs*. — *English Church Services*, in term time alternately with Cassel (comp. p. 58), in the clubrooms of the British & American colonies, Jüden-Str. 40, at 11.30 a.m.

Göttingen, an old town with 37,500 inhab., is famous for its *University* (Georgia Augusta, 2200 students), founded in 1737 by George II. The inner town, with many quaint old houses, is enclosed by ramparts and promenades.

Near the railway station is the *Anatomie* (Pl. A, 2), containing Blumenbach's collection of skulls. The Allée-Str., with the house (No. 6) of *Jacob* and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1829-37; p. 59), leads hence to the E., crossing the Leine Canal, to the *University Library* (Pl. B, 3), with 572,000 vols. and 7320 MSS. (open daily, 9-1 and 2.30 to 6; Sat. 9-2; in vacation, 9-1, daily except Sun.). Close by, to the E., is the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), a Romanesque edifice rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th century.

In the market-place stands the *Rathaus* (Pl. B, C, 3; open free, 9-1 and 3-6), a picturesque building of 1369-71; the main hall (restored in 1880) and the council-chamber are adorned with mural paintings by Schaper. In front of the Rathaus stands the charming *Goose Girl Fountain*, by Stöckhardt (1900). Running N. from the market-place is the WEENDER-STRASSE (Pl. B, C, 2), the chief business-street, with the Gothic *Jakobi-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2; 14-15th cent.) and a house of 1549 (No. 59). — The Barfüsser-Str., with a house of ca. 1550 (No. 5, see above), leads to the E. to the WILHELM-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3), which is adorned with a statue of *King William IV. of Hanover* (d. 1837). On the N. side of the square is the *Aula*, containing collections of casts and coins. Adjacent, in the Ritter-Plan (No. 12), is the municipal *Collection of Antiquities* (Pl. C, 2; open free, March-Nov., on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 2-4; on other days, 10-4, adm. 1 ℳ for 1-2 pers.; catalogue 20 pf.).

At the N. end of the Weender-Str. (Pl. B, 2) rises a large building for *Lectures*, in front of which is a statue of Wöhler (1800-82), the chemist, by Hartzer. Adjacent is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. C, 1). No. 40 Kurze Geismar-Str. (Pl. 2; C, 4) contains the *University Picture Gallery and Collection of Engravings;* adm. free, to the pictures Sun. 11-1, to the engravings Wed. 2-4 (catalogue 70 pf.). Close by are the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. C, 4), and a monument (erected in 1899) to *Gauss* (1777-1855), the mathemati-


GÖTTINGEN
1 : 17.000
0 300 Meter
1. Kriegerdenkmal
2. Kunstsammlung
3. Göttinger-Studierhaus
4. Reichsbank
MÜNDEN
1:25.000
0 300 900 Meter
1 Bismarckturm
2 Gymnasium
3 St. Blasius-Kirche
4 St. Egidien-Kirche
5 Kathol. Kirche
6 Post
7 Rathaus
8 Weserstein
Andrees-Berg
STADTFORST
WESER
Alt-Münden
Neu-Münden
Blume
Schloss
Bahnhof
Friedhof
Rathaus
Kliniken
Theater
Gymnasium
Bibliothek
Anatomie
Zool. u. Geolog. Inst.
Hygien. Inst.
Physik. Inst.
Physiol. Inst.
Chem. Laboratorium
Phys. chem. Inst.
Physikal. Inst.
Sternwarte
Stadt-Park
Feuerteich
Post
Bahnhof
Kaserne
Auditorien
Landwirtschaftliches Inst.
Schlachthof
Gas-Anstalt
Irrenheilanstalt
Weender Chaussee
Weender Tor
Geismar Tor
Nikolausberger Weg
Hainholzweg
Weberstr.
Wilhelmsplatz
Goldgrabenstr.
Reformhaus
Krankenhaus
Bad
Baurat-Gerber-Str.
Planckstr.
Theaterstr.
Herbergen-Chaussee
Prinzenstr.
Jacobikirche
Aula
Paulinerstr.
Johannisstr.
Rathaus
Ratsstr.
Weender Str.
Groner Str.
Lange Geismarstr.
Geismar Landstr.
Burgstr.
Gartenstr.
Bismarckhaus
Alte Kaserne
Gauss-Str.
Walkemühlenweg
Deutscher Garten
Neue Kaserne
Wall
Graben
Tanzwerder
Blumer Werder
Forstakademie
Töchter-Schule
Tillyschanze
Turm
Bäckers Str.
Bismarck-Str.
Villa Ehrlein
Lokomotivschuppen
Pionierkaserne
Nikolaikirche
Johanniskirche
Albanikirche
Pauliner Str.
Rote Str.
Kurze Geismarstr.
Lange Geismarstr.
Weender Landstr.
Nikolausberger Weg
Hainholzweg
Bahnhofstr.
Brückenstr.
Weserstr.
Gartenstr.
Bismarckhaus
Alte Kaserne
Sternwarte
Gauss-Str.
Neue Kaserne
Deutscher Garten
Wall
Graben
Turm
Bad
Gymnasium
Theater
Bibliothek
Anatomie
Zool. u. Geolog. Inst.
Hygien. Inst.
Physik. Inst.
Physiol. Inst.
Chem. Laboratorium
Phys. chem. Inst.
Physikal. Inst.
Rathaus
Post
Bahnhof
Kaserne
Auditorien
Landwirtschaftliches Inst.
Schlachthof
Gas-Anstalt
Irrenheilanstalt
Weender Chaussee
Weender Tor
Geismar Tor
Nikolausberger Weg
Hainholzweg
Weberstr.
Wilhelmsplatz
Goldgrabenstr.
Reformhaus
Krankenhaus
Bad
Baurat-Gerber-Str.
Planckstr.
Theaterstr.
Herbergen-Chaussee
Prinzenstr.
Jacobikirche
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Paulinerstr.
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Rathaus
Ratsstr.
Weender Str.
Groner Str.
Lange Geismarstr.
Geismar Landstr.
Burgstr.
Gartenstr.
Bismarckhaus
Alte Kaserne
Sternwarte
Gauss-Str.
Neue Kaserne
Deutscher Garten
Wall
Graben
Turm
Bad

cian, and *W. E. Weber* (1804-91), the physicist. — In the W. part of the rampart-promenades, close to the Leine Canal, is the small house (Pl. A, B, 4) in which Prince Bismarck lived as a student in 1832-3 (memorial tablet).

On the ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Hainberg* (1083 ft.) is a memorial stone to the Göttinger 'Hainbund'. Above, to the left, is the *Rohns*, a pleasure-garden. On the top of the hill is the *Bismarck Tower* (view; 10 pf.). The *Harzblick*, another view-tower, may be reached hence by a walk through the Göttinger Wald in $1^1/_2$ hr. — In the old cemetery, outside the Weender Tor, is a bronze bust of *G. A. Bürger* (1747-94), the poet (Pl. B.; B, 1).

A favourite excursion is to the (2 hrs.) ruin of *Plesse* (1080 ft.; see below), with its two towers, on a wooded height, commanding a charming view, and thence down to *Mariaspring* ($^1/_2$ hr.; music in summer on Sun. and Wed.). — In the pleasant *Bremker-Tal*, to the S., lies (5 M.) *Reinhausen*, at the foot of the wooded *Gleichen* (1404 ft.), which are surmounted with ruins.

From Göttingen to *Eichenberg* (for *Gotha, Erfurt, Halle*) and *Bebra* (and *Frankfort*), see R. 52. — A light railway runs from Göttingen viâ (11 M.) *Rittmarshausen* to (22 M.) *Duderstadt* (p. 313).

40 M. *Bovenden* (455 ft.), commanded by the ruin of *Plesse* (see above). Above (42 M.) *Nörten* rises the ruin of *Hardenberg* (540 ft.); below, a modern château. — 48 M. **Northeim** (395 ft.; *Sonne; Englischer Hof*, R. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_4$ *M*), an old town (pop. 8600), with a good church of 1519 (old carving on the altar; remains of fine stained glass of 1404 in the choir), is also a station on the line from Nordhausen (p. 312) to Ottbergen (p. 48).

From (56 M.) *Salzderhelden*, with a saline spring and a ruined castle, a branch-line runs to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Einbeck* (pop. 9400; Herzog Erich; Goldener Löwe), with numerous quaint old buildings, and to (11 M.) *Dassel*.

60 M. **Kreiensen** (p. 48) is the junction for the Holzminden and Magdeburg line (R. 5), and is connected with ($20^1/_2$ M.) Osterode (p. 315) by a light railway (2 hrs.). — 66 M. *Freden* is situated in one of the prettiest parts of the valley of the *Leine*, on which the ruins of the *Winzenburg* look down from the heights. — 72 M. *Alfeld* (305 ft.; Kaiserhof), with 6400 inhab., lies at the base of the *Sieben Berge*, a group of hills, the highest of which is 1480 ft. above the sea-level. Various pleasant excursions may be made hence. The mountainous district is now quitted.

Beyond (83 M.) *Elze*, the junction for (18 M.) Hameln (p. 45), the Leine is crossed. On an eminence to the left rises *Schloss Marienburg* (no adm.), built in the mediæval style by Hase (1868).

87 M. *Nordstemmen* is the junction for the *Hildesheim-Ringelheim* line (pp. 49, 46). — $95^1/_2$ M. *Rethen*; $98^1/_2$ M. *Wülfel*.

103 M. **Hanover**, see p. 72.

8. From Rotterdam *(Hook of Holland)* to Hanover viâ Salzbergen.

260 M. Railway in 8½-13 hrs. (express fares 31 ℳ 10, 22 ℳ, 14 ℳ 10 pf.). — This is the shortest route between Rotterdam and *Berlin* press in 12 hrs.; fares 51 ℳ 10, 34 ℳ 40, 22 ℳ 10 pf.). From *London* to Berlin, viâ Harwich and the Hook of Holland, daily in 20 hrs. (fares 4*l.* 5*s.*, 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*). — Custom-house formalities at Bentheim (see below).

From *Rotterdam* to (118 M.) *Hengelo*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*. Branch-lines diverge from Hengelo to *Almelo* on the N., and to *Enschede* and *Münster* (p. 93) on the S. Beyond (125 M.) *Oldenzaal* the line crosses the Prussian frontier. The custom-house is at (135 M.) **Bentheim** *(Bellevue*, R. 2¼, D. 2, pens. 5 ℳ, well spoken of; *Kaiserhof)*, a small town (pop. 2700) with an old château (partly of the 12th cent.). *Bad Bentheim* (Kurhaus, R. 4-5, pens. 5½-7 ℳ; visitors' tax 10 ℳ), with a sulphur-spring, lies about 1 M. from the town. — 143 M. *Salzbergen* (junction for Emden, p. 98). — 148 M. **Rheine** *(Rail. Restaurant; Hartmann*, R. 2-3 ℳ), a cotton-making town on the *Ems*, with 14,400 inhab., is the junction for Münster and Hamm (comp. p. 98).

The Osnabrück line crosses the *Ems*. On the right rises a wooded chain of hills, the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburgian Forest (p. 35). — 161 M. *Ibbenbüren* (Adler; pop. 6000), on the *Aa*.

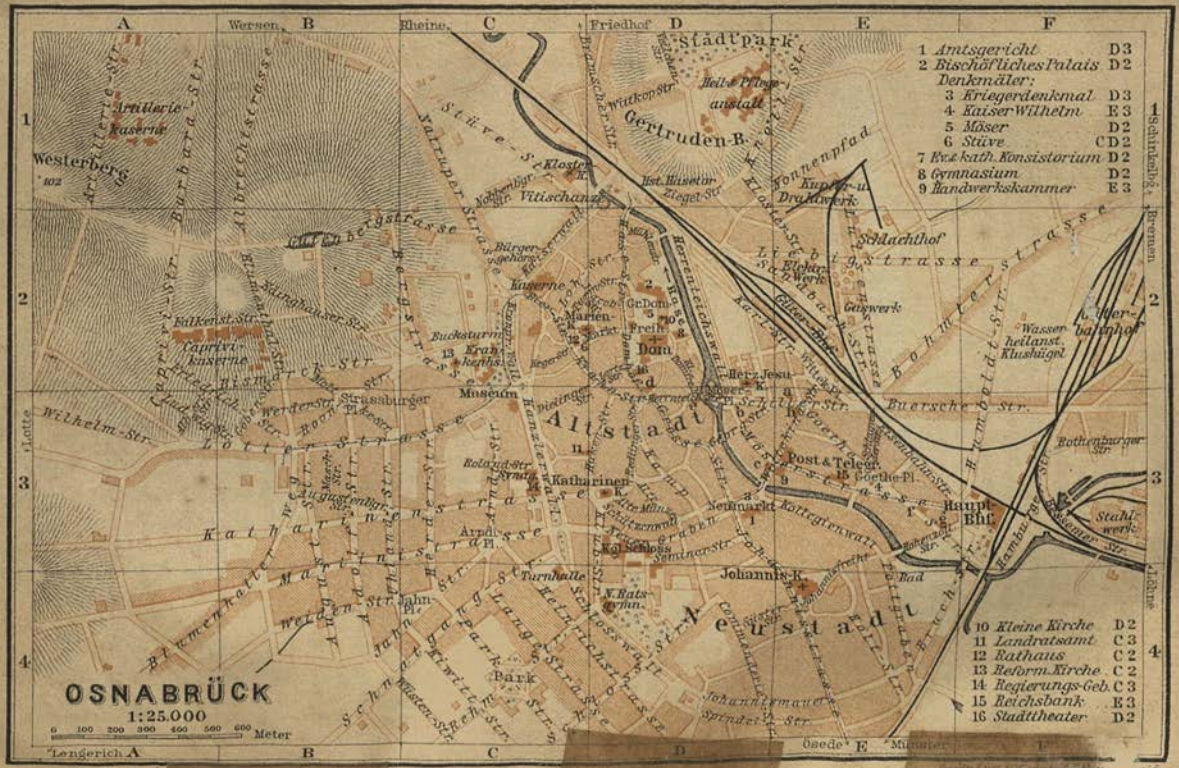
177 M. **Osnabrück.** — Hotels. **Central* (Pl. b; D, 3), Möser-Platz, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ; **Schaumburg* (Pl. a; E, 3), Schiller-Str. 9, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 ℳ; *Germania* (Pl. c; D, 3), Möser-Str., well spoken of; **Dütting's* (Pl. d; D, 2, 3), Domhof; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. e; D, 3), R. 2-3, D. 1½-2½ ℳ; *Dortmunder Hof* (Pl. h; E, 3); *Reichshof* (Pl. f; E, 3), *Hohenzollern* (Pl. g; E, 3), these two near the General Station. — Restaurants at the *Central Station* and at the *Hôtels Schaumburg* (D. 1½ ℳ), *Germania* (D. 1½ ℳ), and *Central* (D. 1¾ ℳ; see above); also, *Schorn* (wine), Schlagvorder-Str. 22 (Pl. E, 3), D. 3 ℳ.

Cabs: per ¼ hr. 70 pf., ½ hr. 1, ¾ hr. 1½, 1 hr. 2 ℳ; at night (10-8) 50 per cent higher. — Electric Tramways through the chief thoroughfares (see Plan). — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Wittekind-Str. 5. — *Enquiry Office (Verkehrsverein)*, Markt 5 (Pl. D, 2).

Osnabrück (190 ft.), a town on the *Hase*, with 75,000 inhab. and extensive iron-works, the capital of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 785, but suppressed in 1803, has since 1858 again been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop.

From the *Main Railway Station* (Pl. E, F, 3) the Möser-Str. leads viâ the Goethe-Platz, with an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 4; E, 3), to the Möser-Platz (Pl. D, 3), to the N. of which is the *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. D, 2; 1901).

A little farther on rises the **Cathedral** (Rom. Cath.; Pl. D, 2), a spacious cruciform structure (12-13th cent.) partly in the Romanesque and partly in the transitional style, with an octagonal tower above the crossing and two square W. towers.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1:25.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter
1 Amtsgericht D3
2 Bischöfliches Palais D2
Denkmäler:
3 Kriegerdenkmal D3
4 Kaiser Wilhelm E3
5 Möser D2
6 Stüve CD2
7 Ev.-kath. Konsistorium D2
8 Gymnasium D2
9 Handwerkskammer E3
10 Kleine Kirche D2
11 Landratsamt C3
12 Rathaus C2
13 Reform. Kirche C2
14 Regierungs-Geb. C3
15 Reichsbank E3
16 Stadttheater D2
Westerberg
Artillerie-kaserne
Stadtpark
Gertruden-B.
Vitischanze
Kaserne
Museum
Altstadt
Dom
Marien-K.
Katharinen-K.
Neustadt
Johannis-K.
Post & Telegr.
Haupt-Bhf.
Schlachthof
Gaswerk
Wasserheilanst. Klushügel
Stahlwerk
Turnhalle
Park
Lotter Strasse
Katharinenstrasse
Bohmterstrasse
Liebigstrasse
Schinkelbg.
Bremen
Löhne
Lengerich
Osede
Münster
Wersen
Rheine
Friedhof

The Interior (verger, No. 4, Kleine Domfreiheit) contains a bronze font of the 12th cent., a large wooden crucifix of the 13th cent., and eight late-Gothic figures of the Apostles (in the ambulatory). — The **Treasury* includes five fine reliquaries (12-15th cent.), crucifixes, croziers, etc. An ivory comb and set of chessmen, said to have belonged to Charlemagne, probably date from the 12th century.

The Grosse Domfreiheit (Pl. D, 2), to the N. of the cathedral, is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Justus Möser* (1720-94), the patriotic author and philanthropist, by Drake.

A little to the W. is the Market Place (Pl. D, 2), with some old gabled houses and the **Rathaus** (Pl. 12), erected at the close of the 15th cent., where the negociations for the Peace of Westphalia were carried on from 1643 to 1648. The statues of emperors on the façade are modern. The 'Friedens-Saal', restored in 1890, contains portraits of princes and ambassadors, and other reminiscences of that period (comp. p. 95). The so-called **Imperial Goblet* ('Kaiserpokal'), a silver-gilt cup of the 14th cent. (altered in the 16th cent.), is shown only by a magistrate's order.

The adjacent ***Marien-Kirche** (Prot.; Pl. C, D, 2; sexton, Markt 12) is a noble Gothic structure, borne by very lofty, slender columns. The nave was erected in 1306-18, the choir and the retro-choir about 1420. The sculptures on the 'Paradiespforte' are modern copies (originals in the Museum, see below). The carved altar (freely restored) dates from the beginning of the 16th cent., the font from 1560.

In the Kanzler-Wall, No. 28, to the S., is the **Museum** (Pl. C, 3), containing a natural history cabinet, Germanic antiquities, and some pictures (Dutch works of the 17th cent.; open free on Wed. & Sun. 11-1, Sat. 3-5; at other times 50 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.). — The Gothic *Katharinen-Kirche* (Prot.; Pl. C, D, 3) dates from the 14th cent. and was restored in 1881; the tower is 338 ft. high. — The *Royal Palace* (Pl. D, 3), a handsome baroque edifice, was built in 1662-75 and enlarged in the 18th century. — In the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 4), of the 13th cent., are some interesting wood-carvings and statues (sexton, Johannis-Str. 85). — The *Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, E, 1; adjoined by the large Insane Asylum), the *Westerberg* (Pl. A, 1), and (2 M.) *Steinkamp* are pleasant resorts for walkers.

From Osnabrück a branch-line runs to (33 M.) *Brackwede* (p. 33). — To *Quakenbrück* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 112; to *Cologne*, or to *Bremen* and *Hamburg*, see R. 19.

191 M. *Melle* (pop. 3300; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), on the *Else*; 201 M. *Bünde* (220 ft.; pop. 5700; Deutscher Kaiser), with salt springs, also on the Else. — 208 M. *Löhne*, where the Cologne and Hanover line is reached (see p. 35). From Löhne to —

260 M. *Hanover*, see R. 3.

9. Hanover.

In the following description the large general plan of Hanover is referred to as Pl. I, the smaller plan of the inner city as Pl. II.

Hotels. *Near the Station:* *Hôtel Royal (Pl. II, a; D, 3), R. from 3½ (with bathroom from 12), B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. from 10½ ℳ; *Bristol (Pl. II, c; D, 3), R. from 3½ (with bathroom from 8), B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3-4, pens. from 9 ℳ; Rheinischer Hof (Pl. II, b; D, 3); Grand-Hôtel Mussmann (Pl. II, d; D, 3); Bornemann's (Pl. II, e; D, 3), R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ, very fair; Waterloo, Andreæ-Str. 3 (Pl. II; D, 3); Central (Pl. II, f; D, 3); Wachsning's (Pl. II, p; D, 3); Russischer Hof (Pl. II, q; D, 3), R. 2-3, D. 1½-2 ℳ; Hannover (Pl. II, r; D, 3), R. 2½-4 ℳ; Otto (Pl. II, t; D, 3), R. 2½-5 ℳ; Hohenzollern (Pl. II, s; D, 3); Kronprinz (Pl. II, u; D, 3).

In the Town (not far from the station): *Kasten's (Pl. II, h; D, 3), Theater-Platz 9, quiet, with restaurant; Reichshof (Pl. II, v; D, 3), Grosse Packhof-Str. 18, R. & B. 3¼-3¾, D. 1½-3 ℳ; Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. II, n; D, 4), Ægidientor-Platz 2; Bayrischer Hof (Pl. II, m; D, 3), Lisen-Str. 10, R. 3-5, D. 2½ ℳ; Daseking's Hotel (Pl. II, w; C, 3), Georg-Str. 46, R. from 1¾ ℳ; Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. II, l; D, 3), Luisen-Str. 4; Evangelische Vereinshäuser at Limburg-Str. 3 (Pl. II; C, 3) and Prinzen-Str. 12 (Pl. II, o; D, 4), R. from 1¼ ℳ.

Pensions. *Gewecke*, Brüder-Str. 2 (Pl. II; C, 3), 5½-6 ℳ; *Hagemeister*, Hölty-Str. 11 (Pl. II; D, 4), 3½-6 ℳ; *Hülsemann*, Gretchen-Str. 22 (Pl. I; D, E, 2), 4-6 ℳ; *Pension Internationale*, Prinzen-Str. 21 (Pl. II; D, 3, 4), 5-6½ ℳ; *Sannemann*, Heinrich-Str. 44 (Pl. II; D, 3), 4-6 ℳ; *Noltemeier*, Lemförder-Str. 11 (Pl. II; D, 4), 4-8 ℳ; *Waldeck*, Ægidiendamm 7 (Pl. II; D, 4), 4½-7 ℳ.

Restaurants. Wine. *Atlantic*, Georg-Str. 28, first floor; *Georgshalle*, in Kasten's Hotel (see above); *Bristol, see above; *Ratsweinkeller*, in the Old Rathaus (p. 74), D. (1-3 p.m.) 2 ℳ; *Michaelis*, Windmühlen-Str. 5, D. (1-3) 2¾ ℳ; *Pust*, Theater-Platz 7; *Eilers*, Langelaube 46; *Continental Bodega*, Bahnhof-Str. 4. — Beer. *Münchner Bürgerbräu*, in Kasten's Hotel (see above); *Franziskaner*, in the Bayrischer Hof (see above); *Hansahaus*, Ægidientor-Platz, D. 1¼-3 ℳ; *Knickmeyer*, Theater-Platz 14; *Rheinischer Hof*, see above; *Brauergildehaus*, Georgs-Platz; *Kulmbacher Bierhalle*, Bahnhof-Str. 13. — *Automatic Restaurant*, Ständehaus-Str. 4.

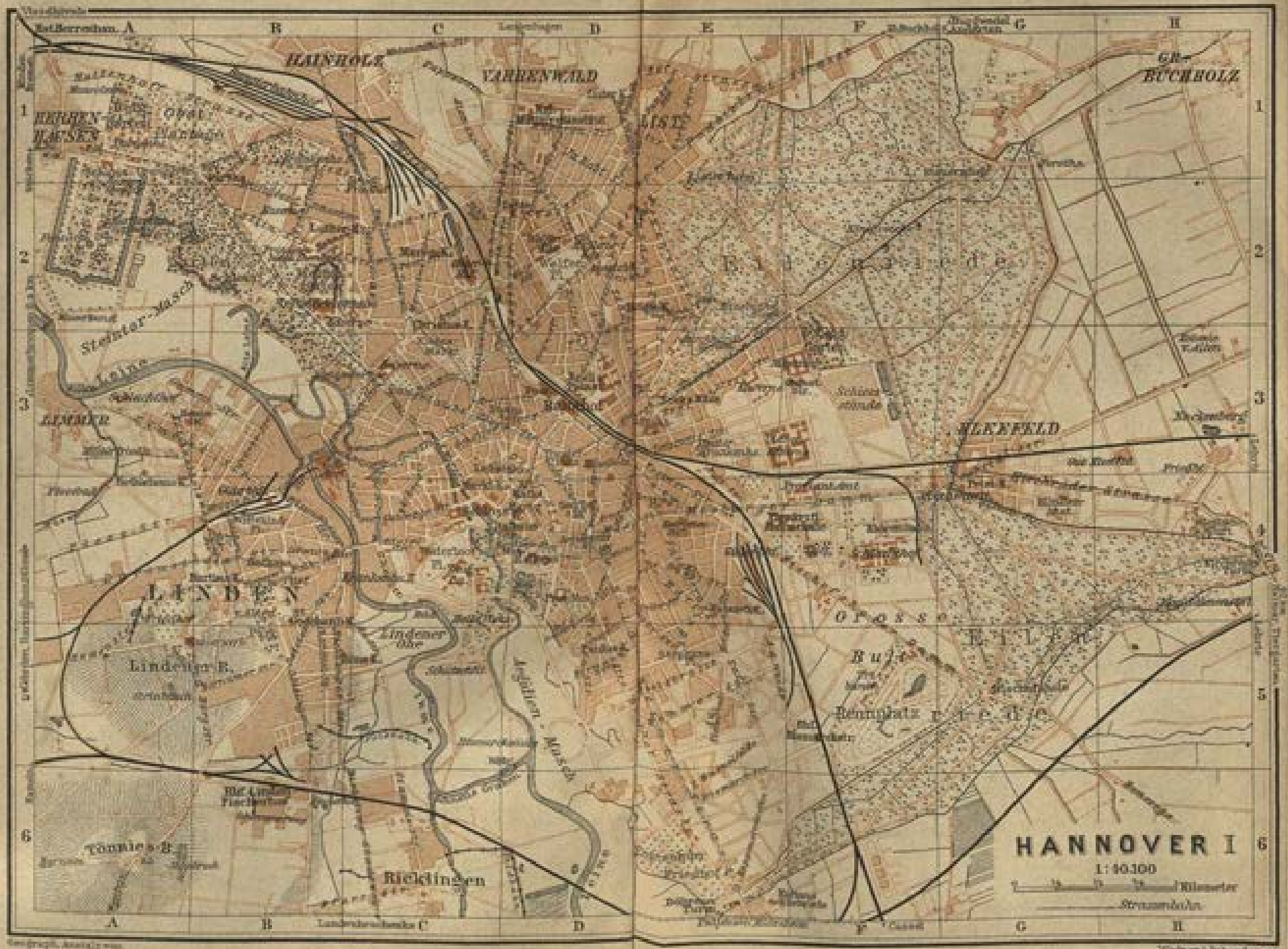
Cafés. *Kröpcke*, at the pavilion in the Theater-Platz, with garden; *Reichshof*, see above; *Wiener Café*, Georg-Str. 37. — **Confectioners.** *Kreipe*, Bahnhof-Str. 12; *Suhr*, Georg-Str. 29; *Hartmann*, Grosse Packhof-Str. 3.

Theatres. *Royal Theatre (Schauspielhaus;* Pl. II, D 3; closed in June, July, and Aug.); parquet (stalls) 3½-6, dress-circle 4-8 ℳ. — *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. II; C, 3), Reuter-Str. 10. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. II; D, 4), Markt-Str. 47 (closed from May to Aug.), modern plays; reserved seat from 2 ℳ 10 pf. — *Schauburg* (Pl. II; D, 4), Hildesheimer Str. 229. — *Union-Theater* (Pl. II; D, 4), Masch-Str. 12 (summer theatre). — *Mellini-Theater* (Pl. II; C, 3), Artillerie-Str. 10 (varieties).

Amusements. In the town: *Tivoli* (Pl. II; D, 3), König-Str. 1, concerts in summer daily (restaurant). — Outside the town: *Zoological Garden*, band daily except Sat.; *Lister Turm; Neues Haus*, all three in the Eilenriede (p. 79); *Parkhaus* (Pl. I; B, 1), Nienburger-Str.

Baths. *Municipal Baths* (Pl. II; C, 3), Goseriede 7, with Turkish, Russian, and swimming baths for ladies and gentlemen; *Luisenbad*, Luisen-Str. 5 (Pl. II; D, 3). — *River Baths* in the Ihme (Pl. II; C, 4).

Taximeter Cabs. For 1-2 pers., 800 mètres 50 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf.; 3-4 pers., 600 m. 50 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.; at night (10.30 p.m. to 7 or 8 a.m.), 400 m. 50 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf.; waiting, 10 pf. per 4 minutes. From the rail. station 25 pf. extra. Luggage up to


HANNOVER I
1:40.100
Kilometer
Strassenbahn
HAINHOLZ
VARRENWALD
GR. BUCHHOLZ
KERHEN-HAUSEN
LIST
Eilenriede
Steintor-Masch
LIMMER
KLEEFELD
LINDEN
Lindener B.
Lindener Ohe
Aegidien-Masch
Grosse Eilenriede
Bult
Rennplatz
Tönnies B.
Ricklingen
Landeshoheitsbanke
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

25 lbs. free, up to 55 lbs. 25 pf. — *Motor Cabs* for 1-4 pers., 600 m. 50 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.

Electric Tramways (fares 10-25 pf.). The main points of intersection are the *Railway Station* (Pl. I, D 3; lines 3, 5, 7-10, 13, 15, 17, 19); the *Café Kröpcke* (Pl. II, D 3; lines 1, 3-11, 13, 15, 17-19); the *Ægidientor-Platz* (Pl. I, D 4; lines 1, 2, 4, 11, 14, 20); and the *Schwarzer Bär* (Pl. I, B 4; lines 2-5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15). — 1. From *Wülfel* (S.E.) viâ Herrenhausen to *Stöckener Friedhof* (N.W.). — 2. Inner Circle *(Rundbahn)*. From the *Schwarzer Bär* (Pl. I; B, 4) to the Königsworther-Platz (Pl. I; B, C, 3), Bödeker-Str. (Pl. I; E, 2), Ægidientor-Platz (Pl. I; D, 4), and *Schwarzer Bär*. — 3. From the *Lister Turm* (Pl. I; E, 1) to Ricklingen and the *Nieschlag-Str.* (Pl. I; B, 4). — 4. From *Fischerhof* (Pl. I; B, 6) to the *Pferde-Turm* (Pl. I; F, G, 4). — 5. From *Nieschlag-Strasse* (Pl. I; B, 4) to the Pferde-Turm and *Kirchrode* (E.). — 6. From *Limmer* to the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. I; F, 3). — 7. From the *Landwehr-Schenke* (beyond Pl. I, C 6) to the Markthalle and *Buchholz* (N.). — 8. From *Haltenhoff-Strasse* (Pl. I; A, B, 1) to *Bödeker-Strasse* (Pl. I; E, 2). — 9. From *Vahrenwald* (N.) to *Lister-Str.* (Pl. I; D, E, 1). — 10. From the *Railway Station* to *Barsinghausen* (see p. 79). — 11. From *Hanover* to *Hildesheim*, see p. 79. — 12. From *Limmer* (Pl. I; A, 3) to *Fischerhof* (Pl. I; B, 6). — 13. From the *Landwehr-Schenke* (beyond Pl. I, C 6) to Buchholz, Misburg, and *Anderten* (E.). — 14. From *Limmer* (Pl. I; A, 3) to the *Pferde-Turm* (Pl. I; F, G, 4). — 15. From *Nieschlag-Strasse* (Pl. I; B, 4) to *Haimar* (E.). — 16. From the *Ægidientor-Platz* (Pl. I; D, 4) to the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. I; F, 3). — 17. From the *Markt-Halle* (Pl. I; D, 4) to Buchholz, Bothfeld, Isernhagen, and *Burgwedel (N.)*. — 18. From *Hainholz* (Pl. I; B, C, 1) to the *Ægidientor-Platz* (Pl. I; D, 4). — 19. From *Vahrenwald* (N.) to the *Pferde-Turm* (Pl. I; F, G, 4). — 20. From the *Lister Turm* (Pl. I; E, 1) to the *Böhmer-Str.* (Pl. I; E, 5). — 21. From *Rethen* to *Pattensen*.

Seeing Hanover Trip *(Fremdenrundfahrt)* daily in summer, leaving the Ernst-August-Platz (p. 74) at 10 a.m. (fare 2 *M*).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. II; D, 3), in the Ernst-August-Platz.

United States Consul: *Robt. J. Thompson.* — **British Vice-Consul:** *C. C. Stevenson.* — *Tourists' Office* ('Verein zur Förderung des Fremdenverkehrs'), Schiller-Str. 29, 1st floor (Pl. II, C, D, 3; open 10-5).

English Church, in the Nicolai Chapel (p. 78); services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. H. B. Hirst*, Am Klagesmarkt 30.

Chief Attractions (one day). Morning: *Georg-Strasse* (p. 74), *Market Place* (p. 74), *House of Leibnitz* (p. 75), *Provincial Museum* (p. 75). Afternoon: *Georgengarten* (p. 79), *Herrenhausen* (p. 79), and *Mausoleum* (p. 79).

Hanover (190 ft.), Ger. *Hannóver*, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, now that of the Prussian province of that name, and the headquarters of the 10th Army Corps, with 302,000 inhab. (376,000, including the suburb of *Linden*), is situated in a well-cultivated plain on both banks of the *Leine*, which is here joined by the *Ihme*. Among its industrial products are machinery, iron, india rubber goods, textiles, and ledgers. The irregularly-built old town still contains a number of antiquated houses of the 16-17th cent., while handsome new quarters have arisen to the N. and E. In contrast to the older stucco fronts, most of the modern buildings are constructed of brick, an improvement mainly due to the architect *K. W. Hase* (1818-1902).

The name of Hanover appears for the first time in a document of 1156. *Henry the Lion* (p. 85) built a castle here, but this was destroyed by the citizens in 1371, three years after the town had joined the Hanseatic League. The Reformation was introduced in 1529-33. *Duke John*

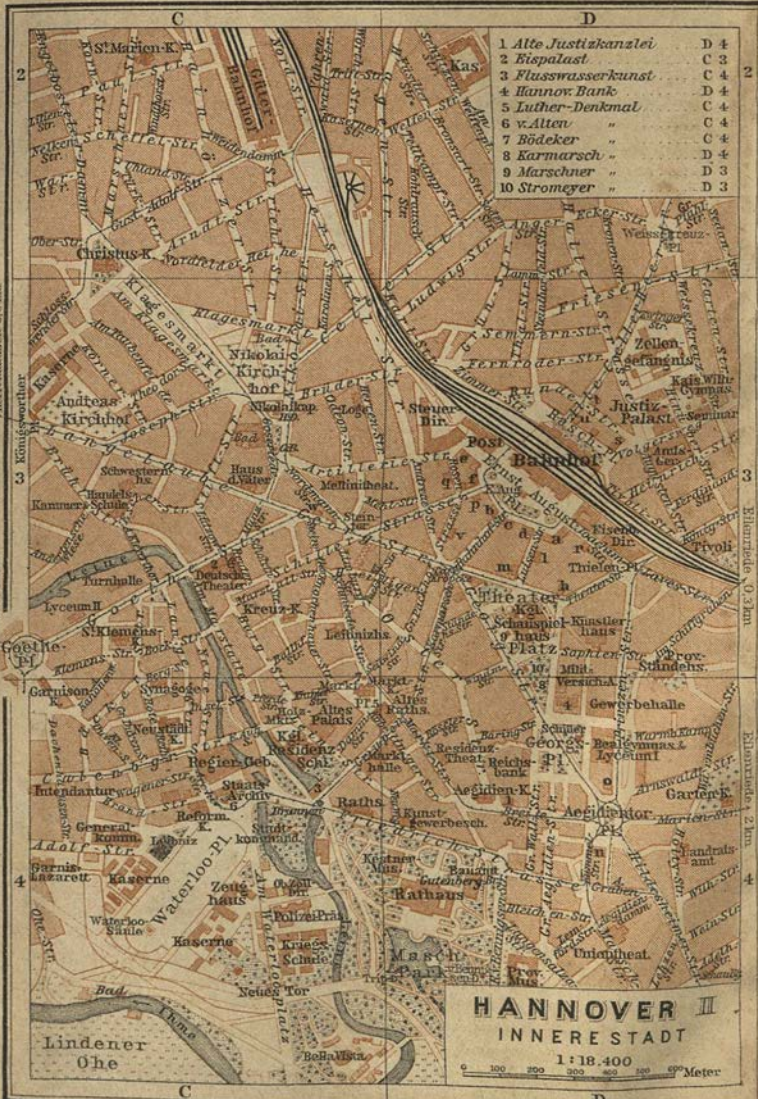
Frederick (1665-79) did much to advance the town and appointed Leibnitz the head of his Library in 1676 (comp. p. 77). The union of Hanover with England in 1714 and the consequent loss of the court proved a serious blow to the city. This union, however, ended at the death of *William IV.* (1837), when *Ernest Augustus* (1837-51) ascended the throne. In 1866 the kingdom was annexed by Prussia.

In the spacious Ernst-August-Platz (Pl. II; D, 3), in front of the railway station, rises an *Equestrian Statue of Ernest Augustus* (d. 1851), in bronze, by A. Wolff (1860).

The Bahnhof-Strasse leads straight on to the Georg-Strasse (Pl. II; C, D, 3), the chief thoroughfare of the city, between the old and new town. Turning here to the left, we find ourselves in the Theater-Platz (Pl. II; D, 3), in which rises the **Royal Theatre,** built in 1845-52 by *Laves.* The principal façade is adorned with a handsome portico and statues of twelve celebrated poets and composers. In the Theater-Platz are statues of the composer *Marschner* (1795-1861), *Stromeyer* (1804-76), the famous surgeon, and *Karmarsch* (1803-79), the founder and director of the Polytechnic Academy at Hanover. The first (Pl. 9) is by F. Hartzer, the others (Pl. 10 and 8) by Rassau of Dresden.

In the Georgs-Platz (Pl. II; D, 4), to the S. of the Theater-Platz, rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, by Engelhard (1863). At the corner of the Landschaft-Str. is the *Industrial Exhibition (Gewerbe-Ausstellung;* open daily 11-2 and 5-7; closed on Mon. afternoon, also on Sun. afternoon in summer; 20 pf.). On the W. side of the square is the *Imperial Bank* (1895-96). — To the S.E. of the Georgs-Platz, and adjoining it, lies the Ægidientor-Platz (Pl. II; D, 4), an important tramway-centre (p. 73). The Breite Strasse leads hence to the W. towards the Altstadt, passing the Gothic *Ægidien-Kirche* (Pl. II, D 4; 14th cent.; restored in 1874), with a baroque tower. Opposite the church (Oster-Str. 59) is the old *Justiz-Kanzlei* (Pl. 1), a handsome late-Gothic brick building, with a lofty gable (15th cent.). — The Markt-Str., in which is a bronze statue of *Hannovera*, by Wegener (1889), runs N.W. from the Ægidien-Kirche to the Market Place (Pl. C, 4), the centre of the old town.

The old ***Rathaus** (Pl. II; D, 4), on the S.E. side of the square, erected in the late-Gothic style in 1435-80, was restored in 1878-82 and enlarged in 1891. The large reception-hall is decorated with frescoes by *Schaper* (open free on Tues. & Frid., 11-1; at other times shown by castellan, Köbelinger-Str. 59; 20 pf. for 1-5 pers.). — In front of the Rathaus is a tasteful Gothic *Fountain*, in bronze, by Hase (1881), with figures by Engelhard, and nearer the Markt-Kirche is a bronze *Luther Monument* (Pl. 5), by Dopmeyer (1900). At the base of the high pedestal supporting the figure of the reformer are seated figures of the Duchess Elizabeth (left) and Duke Ernest the Confessor (right).


1 Alte Justizkanzlei D 4
2 Bispalast C 3
3 Flusswasserkunst C 4
4 Hannov. Bank D 4
5 Luther-Denkmal C 4
6 v. Alten „ C 4
7 Bödeker „ C 4
8 Karmarsch „ D 4
9 Marschner „ D 3
10 Stromeyer „ D 3
HANNOVER II
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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The **Markt-Kirche** (Pl. II; C, 4), a Gothic brick building of the 14th cent., is open on Tues. and Frid., 11-1 (sacristan, Markt 3). The interior, restored in 1855 and adorned with painting by Schaper in 1893, contains fine modern stained glass by *A. von Kreling* and others. The glass in the three central windows of the choir is of the 14th century. Tower 310 ft. high. — To the N. of the church is a *Statue of Pastor Bödeker* (Pl. 7), by Dopmeyer (1880).

No. 10 in the Schmiede-Str., at the corner of the Kaiser-Strasse, was once **Leibnitz's House* (Pl. II; C, 3); it has a sandstone façade of 1652, with rich plastic ornamentation. The interior (restored by Haupt in 1891-92) affords an excellent idea of a German merchant's house of the period. It now contains the **Industrial Museum,** an interesting collection of art-industrial objects and antiquities (open daily 10-2, Sun. 11-2; adm. 20 pf.; at other times shown by the keeper, 50 pf.). — No. 28 in the quaint Knochenhauer-Str. (Pl. II; C, 3) is a beautiful late-Gothic brick building.

The extensive **Royal Palace** (Pl. II; C, 4), with its back to the Leine, was built in the 17th cent. and altered in 1817 (open daily, 10-6, in winter 10-4, adm. 25 pf.; entrance by Portal No. 2). The chapel contains an altar-piece by *L. Cranach the Elder,* representing the Crucifixion. Opposite the main façade of the palace, in the Lein-Str., is the *Altes Palais* (Pl. II; C, 4), built in 1752, where Queen Louisa of Prussia was born in 1776 (comp. p. 78). — A little to the S. are the turretted *Waterworks* (Pl. 3) and a monumental fountain (1900). At the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse is the old palace of George V., now the *Town Hall* (Pl. II; C, 4). Farther on, in the grounds to the right of the Friedrich-Str., is the —

Kestner Museum (Pl. II, D 4; open free in summer daily, 10-2 and 3.30 to 5.30, in winter 10-3, on Sun. & holidays 11-2; catalogues 30 & 50 pf.), which contains the collections presented to the town in 1884 by Herr Hermann Kestner (grandson of Charlotte Kestner; comp. p. 77), consisting of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities, coins, cameos, paintings, and engravings. It contains also the collection of mediæval works of art, rare books, autographs, and paintings left by *Senator Culemann,* and bought by the town, and the *Municipal Library* (open daily, 10-1). — Near the museum is the new **Rathaus** (Pl. II; D, 4), erected in 1903-11 from the plans of *Eggert,* with a huge dome. The large hall and reception rooms (with paintings by *Erler* and *Hodler*) are noteworthy. A new building for the Kestner Museum (see above) is to be erected to the W. Behind is the *Masch Park,* with a memorial fountain by Herting (1910). — To the E. of the Rathaus is the *Gutenberg Fountain,* by Rowald and Dopmeyer (1890). — Farther on, to the S., rises the —

New Provincial Museum (Pl. II; D, 4), a sandstone building in the Renaissance style by *Stier,* erected in 1897-1902. The collec-

tions include the *Cumberland Gallery* (pictures and sculptures belonging to the royal house of Brunswick and Lüneburg) and the *Guelph Museum* (transferred from Herrenhausen in 1896). The museum is open daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11-2; closed on the chief festivals. Entr. in the Bennigsen-Str.

Ground Floor. Rooms 1 & 2, to the right of the entrance: Prehistoric remains, including interesting neolithic vessels. — R. 3. Sepulchral urns of the Roman and early-Saxon periods; *Bronze vessels from Westersode and Hemmoor. — RR. 3a, 4, & 5. Ethnographical collections. — We return to R. I and ascend to the —

Main Floor. Rooms 25 & 27 (to the left): Plaster casts. — R. 26. Marble sculptures, including an antique group of Perseus and Andromeda. — RR. 28 & 29. Ecclesiastical antiquities from the Guelph Museum: *Reliquaries; large winged altar-piece from the Ægidien-Kirche (15th cent.); crucifixes; mediæval embroideries; three wooden statues by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (Madonna, John the Evangelist, John the Baptist). — R. 30. Weapons, armour, instruments of torture. Banners of the Anglo-Hanoverian legion of 1803-15. — R. 33. Altars; crucifixes; weapons; large Persian prayer-carpet (17th cent.). — RR. 37-39. Geological, botanical, and mineralogical collections.

Second Floor. Cabinets I-XX contain the ancient, RR. 40-48 and Cab. XXI-XXV the modern **Paintings.**

Old Masters. — Cab. I: 320. *Raphon*, Altar of the Virgin (1503). — Cab. II: *Cranach the Elder*, 65. Christ and John the Baptist, 66. Lucretia (1515); *Holbein the Younger*, 151. Portrait, *150. Edward VI. of England (1538); 416. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Holy Family with St. Anne. — Cab. III: 613. *Ziesenis*, Frederick the Great. — Cab. IV: 91. *G. Dou*, The old scribe; 236. *Micrevelt*, Old woman (1633); 130. *Dirk Hals*, Lesson on the flute; *348 *Rubens*, Nessus and Dejanira; 357. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. — Cab. V: Dutch works. — Cab. VI: 263. *Netscher*, Portrait (1673). — Cab. VII: 129. *Dirck Hals*, Man and wife. — Cab. VIII: 578. *S. de Vlieger*, Dutch coast. — Cab. IX: 247. *J. M. Molenaer*, Peasants. — Cab. X: 116. *A. de Gelder*, Portrait. — Cab. XI: 246. *Molenaer*, Peasants. — Cab. XII: 278. *Palamedesz*, Portrait of himself (1624); 469. *Spanish Master (?)*, Portrait of Velazquez. — Cab. XIII: 13. *Scarsellino*, Venetian nursery, with charming genre episodes. — Cab. XIV-XX: Italian school.

Modern Painters. — R. 41. *Sir Thos. Lawrence*, 111. Viscount Canterbury, 110 (farther on) William Pitt; 28. *Bleibtreu*, Battle on the Katzbach; 113. *Lessing*, Emp. Henry IV. at the convent of Prüfening; 158. *Schirmer*, Storm; 2. *A. Achenbach*, Winter joys. — R. 40. Landscapes. — R. 43. To the right, 78. *Hübner*, The return of the sons; 40. *Camphausen*, Puritans; 1. *A. Achenbach*, Briel Harbour. — R. 44. To the left, 3. *A. Adam*, Napoleon at the siege of Ratisbon. — R. 45. Works by *Fr. Kaulbach* (1822-1903). — R. 46. No. 503. *Bracht*, Hannibal's grave; 339. *Baisch*, Cattle; 213. *Spitzweg*, Rendezvous; *Modersohn*, Landscape; *Zügel*, Cows drinking. In the middle, *Meunier*, At the watering-place (bronze). — R. 47. No. 312. *Piloty*, Death of Cæsar. — R. 48. *Firle*, Nativity; 334. *Bokelmann*, Arrest; 502. *Kallmorgen*, At the ferry; 350. *Vogel*, Duke Ernest the Confessor receiving the sacrament; *Lenbach*, Bismarck. — Cab. XXI. *Defregger*, Study of a head. — Cab. XXIII. *Ed. von Gebhardt*, Last Supper; *A. von Werner*, Death-bed of Emp. William I. — Cab. XXIV. Works by *Kaulbach*. — Cab. XXV. No. 499. *Liebermann*, Dutch village.

Rooms 49-57. Natural history collections. The birds (Rooms 51-53) are specially good.

To the E. of the Museum is a *Figure of Wotan*, by Engelhard (1902), and to the W. of it is a *Statue of Rudolf von Bennigsen* (d. 1902), the statesman, by Gundelach (1907).

We now return to the Waterworks (p. 75), cross the Leine, and reach the spacious drill-ground called the WATERLOO-PLATZ (Pl. II; C, 4), at the farther end of which rises the *Waterloo Column*, 215 ft. in height, erected in 1826-32. Good survey of the town from the top (188 steps; in summer opened by a keeper for a trifling fee; in winter the key is obtained at the barracks to the right, No. 3.). To the E. is the spacious *Arsenal*, built in 1846 (adm. to the 'Fahnenhalle' on Wed. & Sat., 10-11.45, gratis; on other days, 11-12, on application at the Artillery Depôt, 50 pf. for 1-6 pers.). Close by, in the street called 'Am Waterloo-Platz', are the *Police Headquarters* and the *Military School*. At the N. end of the square is the *Statue of Count Alten* (1764-1840; Pl. 6), the Hanoverian general at Waterloo and commander of the Anglo-Hanoverian Legion in Spain. On the W., between this and the barracks, is a small temple with a bust of *Leibnitz* (d. 1716; p. 74), by the Irish sculptor Hewetson (1790). Leibnitz is interred in the neighbouring *Neustädter Kirche* (Pl. C, 4).

At the back of General Alten's monument is the building of the *Royal Archives and Library* (Pl. II; C, 4), erected in 1719 and enlarged in 1891-92. The library (adm. Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 9-1, Wed. & Sat. 9-12 and 2-4) contains 207,000 vols. and memorials of Leibnitz. Adjacent are the *Government Offices*, a Romanesque structure by Hunæus, and the *Reformed Church* (1897). — The *Ernst-August Palais* (Pl. II; C, 4), in the Adolf-Str. (No. 2), now contains the military headquarters of the province.

The *Synagogue* (Pl. II; C, 4) is built in an oriental style by Oppler (1870). — In the Goethe-Platz (Pl. II; C, 3) is the Romanesque *Garrison Church*, built by Hehl in 1891-96. — We may now return viâ the busy Goethe-Strasse (Pl. II; C, 3) to the Georg-Strasse (p. 74), crossing the Goethe-Brücke (view of tower of old Beguinage to the right).

A few yards to the E. of the Theater-Platz (p. 74) is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. II; D, 3), Sophien-Str. 2, a Romanesque edifice by *Hase* (1858). Art exhibitions are held on the first floor in spring and autumn (75 pf.). The E. wing, entered from the Prinzen-Str. (No. 4), contains the *Hanoverian Museum (Vaterländisches Museum)*, with Hanoverian uniforms, costumes, and antiquities. It is open free daily 10-2 (Sun. 11-2) & 3.30 to 5.30 (winter 2-4).

A few yards to the E. of the Künstlerhaus, at the beginning of the pleasant street named AM SCHIFFGRABEN (Pl. II; D, E, 3), stands the *House of the Provincial Diet (Ständehaus)*, an edifice in the Italian style by Wallbrecht (1880). — To the S., in the Marien-Str., is the *Garten-Kirche* (Pl. II; D, 4), built in the early-Gothic style in 1887-91. In the former churchyard (Gartenkirchhof), to the N. of the choir, lies Charlotte Kestner, Werther's Lotte (d. 1828), who lived at Ægidien-Str. 4.

The Misburger Damm (Pl. I; E, F, 4; the E. continuation of the Marien-Str.), the Schiffgraben (Pl. I; D, E, 3), and the König-Strasse (Pl. I; D, E, 3), the chief approaches to the Eilenriede (p. 79), traverse a pleasant residential quarter. In the Misburger Damm is the *Veterinary College* (1895-99). The circular space at the end of the König-Str. is embellished with a *War Monument* (Pl. I; D, E, 3) by Volz, erected in 1884. — To the E. of the railway station are the *Law Courts* (Pl. II; D, 3), a Renaissance edifice by Adler (1882). — To the N.E. of this point, at the corner of the York-Str. and the Hohenzollern-Str. (Pl. I; E, 2), is a monument to *Princesses Louisa and Frederica* (an enlarged replica of Schadow's group at Berlin; comp. below).

The Georg-Str. (p. 74) is continued towards the N.W. by the Langelaube (Pl. II; C, 3). No. 3 in this street is the so-called *Haus der Väter*, of 1619, now occupied by the Men's Choral Society. A little to the N. is the Goseriede (Pl. II; C, 3), on which is the *Goose Fountain* (Pl. G-B.), by Dopmeyer. Farther on is the *Nicolai Chapel* (Pl. II; C, 3), dating from the middle of the 14th cent., now the *English Church*. The adjoining colonnade contains some good 17th cent. sculpture by Hanoverian artists. Close by is the monument of the poet *Hölty* (Pl. H-D.; 1748-76), erected in 1901. On the N.W. side of the *Klages-Markt* (Pl. II; C, 3) is the *Christus-Kirche* (Pl. II; C, 2), a Gothic brick church by Hase (1864), with good stained glass (sacristan, An der Christuskirche 15). Dr. Windthorst (d. 1891), long the leader of the 'Centrum', or Roman Catholic party, in the German Reichstag, is buried in the *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. I; C, 2), in the Paul-Str., to the N.

The Celler-Str. leads to the N.E. from the Nicolai Cemetery to the *Welfen-Platz* (Pl. I; D, 2), with its large barracks. In the Vahrenwalder-Strasse, farther to the N., is the *Military Riding Institute* (Pl. I; D, 1), for training riding-masters for the army.

Environs of Hanover (tramways, see p. 73). — From the Königsworther-Platz (Pl. I; B, C, 3), at the W. end of the Langelaube (see above), the Herrenhäuser Allée (Pl. I; A, B, 2), a fine avenue of limes, $1^1/_4$ M. long and 120 yds. wide, laid out in 1726, leads to Schloss Herrenhausen. To the right rises the imposing *Welfen-Schloss*, or Palace of the Guelphs, in the Romanesque style, with five towers, fitted up in 1878-80 as a **Polytechnic School** (Pl. I; B, 2). Above the portal are statues of Henry the Lion, Ernest the Confessor, the Elector Ernest Augustus, and King Ernest Augustus. Behind the Palace is the pretty *Welfen-Garten*. Farther on, on the same side, stands the *Prinzenhaus* (Pl. I, B 2; removed hither from the Goethe-Str.). In 1774-95 it was occupied by Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg, father of Queen Louisa of Prussia

and Queen Frederica of Hanover. — On the other side of the avenue is the **Georgengarten** (Pl. I; A, B, 2), a park in the English style, which extends to Herrenhausen and contains a royal château and a café.

Schloss Herrenhausen (Pl. I, A 1; no admission), at the farther end of the avenue, was built in 1698 and was the favourite residence of George I. (d. 1727), George II. (d. 1760), and George V. (d. 1878). The **Garden* (*Grosser Garten;* Pl. A, 2), 120 acres in area, laid out in the old French style, contains statues copied from antiques and monuments of Hanoverian princes. The marble statue of the Electress Sophia, by Engelhard, stands on the spot where she expired in 1714. Near the *Orangery* (1692), on the E. side, is a large *Garden Theatre*. The fountains play every Wed. and Sun. from Whitsunday to Sept. (in May-Aug. 4-6, in Sept. 3-5). The waters of the great fountain rise to the height of 141 ft. — To the N. of the Schloss is the *Berg-Garten* (Pl. I; A, 1), containing palm, orchid, and Victoria Regia houses, etc. (fee, 30-50 pf.). — At the end of the garden is the **Mausoleum*, built in 1842-46, containing the monuments of King Ernest Augustus (d. 1851) and Queen Frederica (d. 1841) by *Rauch* (open from April to Sept. 9-6, Oct. to March 10-4; closed on Sun.; apply to the castellan in the W. front wing of the Schloss, No. 1 a).

In an annexe of the Schloss are the *Historical Portrait Gallery* (Pl. H. P.-G.), the *Family Museum* (Pl. F.-M.), and the unimportant *Coach Houses and Harness Rooms* (Pl. W.-M.); adm. on week-days, April-Sept. 9-6, Oct.-March 10-4; fee.

The **Eilenriede** (Pl. I; E, F, G, 1-6), a wood belonging to the town, affords beautiful walks and contains numerous restaurants (*Neues Haus*, Pl. E 3; *Lister Turm*, Pl. E 1; *Steuerndieb*, Pl. G 1; *Pferdeturm*, Pl. F, G, 4; *Kirchröder Turm*, Pl. H 4; *Bischofshole*, Pl. G 5; *Döhrener Turm*, Pl. E 6). — In the Tiergarten-Str., $1^1/_4$ M. from the Theater-Platz, is the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. F, 3), with well-kept grounds and a restaurant (adm. 60 pf.; concerts, see p. 72).

To the S.W. of Hanover lies **Linden** (*Schwarzer Bär Restaurant*, Pl. I, B 4), an industrial suburb, with a Gothic *Rathaus* (1898). — The *Lindener Berg* (285 ft.; Pl. A, B, 5), on the top of which are situated the Municipal Waterworks, commands an extensive view.

The *Deer Park* at *Kirchrode* ($^1/_2$ M. from the Kirchröder Turm, see above; electric tramway, No. 5), which contains tame deer, is much visited.

Hanover is connected by ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS with *Barsinghausen* (16 M.; $1^2/_3$ hr.; fare 55 pf.) and *Hildesheim* ($18^1/_2$ M.; $1^1/_2$ hr.; fare 59 pf.).

From Hanover to *Soltau (Lüneburger Heide)*, see p. 39; to *Berlin* and to *Cologne*, see R. 3; to *Hamburg*, see R. 17; to *Bremen*, see R. 14; to *Rotterdam*, see R. 8; to *Hameln* and *Altenbeken (Düsseldorf)*, see pp. 46, 44; to *Cassel (Frankfort)*, see R. 7; to *Leipzig* viâ *Magdeburg*, see p. 37.

10. Hildesheim.

Hotels. *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. a; C, 2), R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 2-3 M., with restaurant; *Kaiserhof (Pl. c; C, 1), R. & B. 3-6, D. 1½-2½ M., with restaurant; Hotopp (Pl. d; C, 1), R. 2¼-5, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ M., very fair; Europäischer Hof (Pl. h; C, 1), R. 2-5, D. 1½-3 M., these three at the station; Wiener Hof (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 2-3½, D. 1½-2½ M., with restaurant and garden; Bairischer Hof (Pl. e; C, 2); Goldene Krone (Pl. g; C, 2), R. 1¼-1¾ M.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant*, D. 2 M.; *Unionhaus* (Pl. B, 3); *Hasse*, Markt-Str. 11, opposite the Rathaus (Pl. C, 2), D. 1½ M.; *Zum Neuen Schaden*, Kreuz-Str. 18 (Pl. B, C, 3). — Wine. *Limpricht*, Markt-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 2); *Domschenke*, Domhof 2 (Pl. B, 3); *Ratsweinkeller*, under the Rathaus. — *Wiener Café*, cor. Alms-Str. & Wall-Str. (Pl. C, 2). — Confectioner, *Brandes*, Markt-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 2).

Electric Tramways from the railway station through the town to the Moritzberg and to the Galgenberg.

Taximeter Cabs. For 1-2 pers., 50 pf. per 1000 mètres, 10 pf. for each 500 m. extra; 3-4 pers., 750 m. 50, each 375 m. more 10 pf.; at night (11-7 or 10-8), 1-4 pers., 500 m. 50 pf., each 250 m. more 10 pf. Luggage from 22 to 55 lbs. 25 pf.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Domhof. — *Baths* (*Badehalle*; Pl. C, 1, 2). — *Information Bureaux*, Bernward-Str. 23 (Pl. C, 1) and Friesen-Str. 13 (Pl. C, 3).

Hildesheim (290 ft.), an ancient town with 50,200 inhab. (⅓ Rom. Cath.), pleasantly situated on the *Innerste*, has retained many mediæval characteristics. It became an episcopal see in 814, and attained its greatest prosperity in the 15-16th centuries. After the inhabitants had succeeded in shaking off the supremacy of the bishops it became a member of the Hanseatic League (1241), and it was a free town of the Empire down to 1803.

At a very early period Hildesheim attained great importance as a cradle of art, chiefly owing to the exertions of *Bishop Bernward* (993-1022). A number of buildings were erected by him; and in particular several fine specimens of *Bronze Workmanship*, such as the cathedral doors, the Bernward Column, and the candelabrum and chalice in the cathedral-treasury, were executed under his auspices. Under the fostering care of Bernward and his successors *Godehard* (1022-38) and *Hezilo* (1054-79), and that of *Bishop Bernhard* (1130-54), Hildesheim became one of the most important seats of Romanesque Art in Germany. Nor is the interest attaching to this venerable town confined to its mediæval art, for one of its most attractive and characteristic features consists of its timber-architecture in the German Renaissance style. In several of the buildings the traveller will observe traces of the obstinate resistance offered by the Gothic forms to the more modern ideas, the full sway of which was not established till the beginning of the 17th century. The richly-decorated façades, executed by wood-carvers and sculptors (partly repainted), bear testimony to the taste, the humour, and the enterprise of the burghers of that period.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 1) we follow the Bernward-Str. to the *Hildesia Monument* (by Röder; 1904), where we take the Oster-Str. to the left. This crosses the broad Kaiser-Str. and leads to the Markt-Str. and the *Altstädter-Markt (Pl. C, 2), a fine mediæval square surrounded by several interesting buildings. The late-Gothic **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 2), with its arcades, was erected at the end of the

HILDESHEIM
1:15.000
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
Elektr. Strassenbahn
Hannover
Lehrte
Hämelerwald
Braunschweig
Nordstemmen
Moritzberg
Galgenberg
Goslar
Haupt-Bahnhof
Marien-Friedhof
Güterbahnhof
Zucker-Raffinerie
Städt. Schlachthof
Schlachthof-Str.
Bahnhofs-Pl.
Bismarck-Str.
Kaserne
St. Bernwards-K.
Speicher Strasse
Kaiserstrasse
Irren-Anst.
Magdalenen-Friedhof
Schützenallee
Wallstrasse
Einumer Str.
Krähenberg-Str.
Schützenhaus
Schützenwiese
Michaelis-K.
Michaelis-Str.
Jakobi-K.
Knochenh. Amtshs.
Markt
Rathaus
Kaiserhs.
Wedek. Rs.
Templer-Rs.
Ratsbahnhof
Andreas-K.
Magdal.-K.
Post
Dom
Dom-Hof
Landgericht
Gymn. Josephinum
Roemer-Mus.
Andreas Real-Gymn.
Kreuz-K.
Parade-Pl.
Gymn. Andreanum
Braunschweiger Str.
Neustädter Lamberti K.
Markt
Uniouhs.
Krankenhaus
Kapuziner-K.
Synag.
Godehard-Pl.
Godehard-K.
Amtsgericht
Neues Krankenhaus
Goschentor
Ost-Bahnhof
Lamberti-Friedhof
Innerste
Gross Venedig
Hansa Ring
Alfelder Strasse
Lucienvorder Str.
Kaiserstrasse
Kehrwieder Wall
Kehrwieder Strasse
Kaiserstrasse
Goslarsche Strasse
Sedanstrasse
Steingrube
Goschenstrasse
Hesslerstrasse
Weissenburg-Str.
Vionville-Str.
Wörth-Str.
Bismarck-Str.
Krähenberg-Str.
Goethe-Str.
Marien-Str.
Stadt-Theater
Gymn. Josephinum
Kreuz-Str.
Schuh-Str.
Pfaffenstieg
Am Stein
Brühl
Neue Str.
Kehrwieder Str.
Weinberg-Str.
Kaiser Wilhelm-Str.
Hohnser-Str.
Feld-Str.
Lamberti-Friedhof
Baugewerkschule
Geographisch. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

14th cent. and restored in 1883-92. The fine hall is adorned with ceiling-paintings by Mittag (after those in St. Michael's, see p. 82) and with excellent frescoes by H. Prell (1892). — To the S. are the **Tempelhaus*, also in the Gothic style (14th cent.?), with a handsome oriel (1591) and two round corner-turrets, and the *Wedekind House* (now a savings-bank), dating from 1598, restored in 1900, and adorned with carving. To the W. stands the **Knochenhauer-Amtshaus*, or former guild-house of the butchers, built in 1529, and probably the finest timber building in Germany (restored in 1859 and again, after a fire, in 1884). It is adorned with admirable carving (comp. p. xxxiii), and has been fitted up as a museum of industrial art. The *Fountain* in the middle of the Platz, with figures of the nine paladins and a small Roland figure on the top, was erected in 1540 (comp. p. 105). — In the Eckemecker-Str. (cor. of Roland-Str.) is the old *Roland Hospital* (Pl. B, 2), a building of 1611. The *Kaiserhaus* (Pl. B, 2), Langer Hagen No. 12, is a Renaissance edifice of 1586-87, adorned with medallion-busts of Roman emperors and four statues (probably four of the nine great heroes). — The old *Ratsbauhof* (Pl. C, 3) dates in part from 1540.

In the quaint old *Andreas-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), a little to the S.W. of the market-place, is the Protestant **Andreas-Kirche**, with a choir of 1389, a tower 385 ft. high (completed in 1893), and a carved pulpit of 1642. Below the W. tower is a small *Museum*, with remains, sketches, and models of timber-houses, stone sculptures, etc. (open free on Sun., 11-12; on other days key obtained at Andreas-Platz 5). — The *Trinity Hospital*, Andreas-Platz No. 21, the lower part of which dates from 1334, is now a factory. Opposite (No. 3) is the *Mercers' Guild House* (1482; restored). No. 28, the *Pfeilerhaus*, has some elaborate carving (1632).

The Rom. Cath. **Church of the Magdalen** (Pl. A, 3; sacristan, Mühlen-Str. 21, opposite the church, to the S.W.), built in 1234-94 and entirely renewed in 1794, contains several interesting works from the studio of Bishop Bernward (p. 80), including a gold cross (994) and two candelabra (ca. 1008), also late-Romanesque and early-Gothic candelabra and an elaborate rococo antependium in silver.

***St. Michael's Church** (Pl. A, B, 2; sacristan, Michaelis-Platz 3), formerly belonging to the Benedictines, founded by Bishop Bernward and built in 1001-33, was restored in 1186 and in 1855-57 (by Hase, p. 73) and completed by Mohrmann in 1907-10. It is one of the finest Romanesque churches in Germany, and possesses aisles, a double transept, and an elevated W. choir (restored about 1200); the crypt beneath it was consecrated in 1015. The church once boasted of six towers. The S. transept and the tower above the W. crossing were torn down in 1662.

The Interior is borne by pillars and columns alternately, two of the

latter being placed between two of the former. The pillars and several of the columns (*e. g.* those at the junction of the transepts) date from the time of Bernward. Part of the galleries of the transepts is of the same period. The other columns, with their fine capitals, belong to the building of 1186. The interesting *Paintings on the flat wooden ceiling of the nave (genealogy of Christ up to Jesse, prophets, fathers, Christ as Judge, on a deep blue ground) date from the close of the 12th cent., and are the only ancient works of the kind on this side of the Alps. The 'Christ enthroned' is a modern reproduction (1855). — In the N. transept are stucco figures (Mary, four apostles, St. Benedict, St. Bernward holding a model of the church); above them, facing the choir, are finely executed stucco-reliefs of angels; and in the S. transept are stiffer (painted) works in the same material and of the same period (12th cent.). The bronze font in the S.E. transept was made by Dietrich Mente of Hildesheim (1618). — The Crypt (used by the Roman Catholics), resting on 10 pillars and 8 columns, contains the stone sarcophagus of St. Bernward, his monument, of the 14th cent., and the original slab from his tomb. The paintings are by Schaper (1893). — The adjacent abbey-buildings are now used as a lunatic asylum. The cloisters (1241-59), to which visitors are admitted on application at the gate in the Kloster-Str., are in the transitional style.

The ***Römer Museum** (Pl. B, 3), partly endowed by Senator Römer and now owned by the city, occupies the Gothic *St. Martin's Church* and the adjoining buildings (open free on Sun., 11-1, and in summer also Wed., 3-6; on other days on application, 50 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.). It contains casts of interesting mediæval and classical antiquities, some carved altars, and a number of paintings of early-German masters; also a natural history collection, in which the geological section is especially rich, and an ethnographical collection. In front of the museum is a bronze bust of Senator Römer (d. 1894), by Hartzer.

To the S. of the Römer Museum is the *Pelizaeus Museum*, containing Egyptian and Græco-Roman antiquities (sculptures, marbles, vases, terracottas, reliefs, sarcophagi, bronzes, etc.).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, 3; Rom. Cath.), in the Romanesque style, erected in 1055-61 (under Bishop Hezilo) on the site of an earlier church (before 872), with late-Gothic aisles (ca. 1388) and N. transept subsequently added (1412), was entirely disfigured in the interior in 1724-30, while the W. towers were rebuilt in 1839 without reference to their original form. The cathedral is open on week-days 10.30 to 12.30 (Sun. 12-1) and 3-5 (in summer 5.30, in winter 4.30; closed on Sat. afternoon); adm. to church and rose-bush 30 pf., to Rittersaal 50 pf., to treasury 1 *M*. At other times application must be made to the verger, Domhof 10 (1 *M* more; treasury not shown). Entrance by the door in the N. aisle.

The brazen **Doors* which separate the W. vestibule from the nave, executed by Bishop Bernward in 1015, are adorned with sixteen reliefs (the Fall and Redemption) of considerable interest. The brazen *Font* of the 13th cent., with reliefs, in the first chapel on the left, and the large *Chandelier* in the nave (walls and gates of the Heavenly Jerusalem), presented by Bishop Hezilo (d. 1079), are also worthy of notice. A small polished column of calc-sinter near the choir is erroneously said to have been an Irmensäule (p. 56). The *Rood Loft* is a fine Renaissance sculpture

in stone, executed in 1546. The choir-stalls date from the end of the 14th century. On the right and left of the high-altar (17th cent.) are the gilded *Sarcophagus of St. Godehard*, with figures of the Apostles of the beginning of the 12th cent., and the silver-gilt *Tomb of St. Epiphanius*, of the beginning of the 11th century. To the right of the choir rises a bronze *Easter Column (Christus-Säule)* by Bishop Bernward (1022), 15 ft. high, with 28 groups in low relief of scenes from the life of Christ. — The Romanesque *Crypt* (restored in 1896) contains the tomb of St. Godehard.

The two-storied ***Cloisters**, in the late-Romanesque style, entered from the S. transept, date from the 12th century. In the upper story is the old *Rittersaal*, containing 16th cent. tapestry and church antiquities (adm., see p. 82). The *Chapel of St. Anne*, in the centre of the *Cloister Garth ('Kreuzgarten'), was erected in 1321 and restored in 1889. On the outside of the apse of the cathedral-crypt grows a venerable *Rose Bush*, upwards of 30 ft. in height, and 30 ft. in width. It is said to be 1000 years old, and its history is known since the 16th century. The Romanesque *Chapel of St. Lawrence*, on the S. side of the cloisters, contains the tomb of Bishop Udo (d. 1114). — The 'Cantabona', the largest of the cathedral-bells, weighs nearly nine tons.

The ***Treasury** (adm., see p. 82), above the sacristy, contains a number of very valuable works of art of the 9-12th cent.: *e. g.* a silver-gilt cross, a Byzantine work, with portraits of Constantine the Great and his mother Helena; an octagonal casket of the 13th cent. enclosing the head of Oswald, King of Northumbria (d. 642; the crown is of the 11th cent.); reliquary of the 9th cent., said to have belonged to the chaplain of Louis the Pious; the silver *Bernward's Chalice* (15th cent.); *Head of St. Bernward*, silver-gilt (14th cent.); the so-called drinking-horn of Charlemagne; a small winged altar-piece by Fra Angelico da Fiesole (1387-1455); several codices with miniatures (11th cent.); silver statues, ivory carvings, croziers, enamels, etc.

In the quiet and shady Domhof rises a *Statue of St. Bernward*, by Hartzer (1893). — The new *Post Office* (Pl. B, 3) has a late-Gothic oriel dating from 1518. The *Cathedral* or *Beverin Library*, Pfaffenstieg 2, contains 25,000 vols. (open on Tues. & Sat., 10-12 & 2-4). At the corner of the Bohlweg and Kreuz-Str. is the *Goldner Engel*, a house of 1548.

The *Church of the Holy Rood* (*Kreuz-Kirche;* Pl. C, 3), rebuilt in the Italian baroque style in the 18th cent. (sexton, Brühl 1), contains the cross of Bishop Hezilo (1077), another given by Henry the Lion (1172), and the reliquary of St. Catharine.

St. Godehard's Church (Pl. B, C, 4; Rom. Cath.; sacristan, No. 16 Godehard-Platz), built in 1133-72, and restored in 1848-63, is a basilica with aisles and transept and flat ceiling, a handsome choir in the French style, and three massive towers. The fine stucco reliefs in the arch of the N.W. portal (13th cent.) are worthy of note. The candelabrum and the mural paintings are modern. The church possesses a pyx of St. Godehard, supposed to date from the beginning of the 11th cent., a Gothic monstrance of the 15th cent., and a valuable Romanesque chalice executed in 1146-53.

In the Neustädter Markt (Pl. C, 3) is the *Neustädter Schenke*, a Renaissance structure of 1601. — At the N. end of the Sedan-Str. (Pl. D, 3) rises a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emperor William I.*,

by O. Lessing (1900). At the other end is the *Renata-Brunnen*, a fountain commemorating Julius Wolff, the poet (d. 1910).

Besides the buildings already mentioned, Hildesheim contains many handsome private houses of the 16th and 17th cent. *(e.g.* in the Oster-Str., Markt-Str., Domhof, Andreas-Platz, Eckemecker-Str., and Hoher Weg).

The suburb of *Moritzberg*, $^3/_4$ M. to the S.W. of Hildesheim (beyond Pl. A, 3), possesses an abbey-church founded in 1040, one of the few pure columnar basilicas in N. Germany, but partly modernized in the 18th century. The *Bergholz*, to the S. of Moritzberg and 1 M. from Hildesheim, is a beautiful point of view (concert at the restaurant two or three times a week). — Another fine point of view is the **Galgenberg* (500 ft.; restaurant), to the E. of the tramway terminus in the Goslarsche-Str. (beyond Pl. D, 3).

A pleasant excursion may be made by train to (1 hr.) *Wohldenberg*, and thence on foot to the (20 min.) top of the *Wohldenberg* (680 ft.), with a ruin (restaurant; view). The walk may be continued to the *Bodensteiner Klippen* and down to station *Lutter* (p. 49).

From Hildesheim to Goslar, $33^1/_2$ M., railway in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_4$ hr. — *6 M. Grossdüngen* (branch-line to *Salzdetfurth* and *Gandersheim*, p. 48). — 12 M. *Derneburg*, with an old Cistercian monastery, now a château of Prince Münster; 22 M. *Ringelheim* (p. 49); $30^1/_2$ M. *Grauhof*, with a spring of mineral water ('Harzer Sauerbrunn'). — $33^1/_2$ M. *Goslar*, see p. 329.

Branch-lines also run from Hildesheim to ($19^1/_2$ M.) *Hämelerwald* (p. 37) and to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Nordstemmen* (p. 69).

11. Brunswick.

Hotels. *In the Town:* *Deutsches Haus (Pl. b; D, 4), Ruhfäutchen-Platz, R. from 3 (with bathroom from 10), B. 1, D. 3 *M.*; *Park Hotel (Pl. k; E, 4), Steinweg 22, opposite the theatre, R. from 3 (with bathroom from 7), B. $1^1/_4$, D. or S. $2^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ *M.*; Schrader's Hotel (Pl. a; C, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 7, R. $2^1/_2$-4, B. 1, D. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ *M.*; Preussischer Hof (Pl. m; D, 5), Damm 26; St. Petersburg (Pl. d; C, 5), Kohlmarkt 11, R. 2-3, B. $^3/_4$, D. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ *M.*; Blauer Engel (Pl. c; C, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 40, commercial; Danne's Hotel (Pl. n; D, 6), August-Platz 1; Sächsischer Hof (Pl. i; C, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 42. — *Near the Station:* Monopol (Pl. e; C, 6), R. $2^1/_2$-4, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3 *M.*, good; Kaiserhof (Pl. f; C, 5), R. $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$, B. 1, D. (12-2.30) $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M.*; Frühling's Hotel (Pl. h; C, 5), Bank-Platz 7, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ *M.*; Warnecke's (Pl. g; B, 5), Güldern-Str. 16. — *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* (Pl. l; D, 6), Lessing-Platz 5, R. $1^1/_4$-4, B. $^3/_4$, D. 1-$1^1/_2$ *M.* — *Pens. Block*, Wiesen-Str. 2 (Pl. F, 3), 4-6 *M.*; *Pens. von Gröling*, Steintor-Wall 6a (Pl. E, F, 5), 4-7 *M.*

Restaurants. **Park Hotel Café Lück* (see above), with garden, D. $^{12}/_4$-$2^1/_2$, S. 2 *M.*; *Kaiserhof* (see above); *Brüning's* (p. 85), D. $1^1/_2$ *M.*; *Preussischer Hof* (see above), with garden; *Börsen-Restaurant*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 5), D. $1^1/_2$-2 *M.*; *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (p. 88); *Hagen-Schenke*, Hagen-Markt 8 (Pl. D, 3), D. $1^1/_2$ *M.*; *Café-Restaurant Hohenzollern*, Bohlweg 73 (Pl. E, 4, 5), D. $1^1/_2$-2 *M.*; *Zum Schultheiss*, Sack 21, D. $1^1/_4$ *M.*; *Wilhelmsgarten* (p. 85), D. $1^1/_4$ *M.*; *Automatic Restaurant*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 4. — **Wine Rooms.** *Herbst*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 23 (hot meals also); *Schrader & Oberländer*, Post-Str. 8, in the Gewandhaus (p. 86); *Bankkeller*, Bank-Platz 6 (Pl. C, 5), D. 2 *M.* — 'Mumme', a sweet and unrefreshing kind of beer made from wheat (usually drunk mixed with lighter beer), is sold by *Steger*, Bäckerklint 4.

BRAUNSCHWEIG
1:15.000
Meter
Kleiner Exerzierplatz
Löbbecke's Garten
Wendenthorwall
Infanterie-Kaserne
Petritorwall
Haupt-Bahnhof
Hollands Garten
Viewegs Garten
Gaswerk
Braunschweig
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Cafés. *Park Hotel Café Lück*, see p. 84; *Café Markwart*, Damm 26 (Pl. D, 5); *Wagner*, Bohlweg 42 (Pl. D, 3); *Central*, Kohlmarkt 1 (Pl. C, 5). — **Confectioners.** *Wagner*, see above; *Kurdelbaum*, Steinweg 34 (Pl. D, E, 4).

Pleasure Resorts. *Wilhelmsgarten* (Pl. D, 3), Wilhelm-Str. 20; *Brüning* (Pl. D, 5), Damm 16 (in winter, variety theatre); *Holst's Garden* (Pl. D, E, 7), Wolfenbütteler-Str. 48, in summer only.

Theatres. *Ducal Theatre* (Pl. E, F, 4; p. 90), dress-circle 3½-5½, parquet 3-4½ ℳ; closed from June 15th to Aug. 15th. — *Summer Theatre* in *Holst's Garden*, see above. — *Brüning's Variety Theatre*, see above.

Baths. *Puhst*, Am Fallersleber Tor 10 (Pl. E, 2, 3); *Residenz-Bad*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 2 (Pl. C, 5, 6; both with swimming-baths).

Taximeter Cabs (not very numerous). For 1-2 pers. for 800 m. 50 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. for 600 m. 50 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.; outside the town, 1-4 pers., 400 m. 50 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf.; at night (10.30 to 7) 1-2 pers., 400 m. 75 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. (3-4 pers. 1 ℳ & 10 pf.); luggage above 25 lbs. 25 pf. — *Motor Cabs* for 1-2 pers. for 600 m. 70 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.

Electric Tramways. 1. *Richmond* (beyond Pl. E, 8) to the *Schützenhaus* (beyond Pl. C, 1), green name-board. — 2. *West-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A, 8) to the *Nord-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. E, 1), white board. — 3. *Ruhfäutchen-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Gliesmaroder Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. F, 1), red board. — 4. *Madamen-Weg* (Pl. A, 5) to the *Central Cemetery* (beyond Pl. F, 6), yellow board. — 5. *August-Tor* (Pl. D, E, 6) to *Oelper* (beyond Pl. A, 2), blue board. — 6. *Ruhfäutchen-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Main Railway Station* (Pl. C, 6), black board. — 7. *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz* (Pl. C, 5, 6) to the *Kastanien-Allée* (beyond Pl. F, 5), crimson board.

Electric Railway from the *August-Tor* (Pl. D, E, 6) to (7 M.) *Wolfenbüttel* (p. 314), every 15-30 min. (fare 25 pf.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 3.

U. S. Consul, *T. J. Albert.* — *Information Bureau*, Bank-Platz 3 (Pl. C, 5).

Principal Attractions (1½ day). First Day. Morning: **Altstadt-Markt* (p. 86); *Burg-Platz*, with *Burg Dankwarderode* and **Cathedral* (p. 87); *Hagen-Markt*, with *St. Catharine's Church* (p. 88). Afternoon: Excursion to *Riddagshausen* (p. 93). — Second Day. *Schloss-Platz* (p. 89); *Municipal Museum* (p. 90); *Brunswick Museum* (p. 89); *Lessing's Monument* (p. 89); **Ducal Museum* (p. 90). — Excursion through the *Lechlumer Holz* to *Wolfenbüttel*, see p. 93.

Brunswick, Ger. *Braunschweig* (240 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of that name, with 143,500 inhab., lies on the *Oker*, which flows through the town in several arms, in a fertile plain bounded on the S. by wooded hills. It is now an important industrial place (machinery, jute, etc.), and its sausages, cakes, and asparagus are exported far and wide. The city contains many mediæval churches and specimens of timber architecture of the late-Gothic and Renaissance periods.

Brunswick was founded about 1035, but did not acquire importance until the days of *Henry the Lion* (1139-95), who laid out the Altstadt, Hagen, and Neustadt, and favoured the Burg Dankwarderode as a residence. The town gradually attained to almost entire independence, and enjoyed its highest prosperity during the latter half of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th cent., when it was an important member of the Hanseatic League (p. 148). The Brunswickers afterwards eagerly embraced the reformed faith, and as early as 1528 appointed the eminent Reformer Bugenhagen (p. 87) their preacher. With the decline of the Hanseatic League Brunswick fell into decay, and at length succumbed to the power

of the dukes in 1671. It has been the ducal residence since 1753. On the death of Duke William I. in 1884 without issue, Prince Albert of Prussia (d. 1906) was elected Regent, and he was succeeded in 1907 by John Albert, Duke of Mecklenburg.

The *Altstadt-Markt (Pl. B, C, 5) forms the centre of the W. quarter of the town, which adjoins the railway station. It contains a Gothic *Fountain*, cast in lead in 1408, and restored in 1847, bearing ornaments, arms, and Scripture texts in the Low-German dialect.

The ***Altstadt-Rathaus** (Pl. B, 4, 5), consisting of two wings at right angles to each other, is an elegant Gothic edifice, first mentioned in 1253, rebuilt in 1393-96 and 1447-68, and restored in 1841-52. Facing the market-place, both stories of both wings have open arcades with graceful tracery, on the nine pillars of which are statues of Saxon princes, from Henry the Fowler to Otho the Child, and their wives, most of them executed about 1455 by *Hans Hesse*. The beams supporting the Gothic roof of the *Great Hall* (or 'Dornse') in the interior are richly painted.

***St. Martin's Church** (Pl. B, 5), opposite the Rathaus, originally a Romanesque basilica of the end of the 12th cent., was enlarged in the transition style in the first half of the 13th cent. and completed in 1321. The Chapel of St. Anne was added on the S.W. side in 1434. The W. façade is Romanesque.

By the N. portal, the 'Bridal Gate', are a relief of the Death of the Virgin, a figure of Christ between representatives of the Old and New Covenant, and figures of the Wise and Foolish Virgins (beginning of the 14th cent.). A tombstone built into the wall at the corner towards the Rathaus represents *Ensign von Rauchhaupt*, who fell in 1615.

In the Interior (sacristan, Turnier-Str. 1), restored in 1897-99, the brazen font with reliefs by *Barthold Sprancken* (1441), the painted railing of 1675, the high-altar by *Jenner* (1725), and the pulpit, by *G. Röttger*, adorned with reliefs in alabaster (1617), deserve notice. Good stained glass (modern).

Opposite the church, to the S., is the former *House of the Diet of Brunswick* (1792), to the E. of which rises the Gothic *Gewandhaus* (Pl. C, 5), with an E. *Gable in the Renaissance style (1591). On the S. side of the Gewandhaus is the *Handelskammer* (*Chamber of Commerce;* 1909). — Thence we may proceed viâ the Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 5), embellished with a modern Renaissance fountain, and the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str., in which is the *Post Office* (Pl. C, 5), built by Raschdorff, to the busy Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. C, 5, 6).

The street 'Am Bruchtor' leads hence to the Bank-Platz (Pl. C, 5), with the *Wittekop House*, a Renaissance structure of 1592. — At the corner of the Stein-Str. stands the *Synagogue* (Pl. B, 5), built by *Uhde* in 1875.

There are many handsome old Private Houses in this part of the town; *e.g.* the *Huthaus* (1690), Altstadt-Markt 8; Stein-Strasse No. 3 (1512), with a curious relief; and Alte Knochenhauer-Strasse Nos. 11 (Gothic, 1470) and 13 (Gothic, 1489). To the N. of the Altstadt-Markt may be mentioned: Neue-Str. No. 9 (Pl. C, 4); Schützen-Str. No. 32; Gördelinger Str. No. 38; Bäckerklint No. 4 (Pl. B, 4), with a (restored) Renaissance

façade (ca. 1650). — Till Eulenspiegel (p. 158) is said to have worked and played some of his pranks at No. 11, Bäckerklint (1630); and he is commemorated here by the *Till Eulenspiegel Fountain* (1906).

The **Brüdern-Kirche** (Pl. C, 4), a large Gothic edifice, completed in 1451, and restored in 1865 and 1904, contains a late-Gothic font in brass of 1450, with reliefs, borne by four standing figures (the Rivers of Paradise), and an admirable Gothic winged altar-piece with numerous gilded and painted figures, dating from the opening of the 15th century. Fine stained glass and choir-stalls. The *Refectory* of the old Franciscan convent attached to the church, now a magazine, has a fine Renaissance portal of 1604. In front of the W. portal is a bronze statue of *Bugenhagen* (d. 1558; p. 85), by Echtermeier (1902).

We now proceed to the S.E. viâ the Schild and the Sack (Pl. C, 4), with its picturesque old houses, to the imposing —

Burg-Platz (Pl. D, 4), in the centre of which rises the ancient **Burg Dankwarderode.** The castle, built about 1175 by Henry the Lion, was repeatedly injured by fire, rebuilt, and enlarged, and finally restored in a uniform Romanesque style in 1884 and adorned with paintings by *Quensen* and *Peters*. It has two stories, and is 130 ft. long and 42 ft. wide. The tower marks the site of the old chapel. The passage to the cathedral (see below) has also been restored. Visitors are admitted daily, 9-1 & 3-6 (on Sun., 11-12), by tickets obtained from the castellan (1-2 pers. 1 *M*, 3-4 pers. $1^1/_2$ *M*; entr. by the door to the right of the just-mentioned passage). — In the Burg-Platz, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises a bronze **Lion*, on a modern pedestal, erected here in 1166 by Henry the Lion as a symbol of his supremacy, and restored in 1616 and 1858. On the N. side of the Platz is the **Gildehaus* (No. 2 A; the old *Huneborstel House*), distinguished for its rich burlesque ornamentation. Built in 1536 by the architect of the 'Brusttuch' at Goslar (p. 331), it was removed hither from the Sack (see above) in 1902. It now contains a collection of guild insignia and the like (open daily, 11-4; 1 pers. 50 pf., 2-4 pers. 1 *M*).

The ***Cathedral** of *St. Blasius*, or *Burg-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4), has a vaulted interior borne by pillars, and a spacious crypt. It was begun about 1173 in the Romanesque style by Henry the Lion, after his return from the Holy Land. The Gothic S. aisle (double) was added in 1322-46, the N. aisle (also double) with its spiral columns in 1469-74. The heavy W. façade ends in an early-Gothic belfry (ca. 1275), containing a fine set of chimes; the towers have never been finished. The whole edifice has been successfully restored by *Wiehe* since 1876. The baptistery, in front of the S. transept, was added in 1892.

***Interior** (adm. 1 *M*, incl. the crypt; the sacristan lives at No. 5, opposite the W. portal). — Nave. The *Monument of the founder (d. 1195) and his consort Matilda (d. 1189), in the Romanesque style,

executed about 1260, with lifesize recumbent figures in limestone, is a masterpiece of Saxon sculpture (Henry holds a model of the cathedral in its original form). Nearer the choir, beneath a brass of 1707, reposes Emp. Otho IV. (d. 1218). In the outer S. aisle are wooden figures of Otho the Mild and his wife (ca. 1350), and the monument of Duke Lewis Rudolph (d. 1735), in zinc. The nave has been painted from the designs of Prof. Essenwein (1884). — CHOIR. The Romanesque altar, a slab of marble resting on five columns of bronze, was presented by the Duchess Matilda in 1188. The seven-branched candelabrum, adorned with quaint monsters and Rhenish enamel-work, was executed by order of Henry the Lion. To the right and left of it are Romanesque sandstone figures (14th cent.) of Albert the Fat (d. 1318) and Bishop Henry of Hildesheim (d. 1362; painting restored). The stained glass is modern. — The walls and vaulting of the choir and the S. TRANSEPT are adorned with Romanesque *Mural Paintings*, dating from the 13th cent. (restored in 1845-60), and representing scenes from the Bible and from the lives of Thomas à Becket and other saints. In this transept are shown the alleged drinking-horn of Henry the Lion; an ancient crozier; Gothic monstrances, etc. Also, wooden figures of SS. Blasius and John the Baptist (16th cent.; painting restored). — The N. TRANSEPT, now fitted up as a chapel, contains the stone coffin of the *Margravine Gertrude* (d. 1117), great-grandmother of Henry the Lion. Here, too, are some wood-carvings (an *Ecce Homo of the 15th* cent.; crucifix of the 11th cent.) and a Passion Pillar of *ca. 1480*. — The CRYPT, partly supported by pillars and partly by columns, was converted in 1681 into a burial-vault for the Bevern line of the house of Guelph.

On the E. side of the Burg-Platz is an *Equestrian Statue of Duke William* (p. 86), by Manzel (1904). — The **Rathaus** (Pl. D, 4), an early-Gothic edifice by *Winter* (1896-1900), has a massive tower, 200 ft. high (view; castellan to right of main entrance).

We now proceed to the N. from the Burg-Platz. To the right in the Ruhfäutchen-Platz (Pl. D, 4) is the *Finance Office* (1894), occupying part of the old Pauline Convent. The Caspari-Str. and the Bohlweg (p. 89; with the *Ducal Ministerial Offices*) end on the N. at the HAGEN-MARKT (Pl. D, 3), which is embellished with a *Fountain Statue of Henry the Lion*, in bronze, by A. Breymann (1874). — The **Church of St. Catharine** (Pl. D, 3; sacristan, Schöppenstedter-Str. 20) is a handsome edifice, probably begun in the Romanesque style by Henry the Lion, altered and enlarged in the second half of the 13th cent., and restored in 1887-90. The choir dates from 1321, the towers also from the 14th century. The Gothic belfry over the Romanesque façade was added about 1275. The interior contains numerous tombstones of the 16-18th centuries. — The 'Hagen-Brücke' leads to the S.W. to the NEUSTADT-RATHAUS (Pl. C, 4), a late-Gothic edifice (ca. 1299), sadly disfigured in 1773-84. The council-chamber has fine panelling of 1573.

St. Andrew's (Pl. C, 3) was built as a Romanesque basilica about 1170, but was entirely remodelled in the 14th century. The façade, with its Gothic belfry (1360-1420), resembles that of the cathedral. The S. tower, built in 1518-32 and rebuilt in 1680 and 1740, is 300 ft. high (view from gallery, reached by 370 steps; sacristan, Beckenwerter-Str. 52); the N. tower is unfinished. The -able of the S. aisle is adorned with curious sculptures of the

15th cent., representing the Annunciation and the Magi, the Flight into Egypt, and Christ on a throne, on the steps of which cripples of every description are standing. This is an allusion to the tradition that the church was founded by wealthy cripples. — The *Alte Wage* opposite the church, to the S.E., is a handsome late-Gothic timber structure of 1534, restored in 1862.

Among the interesting PRIVATE HOUSES in this part of the town are those at Wenden-Str. No. 2 (Gothic, 1491); Fallersleber-Str. No. 8 (late-Gothic, restored 1859); Wilhelm-Str. No. 95 (1619; now a school); Reichs-Str. No. 1 (Gothic, restored 1859) and No. 3 (1630, with fine baroque portal and oriel); and Lange-Str. No. 9 (Pl. B, C, 3), of 1536, with curious wood-carving. — The old *Pfarr-Bibliothek (Parish Library)*, in the Kröppel-Str. (Pl. C, 3), erected early in the 15th cent. and restored in 1862, is the only old brick building in the town.

The STEINWEG (Pl. D, E, 4), which leads to the E. from the Burg-Platz (p. 87), and the BOHLWEG (Pl. D, 5, 4), which intersects the W. end of the Steinweg, are now the busiest streets in the inner town. The Bohlweg runs S. to the SCHLOSS-PLATZ (Pl. D, 4, 5), in which, in front of the palace, are admirable equestrian *Statues of the Dukes Frederick William* (d. at Quatre-Bras in 1815), by Hähnel, and *Charles William Ferdinand* (d. at Ottensen in 1806), by Pönninger, executed in copper by Howaldt, and erected in 1874.

The ***Palace** (*Residenz-Schloss;* Pl. E, 4, 5), erected by *Ottmer* in the Renaissance style in 1831-38, was almost entirely rebuilt after the destructive fire of 1865. The imposing portal is crowned by a quadriga designed by *Rietschel*, and executed by Howaldt in copper. The colossal statues of Otho IV. and Otho the Child, and also the group in the pediment are by *Bläser*. The interior, containing portraits by Pesne, Graff, and other masters, is shown on application to the castellan at Bohlweg 70 (1 pers. 1, 2 pers. $1^1/_2$ *M*, 3 or more 50 pf. each). The public are admitted to the gardens.

The Stoben-Str. runs hence to the S. to the ÆGIDIEN-MARKT (Pl. D, 5), at No. 12 in which Lessing died on Feb. 15th, 1781. On the S. side of the square is the **Brunswick Museum** (*Vaterländisches Museum;* Pl. D, 6), occupying the *Ægidienhalle*, a Gothic church of the 13th cent., and the choir of the Pauliner-Kirche, which has been re-erected on this spot (open free on Wed. & Sun., 3-6; on same days, 11-2, 30 pf.; in winter same days, 11-4, 30 pf., free after 1 p.m.; on other days shown by an attendant, 1-2 pers. 1 *M;* entr. in the Lessing-Platz; ring). The contents include weapons, uniforms, flags, portraits, views of Brunswick, autographs, coins, and costumes. — A **Statue of Lessing*, designed by Rietschel, was erected in the neighbouring Lessing-Platz (Pl. D, 6), in 1853.

From the Ægidien-Markt we proceed to the N.E. to the *Church of St. Magnus* (Pl. E, 5), at the back of the palace. Mentioned as early as 1031, it dates in its present form from the 13th and 14th centuries. The interior contains some interesting monuments.

In the Steintor Promenade (No. 14) is the **Municipal Museum** (Pl. E, 5), erected by *Osterloh* in 1905 (open free, Tues. & Frid. 10-2, Sun. 10-6; on other days, 10-2, 50 pf.). Guide (1908) 60 pf.

The exhibition rooms surround a court, the walls of which bear ornamented beams from old Brunswick houses. The collections include prehistoric objects, local and national antiquities, costumes, coins, ecclesiastical antiquities, furniture, musical instruments, porcelain, lacquer-work, and modern paintings. There is also an ethnographical section.

The Sandweg leads hence to (3 min.) the Ducal Museum (see below).

The ancient fortifications of the town were levelled in 1797, and their site has since been converted into beautiful ***Promenades**, the central feature of which, on the E. side of the inner town, is the **Ducal Theatre Park** (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), which is open till dusk. In the middle of this park stands the *Ducal Theatre* (Pl. E, F, 4), built by Wolf in 1861 and enlarged in 1904. On the N. side of the theatre is a monument, by Echtermeier (1891), to *Franz Abt* (d. 1885), the composer, who was director of the orchestra in 1852-81. — In the S. part of the park, facing the Museums-Str., stands the —

***Ducal Museum** (Pl. F, 4), a handsome building erected in 1883-87 by *Oskar Sommer*. The foundation of the valuable collections it contains was laid by *Duke Anton Ulrich of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel* (d. 1714), who purchased a number of paintings and works of art during his travels in the middle of the 17th century. With these and other materials *Duke Charles I.* formed a museum at Brunswick in 1754. The *Picture Gallery* is especially strong in the Dutch School. Other important features of the Museum are the collections of *Italian Majolica*, the most important of its kind in Germany, and of *Limoges Enamels*. The Museum is open free daily, except on festivals: June-Sept. 9-3, Sun. 11-2; March, April, May, & Oct. 9-2 and 11-2; Nov.-Feb. 10-1 and 11-2 (strangers admitted even during the annual cleanings). Catalogue of the pictures (1910) $1^1/_2$ *M.*; 'guide' (1907) 50 pf.

Ground Floor. From the entrance-hall we enter Room I, containing the Collection of Antiquities: Roman sculptures, ancient glass, statuettes, etc. — Room II. Mediæval and Ecclesiastical Collection (beginning on the right). Cab. 1: *122-127. Wedding-dishes with oil-paintings, 16-17th centuries. Cabs. 2-4: Ecclesiastical vestments. Cab. 7: *1. Imperial mantle of Otho IV., a Sicilian work (about 1200). — Cab. 14: 58. Rune-casket, of Irish workmanship, made of a walrus-tusk (7th or 8th cent.). Cab. 15: *55. Missal, with miniatures and carved cover made of a walrus-tooth (ca. 1200). Altar-shrines, chiefly Gothic (15th cent.). On the marble table, 111. Saddle of Magnus II., Duke of Brunswick (d. 1373), with bone-ornaments. — Room III. Princes' Room. Furniture, clocks, and tapestry of the 17-18th centuries. — Rooms IV-XI. Plaster Casts.

First Floor. — ***Picture Gallery.** The arrangement begins in R. XII, to the left.

Room XII contains works of the 14-16th centuries. To the left: *13. *Early Dutch School*, Diptych; above, *15a. *Holbein the Younger*,

Portrait of a German merchant of the London Steelyard (1533). To the right of the entrance: 29. *Cranach the Younger*, John the Baptist (1549); 16, 17. *Amberger*, Portraits; 27. *Cranach the Elder*, Adam and Eve.

Cabinets XIII-XXIII chiefly contain works of the Netherlandish School of the 16th and 17th centuries. — Cab. XVIII. *340. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 234. *Rembrandt*, Philosopher (early work). — Cab. XIX. *Rembrandt*, **236. Storm-scene (ca. 1640), 232, 233. Man and wife (about 1631-33), *235. The Risen Christ with Mary Magdalen (1651). — Cab. XX. 308. *Sorgh*, The Labourers in the Vineyard; 319a. *A. Palamedesz*, Guard-room; *300. *A. van Ostade*, Annunciation to the Shepherds. — Cab. XXI. 338. *P. Molyn*, Landscape; 325a. *J. M. Molenaer*, Dentist; 364. *A. van Everdingen*, Swedish landscape; 312. *Brekelenkam*, Card-players (1662); 215b. *Dirk Hals*, Officer and lady; 375. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Sand-hills; *316. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Girl with a wine-glass; 304. *G. Dou*, Astronomer; above, 318. *Netscher*, Shepherd and shepherdess (1683). — Cab. XXII. 302. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; *303. *Dou*, Portrait of the artist; 306. *Ph. Wouverman*, Ascension; 315. *Metsu*, Beer-house; 265. *N. Maes*, Young savant. — Cab. XXIII. 448, 449. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers.

Room XXIV. Netherlandish School of the 17th century. 417. *J. M. de Jong*, Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen. — Rooms XXV-XXVI contain works of the German School (17-18th cent.). — R. XXV. *Elsheimer*, 549, *550. Landscapes. — R. XXVI, with portraits by *Kupetzky*, *Graff*, *Tischbein*, etc., is adjoined by a room (XXXI) containing studies by the painters *Henneberg* (1825-76) and *Brandes* (1803-68) of Brunswick. — Beyond the following room (XXXII, Drawings) are R. XXXIII (open on Tues. & Frid., 10-1), devoted to periodical exhibitions of drawings and prints, and Room XXXIV, with the engravings (67,000 plates; some in R. XXXII).

Saloon XXVII (adjoining Room XXXII) contains unimportant Netherlandish works of the 16-17th centuries.

Saloon XXVIII. Dutch Masters. On the right: 441. *Mignon*, Flower-piece; 363. *A. van Everdingen*, Waterfall; **238. *Rembrandt*, Family group, the gem of the collection, marked by the boldest technique and deep spiritual import (a late work); *376. *J. van Ruysdael*, Mountain-landscape; *228. *Claes Moyaert*, Calling of St. Matthew; 359. *Berchem*, Vertumnus and Pomona; 393. *Hondecoeter*, Noah's Ark; *378. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall with watch-tower; *313. *Jan Steen*, The Marriage Contract, one of the master's best works; 247. *F. Bol*, Mars and Venus; *377. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall and castle; *268. *B. Fabritius*, Peter in the house of Cornelius (1653); *242. *Jan Lievens*, Abraham's sacrifice.

Saloon XXIX. Flemish School. On the right: *86. *Rubens*, Portrait; 55. *Pourbus the Elder*, Man with a glass; *116. *J. Jordaens*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 109a. *C. de Vos*, Family group; 117. *J. Jordaens*, Holy Family; *125. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a Genoese nobleman; *87. *Rubens*, Judith with the head of Holophernes; *89. *Floris*, Falconer; 48. *A. Key*, Portrait; 119. *J. Jordaens*, Twelfth Night; 127. *Van Dyck (?)*, Portrait; 141. *Peeters*, River-scene; *88. *Moor (Sir Anthony More)*, Portrait; 135. *Jan Fyt*, Birds; 85. *Rubens*, Portrait of General Spinola; *Corn. de Vos*, 109b. Lawyer, 109. Allegorical scene.

Saloon XXX. Italian, French, and late-German Masters. To the right: 528, 526. *Rigaud*, Portraits; 497. *Caravaggio*, Portrait of the artist; 499. *Salvator Rosa*, Raising of the Cross; **453. *Palma Vecchio*, Adam and Eve; 462. *Tintoretto*, Lute-player; *480. *Guido Reni*, Cephalus and Procris; 521. *N. de Largillière*, Portrait; 477. *Ann. Caracci*, Shepherd and shepherdess; 596a. *Denner*, Portrait; 534, 535. *Pesne*, Portraits; 523, 524. *Rigaud*, Portraits. — We now regain the staircase.

Second Floor. Antiquities (continued); pottery; smaller works of art; and coins. — Room XXXV (to the right of the staircase) contains prehistoric antiquities, chiefly from North Germany and Denmark. — RR. XXXVI, XXXVII, and XXXVIII contain the *Ceramic Collection, including the highly valuable *Italian Majolicas* of the 16-17th cent., etc.

— In R. XXXIX is the fine *Collection of Enamels and Jewels, chiefly from Limoges (16-17th cent.). Also, 220. Luther's 'doctor's ring'; 221. Luther's wedding-ring (?); 222. Seal-ring of Queen Mary Stuart. — R. XL. Objects in tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl, etc. — R. XLI. Objects in wax. — R. XLII. Wood-carvings, glass, pewter. — R. XLIII. Ivory carvings of the 17-18th centuries. — R. XLIV. *Collection of Bronzes, from Italy, France, Germany, and the Netherlands (15-18th cent.). — R. XLV. Smaller works in stone; *179. John the Baptist by *Schweiger*. — R. XLVI. Embroidery, lace, book-bindings. — R. XLVII. Chinese and Japanese articles, etc. — R. XLVIII. Coins (24,000), Medals, and Gems. Among the last is the so-called **Mantuan Vase* (No. 300), of ancient workmanship, cut out of a single sardonyx, consisting of five variously shaded laminæ.

From the Museum the Sandweg and the Steintor-Wall lead to the S.W. to the Monument-Platz, adorned with an iron *Obelisk*, 40 ft. in height, erected in 1822 to the memory of Dukes Charles William Ferdinand and Frederick William (Pl. E, 5, 6; comp. p. 89). — To the S. is the *Windmühlenberg* (Pl. E, 6), which commands a fine view.

In the Sieges-Platz (Pl. D, 6) rises the *Monument of Victory* in memory of the campaign of 1870-71, designed by Breymann and Dietz, and consisting of a Germania on an obelisk adorned with reliefs in bronze. — To the N. of the Sieges-Platz is the Lessing-Platz (p. 89), to the W. are the *Bruch-Tor Promenade* and the *Railway Park (Eisenbahn Park;* Pl. C, D, 6), which is adjoined, to the S., by the *Bürger-Park* (Pl. C, 7, 8).

On the Gaussberg (Pl. D, 2) rises a good *Statue of Gauss* (1777-1855), the great mathematician, by Schaper. Gauss was born at No. 30 in the adjacent Wilhelm-Strasse.

To the N.E. stands the **Technical College** (Pl. D, E, 1, 2), a Renaissance building (1877).

Interior. The vestibule contains two groups by *Echtermeier*, representing Art and Science. The staircase is adorned with two ceiling-paintings by *Groll* of Vienna. — The groundfloor is occupied by extensive collections illustrative of *Architecture, Engineering, Mechanics*, and *Physics* (with Guericke's air-pump and other historical relics), and by a *Cabinet of Minerals*. — The N. staircase ascends to the *Natural History Collection* (Sun. 11-1, Wed. & Sat. 2-4; other days, except 1-3, on application), the ornithological section of which is particularly fine.

Outside the Fallersleber Tor is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. E, F, 2), open daily, except Sun., 8-12 and 2-7.

Behind the Ducal Theatre (p. 90) is the *Kaiser-Wilhelm Bridge* (Pl. F, 4), with allegorical figures by E. Müller (1902). The Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. F, 3) leads hence to the E. to the (1/2 M.) *Stadt-Park*. — A column on the *Nussberg* (295 ft.) commemorates *Gen. Olfermann*, the commander of the Brunswickers at Waterloo; at the S. base of the hill is the *Prince Albert Park*.

From the Ducal Museum (p. 90) the Adolf-Str. and Leonhard-Str. (Pl. F, 5, 6) lead to the St. Leonhards-Platz, bounded on the W.

side by cemeteries. *Lessing's Grave* in the cemetery of St. Magnus here is marked by a monument with a relief by Th. Strümpel. — To the S.E. of the St. Leonhards-Platz rises the **Monument of Schill,** erected in 1837 to him and to the eleven officers of his corps who were shot at Wesel by order of Napoleon (see p. 167); Schill's head is interred on this spot. The small *Chapel* adjoining the custodian's house contains memorials of Schill and his period (1809).

About 1 M. beyond the August-Tor (Pl. D, E, 6) the electric railway to *Wolfenbüttel* (comp. p. 85) passes the château of *Alt-Richmond*, erected in 1768, with beautiful grounds. — The line goes on viâ *Melverode*, with a small Romanesque church of the 12th cent., and through the picturesque **Lechlumer Holz** (*Sternhaus Restaurant; Antoinetten-Ruhe*, 1 M. from Wolfenbüttel).

To the E. of Brunswick, 2 M. from the Stein-Tor, lies **Riddagshausen** (*Herrenkrug, Manegold*, restaurants; *Grüner Jäger*, a pleasure-resort, ½ M. from the village), with a fine **Church* in the transition style, once belonging to a Cistercian monastery, and consecrated about 1250 (adm. 50 pf.; sacristan, Haupt-Str. 77, ¼ M. from the church).

From Brunswick to *Harzburg*, see R. 48; to *Oebisfelde* and to *Fallersleben*, see p. 38.

12. From Hamm to Münster, Emden, and Norddeich *(Norderney)*.

158 M. Railway in 5-6½ hrs. (fares 21 ℳ 30, 14 ℳ 20, 8 ℳ 80 pf.; through-fares to Norderney 25 ℳ 70, 17 ℳ 80, 12 ℳ 50 pf.).

Hamm, see p. 32. — Several small stations. Beyond (14 M.) *Rinkerode* we cross the Dortmund and Ems Canal. — 22 M. *Münster*.

Münster. — Hotels. At the station: *Kaiserhof* (Pl. d; F, 4), with winter-garden, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 1¾-2½ ℳ; *Continental* (Pl. f; F, 4), R. 2½-3, D. 1½-2 ℳ; *Monopol* (Pl. h; F, 3, 4), R. 2-3, D. 1½-3 ℳ; *Germania* (Pl. k; F, 4, 5); *Westfälischer Hof* (Pl. i; F, 4), R. & B. 2½-3, D. 1½-2 ℳ. — In the town: **König von England* (Pl. a; E, 3), with café-restaurant and bar, R. 3½-8, B. 1¼, D. 3½ ℳ; *Brandts* (Pl. b; E, 4), R. & B. 3-5, D. 1½-3 ℳ; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. c; E, 3), R. 2-3, D. 1¾ ℳ.

Restaurants. Wine: *Niemer*, Salz-Str. 57 (Pl. E, 3); *Beiderlinden*, Klemens-Str. 38; *Schmedding*, Alter Steinweg 15 (Pl. E, 3), D. 2 ℳ. — Beer: *Centralhof*, Rotenburg 5, D. 1½-2 ℳ; *Spatenbräu*, Roggen-Markt 11, D. 1-2 ℳ; *Union*, Verspoel 25, D. 1½-2 ℳ; *Kaiserhof*, see above; *Kreuzschanze* (see Pl. D, 2); *Schloss Restaurant*, Schloss-Platz; *Zum Dortmunder*, König-Str. 61, D. 1½ ℳ; *Automatic Restaurant*, Rotenburg 9 (Pl. D, 3). — Garden Restaurants: *Linnenbrink* (Pl. H, 3; concerts in summer), *Schlossgarten* (Pl. A, B, 3), *Gertrudenhof*, *Lindenhof* (Pl. B, 3), and others. — Cafés: *Steiner*, Prinzipal-Markt 25; *Prinzipal-Café*, in the König von England (see above). — 'Alt-Bier' (peculiar to Münster): *Appels*, Neubrücken-Str. 12.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Dom-Platz 6. — *Information Bureau*, Prinzipal-Markt 8 (Pl. E, 3; 10-1).

Public Baths (*Städtisches Bad*; Pl. B, 4), in the Promenade.

Cabs. Per drive (20 min.), 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 75 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.; each trunk 25 pf. By time, 1-2 pers. per ½ hr. 1, per hr. 1½ ℳ; each addit. ½ hr. 70 pf. Double fares at night (9-7).

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS (10 pf.) from the *Harbour* (beyond Pl. F, 5) viâ the Railway Station (Pl. F, 4) and St. Lambert's Church (Pl. E, 3) to the *Grevener-Str.* (Pl. B, 1, 2); from the *Schützenhof* (beyond Pl. D, 5) viâ St. Lambert's Church to the *Schiffahrterdamm* (beyond Pl. H, 2, 3); from the *Servatii-Platz* (Pl. F, 4) to the *Wolbecker-Str.* (Pl. G, H, 4, 5).

CHIEF ATTRACTIONS (one day). Prinzipal-Markt and Rathaus, Roggen-Markt and Bogen-Strasse, St. Lambert's, Cathedral, Westphalian Museum, Church of Our Lady. Afternoon: Ludgeri-Kirche, Palace, and Promenades.

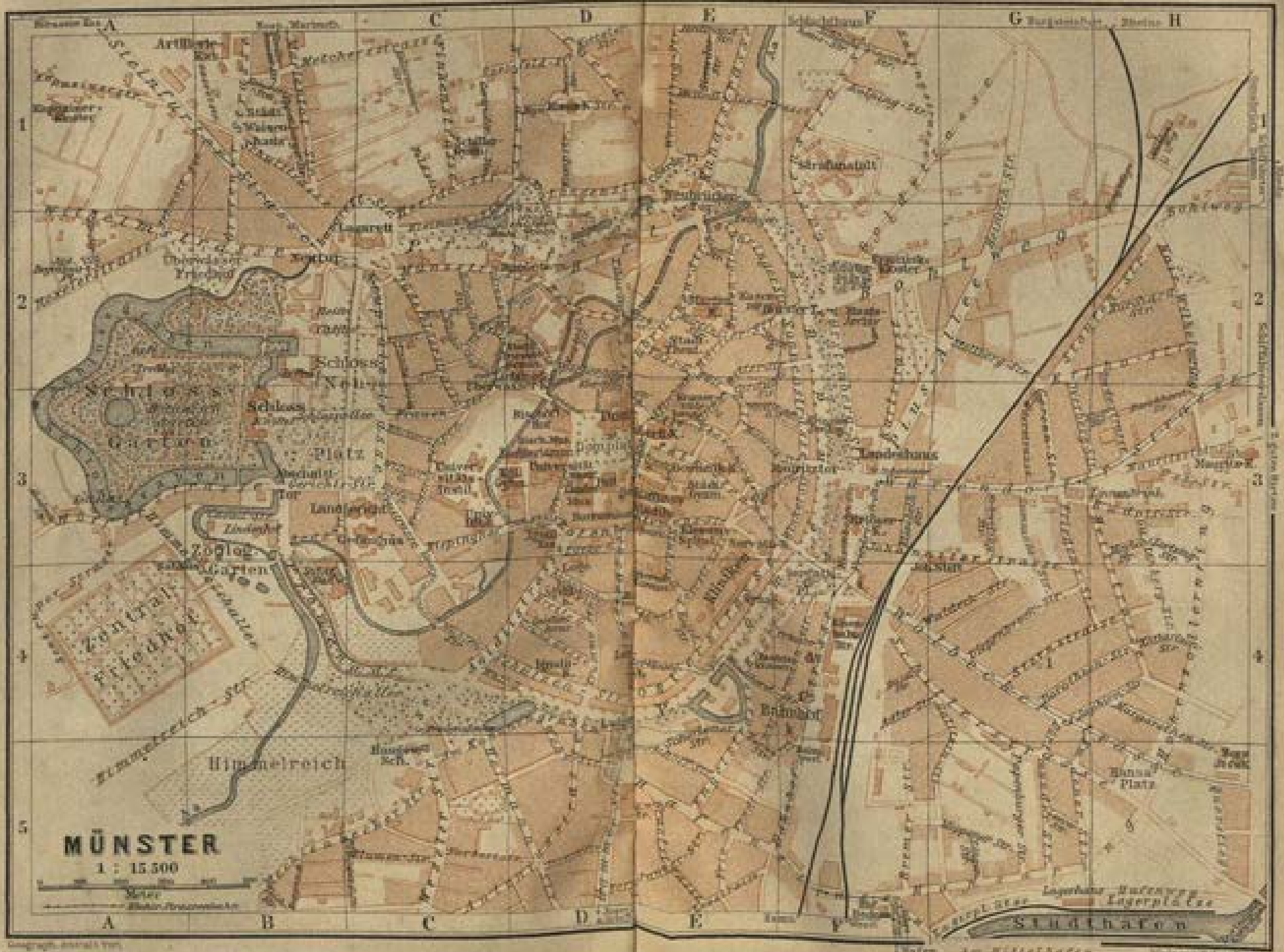
Münster, situated on the *Münstersche Aa* and *Dortmund-Ems Canal*, in a flat district, the capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia, seat of a university, and headquarters of the 7th Army Corps, with 90,300 inhab. (85 per cent Rom. Catholics), has been an episcopal see since the 9th century. In the 13th and 14th cent. it was a prosperous Hanseatic town, and even carried on commerce beyond seas on its own account. At the time of the Reformation it was the scene of the fanatical excesses of the Anabaptists under John of Leyden (1534-35), and in 1661 it finally succumbed to the episcopal yoke of the warlike Bishop von Galen. The bishopric was secularized in 1803 and annexed to Prussia.

The inner town still retains many mediæval characteristics, which are most conspicuous in the Prinzipal-Markt (No. 27) and Roggen-Markt (No. 10; restored in 1904) with their arcades, picturesque old gabled houses, the church of St. Lambert, and the Rathaus. Besides these Gothic buildings, there are many dwelling-houses of the Renaissance period, and even those of the 17th cent. present a mediæval appearance, with their lofty gables and arcades on the groundfloors. Amongst the peculiarities of Münster are the 'Höfe', or mansions of the wealthy noblesse, some of which are in the rococo style of the 18th century. Among the most interesting of these are the *Merveldter-Hof* (1701), Ludgeri-Str. 36 (Pl. D, E, 4); *Beverförder-Hof* (1699-1703), König-Str. 46 (Pl. D, 4); *Erbdrosten-Hof* (1757), Salz-Str. 38 (Pl. E, 3); and *Romberger-Hof* (ca. 1780; now a club), Neubrücken-Str. 65 (Pl. E, 2). — The old ramparts have been converted into promenades (comp. p. 97).

To the left as we enter the town from the station, by the former *Servatii-Tor*, is the *Church of St. Servatius* (Pl. E, 3), *erected in* the Romanesque style in 1197 and enlarged in the *Gothic* period. A little to the W. is the large public *Hospital of St. Clement* (Pl. E, 3), with a rococo chapel.

The Salz-Str., with the fine *Erbdrosten-Hof* (see above) and the *Dominican Church* (Pl. E, 3; ca. 1725), leads to the beautiful Gothic ***Church of St. Lambert** (Pl. E, 3), built after 1375, and characterized by graceful proportions, bold vaulting, rich window-tracery, and imposing exterior. Over the S. portal is the 'Tree of Jesse', showing the genealogy of Christ. On the present tower (310 ft.), built in 1887-98 by *Hertel*, are suspended the three iron cages in which the bodies of the fanatics John of Leyden, Knipperdolling, and Krechting, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were exposed on the old tower in 1536. The present arrangement of the interior is modern.

Near the church are the *Schoehaus* (1585), the interesting old guild-hall of the shoemakers, Alter Fischmarkt 27, and the *Kramer-Amthaus* (Pl. E, 3), Alter Steinweg 7, built about 1620.


MÜNSTER
1 : 15.500
Meter
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Schloss Platz
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Zentral Friedhof
Himmelreich
Landgericht
Landeshaus
Bahnhof
Hansa Platz
Lagerplätze
Stadthafen
Am Mittelhafen
Hafen
Geograph. Anstalt Verl.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

To the S. of St. Lambert's is the PRINZIPAL-MARKT (Pl. E, 3), surrounded by Gothic arcades and old houses (comp. p. 94). Here stands the ***Rathaus** (Pl. E, 3; 14th cent.), with a beautiful Gothic gable, containing the 'Friedens-Saal' where the Peace of Westphalia was signed on 24th Oct., 1648 (ring; adm. 30 pf.).

The FRIEDENS-SAAL, remodelled in 1577 and restored in 1853, contains a picturesque chimney-piece of 1577, and 35 portraits of ambassadors and princes, present at the conclusion of the peace, painted by *J. B. Floris* in 1646-49. The portrait of the representative of Utrecht is attributed to Terburg. On the first floor is the LARGE SALOON, in the Gothic style, designed and executed by Salzenberg, which was added in 1862, and is adorned with twelve historical portraits.

Adjoining the Rathaus, Prinzipal-Markt 8, is the fine old *Weigh House (Stadtwage)*, a late-Renaissance building of 1615, with a balcony.

At the corner of the Prinzipal-Markt and the Klemens-Str. is the *Stadthaus* (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1905 in the same style as the old Stadtweinhaus (1569-71) which it replaces.

We now proceed through the Michaelis-Platz to the DOM-PLATZ (Pl. *D*, 3), which is shaded with lime-trees and embellished with a bronze *Statue of Fürstenberg*, the statesman (1729-1810).

The ***Cathedral** (*Pl.* D, 3), consecrated to St. Paul, is the largest and finest church in Westphalia. The main part of it, including the two choirs and double transepts, was erected in 1225-65 and incorporates details from an earlier building. The cloisters on the N. side date from the 14th century. The W. choir was disfigured in the 16th cent.; the group of Christ entering Jerusalem over the portal is a modern replica of a work of Beldensnyder in the Museum (p. 96). The vestibule of the S.W. transept contains *Statues of apostles, saints, etc. (13th cent.) and a late-Romanesque frieze.

Interior (closed 1-2; the E. Choir and Chapter House are shown by the verger, 50 pf.). The mediæval decorations were almost entirely destroyed by the Anabaptists, and the harmonious proportions of the building have lately been disguised by gaudy painting. In the W. CHOIR, a Pietà by *Achtermann* (1850). Over the portal of the N.W. TRANSEPT, is an old painting of the end of the 13th cent. (restored in 1870), Frisians offering tribute to St. Paul. — N.E. TRANSEPT: Raising of Lazarus, by *Hermann tom Ring* (1546). — S.E. TRANSEPT: Crucifixion by *Hermann tom Ring;* tomb by *J. W. Gröninger*, with Christ on the Mt. of Olives. — E. CHOIR: Choir-stalls of 1539; above, marble reliefs by *J. M. Gröninger* (1705); two ciboria of 1536, by *Beldensnyder;* paintings of the Romanesque period on the vaulting (restored). — RETRO-CHOIR. On the wall, an astronomical clock, with the Months, by *Ludger tom Ring*. 3rd Chapel: Monument of the warlike bishop *Bern. von Galen* (d. 1678) by *J. M. Gröninger*. — The **Chapter House* (closed) is adorned with the finest wood-panelling in Germany, carved by *Joh. Kupper* in 1544-58.

To the S. of the cathedral is the handsome *Ludgerus Fountain*, by Fleige (1889), with statues of St. Ludgerus, first Bishop of Münster (d. 809), Bishop Suitger (d. 1011), and Bishop Erpho (d. 1097). Opposite is the *Government Building* (Pl. D, 3), erected by Erdell

in the German Renaissance style (1886-89). Adjoining is the *Post Office* (1878-80), to the W. of which stands the —

***Westphalian Museum** (Pl. D, 3), completed from *Schädtler's* plans in 1908. On the E. wall is an alto-relief of St. George, by *Lederer*. The museum is open on week-days 10-1 & 4-6 (in winter 2.30 to 4.30), on Sun. 11.30 to 1 & 4-6 (2.30 to 4.30); adm. on Mon. 1 *M*, on Wed. and Sat. 50 pf., on other days free.

Ground Floor. Sculptures (mainly). — Room 1. Prehistoric collections. — R. 2. Wooden crucifix from Bockhorst (11th cent.); three stone reliefs from Münster (12th cent.); St. George(?), from Soest (13th cent.). — RR. 3 & 4. Gothic wood-carvings (14-16th cent.). — A staircase descends hence to a room with Gothic *Sculptures of the 14th cent. (most of them stolen from the cathedral by the Anabaptists, used to strengthen the ramparts, and dug up again in 1898); Crucifixion and Christ before Pilate, by *H. Beldensnyder (?)*. — The late-Gothic Margareten-Kapelle (1464) contains sculptures by the *Beldensnyders, Gröningers*, and other masters of the 16-18th centuries.

First Floor. Objects of Industrial Art. — Westphalian rooms with fittings of the 16-18th centuries. Church-vestments with silver embroidery (S.W. corner). Reproductions of *A. Eisenhoit's* works in silver *(1582-89)*.

Second Floor. Pictures (list of early-German works 40 pf.). — E. Side. Room I: to the left, 8, 9, *Master of Liesborn*, Angel with chalice, Angels adoring the Infant Christ (1465); 2. *Konrad of Soest*, St. Dorothy (15th cent.); *1. *Master of Soest* (ca. 1180), *Antependium from the Walpurgis Church at Soest, the oldest German panel-painting (12th cent.); 3. *Konrad of Soest*, St. Ottilia; 32, 36. *J. Körbecke* (Münster, 1446-91), Altar-panels. — Room II: to the left, 31. *Master of Schöppingen* (ca. 1475), St. Nicholas and the four Fathers of the Church; 66. *Master of the Kappenberg Altar*, Scourging of Christ; *V.* and *H. Dünwege*, 58. Adoration of the Shepherds, 61, 60. Crucifixion, 62, St. Luke painting the Virgin. — Corner Room: portraits by *H.* and *L. tom Ring*. — S. Gallery: works by *H. tom Ring*. — Staircase: stained glass by *M. Lechter*. — Italian pictures of the 14-16th centuries. — West Side: *Master of the Hausbuch*, Madonna, St. John, and John the Baptist; *North German Master*, Death of the Virgin. Works by *Barthel Bruyn* and *L. Cranach*. Early Dutch triptych (16th cent.). *Jan Gossaert*, Madonna. *Terburg*, Arrival of Dutch envoys to the Peace Congress of Münster (1646). Landscapes by *A. van de Velde, J. van Ruysdael, J. van der Meer of Haarlem*, and others. Modern paintings.

On the W. side of the Dom-Platz are the *University* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1878-80, with faculties of Rom. Cath. theology, philosophy, and law (ca. 2200 students), and the *Museum of Christian Art* (No. 26; open on week-days 9-12 and 2-6, on Sun. 11.30-1; fee 50 pf.). Adjoining the latter is the *Episcopal Residence*, built in 1732. — In the Bispinghof is the *University Library* (Pl. C, 3), with 200,000 vols. (9.30 to 1 & 4-7; on Sat. in the morning only).

The noble Gothic **Church of Our Lady**, or **Ueberwasser-Kirche** (Pl. C, D, 2), dates from 1340-46, but most of the internal decorations belong to a recent period. In the W. porch are two votive pictures by *Ludger* and *Hermann tom Ring*. — The *Ludgeri-Kapelle*, adjoining the tower, is said to be the oldest building in Münster (restored in 1903). Adjacent is the *Priests' Seminary*, in front of which is a *Statue of Bern. Overberg* (d. 1826), the pedagogue, by A. Rüller (1897).

The **Ludgeri-Kirche** (Pl. D, E, 4), with a *Tower terminating in a picturesque lantern, was begun in the Romanesque style about 1173 and extended in the Gothic style after a fire in 1383. The whole was judiciously restored in 1856-60.

We may now complete our sightseeing with a WALK ROUND THE RAMPART PROMENADES. — In the so-called 'Kanonen-Wall' is the *Peace of Westphalia Monument* (Pl. C, 4), by Bolte (1905).

Farther on we reach the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 3, 4; adm. 50 pf.). It contains a statue of Prof. Landois (d. 1905), its founder, by Schmiemann (1901), and the *Provincial Museum of Natural History* (open daily; fee).

A little to the N. is the Neu-Platz or Schloss-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), on the S. side of which are the *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 3), and on the W. side the royal **Palace** (Pl. B, 3), formerly the episcopal palace, built in 1767, and adorned with rich plastic decorations; it is now occupied by the *Provincial President* and the *Commandant* (bell for the castellan to the right of the approach to the garden). In front of the palace rises an equestrian *Statue of William I.*, by Reusch (1897); and to the N.E. of it is the new *Ober-Präsidium* or *Provincial Administration Building* (Pl. A, 2; 1905). — Behind the palace is the pleasant *Schloss-Garten* (restaurant), occupying the site of the old citadel and including the *Botanical Garden* (open free on week-days, 6-12 & 2-7).

In the *Kreuzschanze Promenade* (Pl. C, D, 2) are three monamental busts. The *Budden-Turm* (Pl. C, D, 2), now much altered and used by the city waterworks, is the last relic of the original fortifications of the town. The *Zwinger* (Pl. E, 2) was built in 1536.

Outside the Mauritz-Tor, to the left, is the *Landesharus* (Pl. F, 3); in front of it is a bronze statue (1902) of *Baron von Schorlemer-Alst*, the statesman, and in the grounds to the W. is a *War Monument* by *Fridag* (1909). — Farther on is the abbey church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. H, 3), founded about 1070, the nave rebuilt in 1862 in the Romanesque style. The lower part of the W. tower (Romanesque; 11th cent.) and the Gothic choir (1451) are old. The monuments of the founders, Bishop Frederick (1063-84) and Bishop Erpho (1084-97), were demolished by the Anabaptists, but restored in 1576 and 1620.

About $^1/_8$ M. to the E. of St. Maurice is the *Convent of the Good Shepherd (Kloster zum Guten Hirten)*, now a girls' home, with a noteworthy modern church in a Romanesque style by K. Moritz (1908).

Branch-lines run from Münster to (20 M.) *Burgsteinfurt* and (35 M.) *Gronau* (p. 32), to ($45^1/_2$ M.) *Lippstadt* (p. 43) viâ *Rheda* (p. 35), and to ($43^1/_2$ M.) the same terminus viâ *Neu-Beckum* (p. 33).

From Münster to *Cologne* and *Osnabrück (Hamburg)*, see R. 19.

The train next traverses a flat, moorland country. — 46 M. *Rheine*, see p. 70.

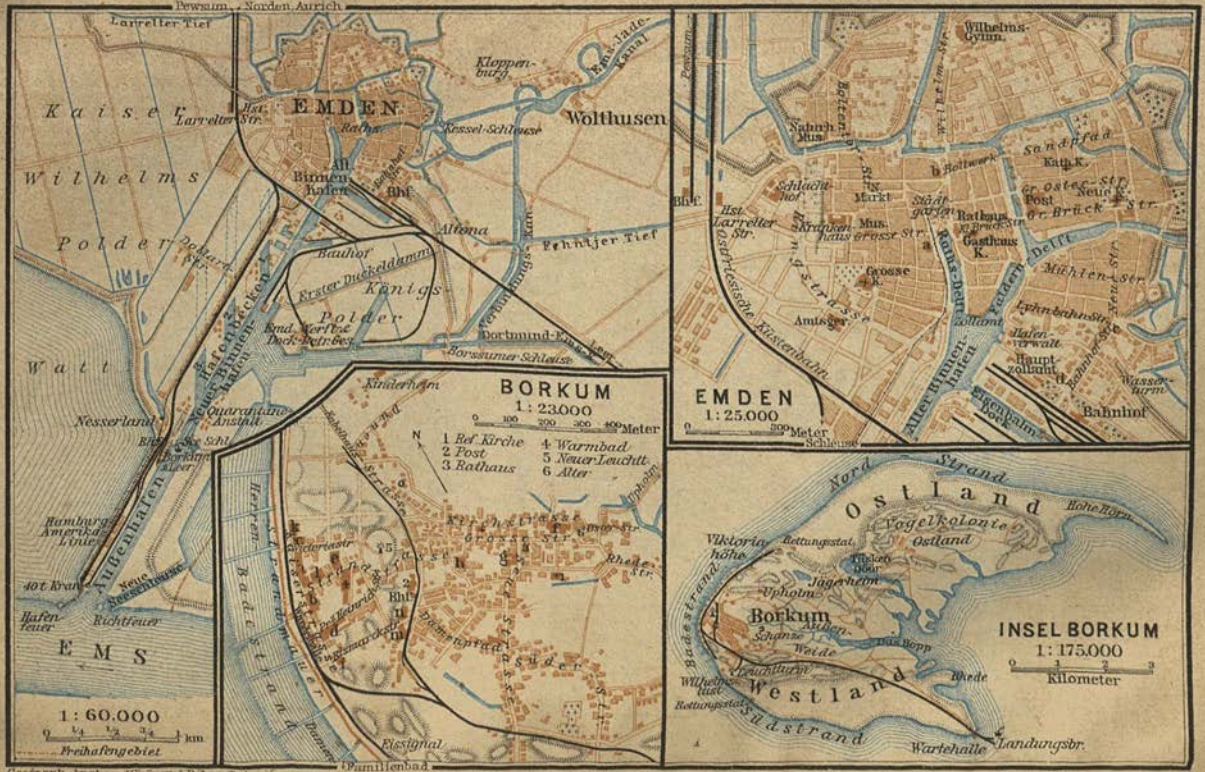
51 M. *Salzbergen* (p. 70). — 77½ M. **Meppen** *(Warren)*, with 5100 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Haase* and the Ems. In the market-place is a statue of *Windthorst* (d. 1891; p. 78). — 106 M. **Papenburg** (*Hilling*, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 1½-2 *M;* Brit. vice-consul, C. Bruns), a town with 8400 inhab., was founded in 1675 on the *Hoch-Moor*, a marshy district 120 sq. M. in extent, intersected by canals. — 112 M. *Ihrhove*, whence a line diverges to *Nieuweschans* and other places in Holland (see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

118½ M. **Leer** *(Prinz von Oranien*, R. 2-4, D. 1½-3, omn. ½ *M; Victoria;* Lloyd's agent, *H. Wiemann)*, a busy seaport, with 12,700 inhab., lies on the *Leda*, at its union with the Ems. Pleasant walks to (2 M.) *Leerort*, on the Ems, and to (2 M.) *Loga*, with *Schloss Evenburg* and its park and on to (3½ M.) *Logabirum* (woods). (Railway to Oldenburg and Bremen, see R. 16.)

133 M. **Emden** *(Railway Restaurant).* — HOTELS. **Weisses Haus* (Pl. a), opposite the Rathaus, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 2½-3½ *M; Central Hotel* (Pl. b), R. from 2 *M; Union* (Pl. d), R. 1¼-2¼, D. 1½ *M; Heeren's* (Pl. c), these two near the station. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Grosse Brück-Str. — Brit. vice-consul, *C. Graham.* — Lloyd's agents, *F. & B. Bruns.* — Steamer to *Borkum*, see p. 100.

Emden, the terminus of the Dortmund and Ems Canal, with 24,000 inhab., formerly situated on the Ems, but now 2½ M. distant from it, is a prosperous industrial town and river-port, intersected by navigable canals, and connected with the Ems and the Dollart by large harbour-works. The old town is very Dutch-looking and is enclosed by ramparts with trees and windmills. — The **Rathaus*, a rich Renaissance structure of 1574-76, contains an interesting armoury, where a number of very curious old firearms of the Thirty Years' War are preserved (adm. 50 pf.; catalogue 60 pf.). The tower (144 ft.) commands a good survey. In front of the Rathaus are Monuments to Emp. William I. (1896), the Great Elector (1901), and Frederick the Great (1901). The *Grosse Kirche* contains the alabaster monument of Count Enno II. of East Friesland (d. 1540), perhaps by Corn. de Vriendt. The *Natural History Museum* is open daily (adm. 50 pf.). The museum of the local *Antiquarian Society (Gesellschaft für Kunst und Vaterländische Altertümer)* contains a collection of pictures (mostly Flemish and Dutch), coins, and antiquities (adm. 50 pf.). — The visitor should walk on the ramparts, and a pleasant motor-launch trip (fare 10 pf.) may be made to the *Nesserlander Schleuse*, or locks at the entry of the outer harbour.

The train now traverses a meadow-land. — From (143 M.) *Abelitz* a branch-line runs to (8 M.) **Aurich** *(Piqueurhof; Deutsches Haus)*, the principal town of E. Friesland, pleasantly situated,


Pewsum
Norden
Aurich
Larrelter Tief
Kaiser Wilhelms Polder
Watt
EMDEN
Rathaus
Kesselschleuse
Ems-Jade-Kanal
Kloppenburg
Wolthusen
Alt Binnenhafen
Bhf.
Altona
Bauhof
Erster Dückelldamm
Königs Polder
Pehnitjer Tief
Verbindungs-Kanal
Dortmund-Ems-Kanal
Borssumer Schleuse
Neuer Binnenhafen
Hafenbecken
Quarantäne Anstalt
Nesserland
Hamburg-Amerika Linie
Aussenhafen
40 t Kran
Neue Seeschleuse
Hafenfeuer
Richtfeuer
EMS
1 : 60.000
Freihafengebiet
BORKUM
1 : 23.000
Meter
1 Ref. Kirche
2 Post
3 Rathaus
4 Warmbad
5 Neuer Leuchtt.
6 Alter
Kinderheim
Schulstrasse
Kirchstrasse
Grosse Str.
Rhede Str.
Bhf.
Dünenstrasse
Bismarckstrasse
Bismarckplatz
Heinrichstrasse
Parkstrasse
Hafenstrasse
Badestrand
Fissingal
Familienbad
Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
EMDEN
1 : 25.000
Meter
Schleuse
Wilhelms-Gymn.
Nahrh. Mus.
Bahnhofstr.
Wilhelm-Str.
Sandpfad
Kath. K.
Schlachthof
Markt
Städt. Gasanst.
Rathaus
Ev. Kirch.
Post
Neue K.
Grosse Str.
Kranken-haus
Gasthaus
Grosse K.
Amtsger.
Kanal-strasse
Kaiserstrasse
Küstenbahn
Zollamt
Hafen-verwalt.
Haupt-zollamt
Eisenbahn-Brücke
Bahnhofstr.
Bahnhof
Wasser-turm
Alter Binnen-Hafen
Neuer Binnen-Hafen
Delft
Pewsum
INSEL BORKUM
1 : 175.000
Kilometer
Nord Strand
Ostland
Vogelkolonie
Ostland
Hohe Hörn
Viktoriahöhe
Rettungsstat.
Tücken Deep
Jägerheim
Upholm
Borkum
Schanze
Weide
Alter Hopp
Badestrand
Leuchtturm
Rhede
Wilhelmshöhe
Rettungsstat.
Westland
Südstrand
Wartehalle
Landungsbr.

with 6300 inhabitants. — 153 M. **Norden** (*Zum Weinhaus*, R. 2-3, D. 2-3 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*), with 6900 inhab. and a pretty church of 1445.

From Norden to Sande, 39 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 10 M. *Dornum* (Hof von Ostfriesland), with an old castle, restored in the 17th century. To *Baltrum*, see p. 102. — 18 M. *Esens* (Wessel's Inn, R. 2, D. 2 *M*), chief town (2200 inhab.) of a marshy but fertile district called the *Harlingerland*. To *Spiekeroog* and *Langeoog*, see pp. 101, 102. — 31 M. **Jever** (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Hof von Oldenburg*; R. from 2½, D. 2 *M*; *Erbgrossherzog*), with 5800 inhab., was formerly fortified. It is united with the Jade by a canal. In the *Palace* is a fine cassetted *Ceiling of oak, probably by Adrian (1560), one of the finest Renaissance works in Germany. Rathaus of 1616, with some interesting panelling (1619). Museum of Jeverland Antiquities. From Jever a branch-railway runs to (11 M.) *Carolinensiel* and (12½ M.) *Harle* (p. 101; Rail. Restaurant, with bedrooms). — At (58½ M.) *Sande* (p. 113) we join the railway to *Wilhelmshaven* and *Oldenburg*.

158 M. *Norddeich* (Rail. Restaurant; Ferry Inn, R. 3-6 *M*), a small sea-bathing place, whence a steamer plies to *Norderney* (see below).

13. East Frisian Islands.

The *East Frisian Islands*, a chain of sandy islets, almost destitute of vegetation, lying off the German coast between the mouths of the Ems and the Weser, have long been popular among the Germans as sea-bathing resorts. Good accommodation may be obtained at the hotels and lodging-houses, while private apartments are numerous. The larger resorts have 'Kurhäuser', with bands and other attractions during the season. The bathing-arrangements are generally excellent, though somewhat simple in the smaller places. Intending visitors may obtain full information on application to the 'Badedirektion' of the place they may select.

Norderney. — Approaches. 1. Steamer from *Norddeich* (see above) several times daily in 35-40 min. (fares 2 *M* 5, 1 *M* 5 pf.). — 2. Steamer from *Bremerhaven* (p. 110) thrice weekly direct in 4½ hrs., four times weekly viâ Heligoland in 6½ hrs. (fare 8 *M* 45 pf.). — 3. Steamer from *Hamburg* (p. 119) daily viâ Heligoland in 11 hrs. (17 *M*).

Arrival. Cabs meet the steamers to convey passengers to the town (fare 1½-2 *M*) or to the waiting-room (fare 75 pf.) at the end of the pier (¾ M. in length), where the luggage is distributed (omn. 30-50 pf.). Apartments assigned on application at the Wohnungs-Bureau, Post-Str. 5a, adjoining the Rathaus (Pl. B, 2).

Hotels (all with restaurants). *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. c; B, 1), R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 2½-3½, pens. 9-22 *M*; *Germania* (Pl. b; A, 2), R. from 3, pens. 8½-15 *M*; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. a; B, 1), R. from 3, pens. from 8 *M*; *Bellevue* (Pl. d; C, 3); *Kaiser Franz Joseph* (Pl. e; B, 3); *Schuchardt's* (Pl. f; B, 2), R. 3-6, very fair. — *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. g; C, 2); *Ebeling* (Pl. h; B, 3), R. 2½-3 *M*; *Bruns* (Pl. k; B, 2), pens. 42-49 *M* per week, well spoken of; *Simmering* (Pl. n; B, 2); *Reichshallen* (Pl. q; B, 3), R. 2-3 *M*; *Engehausen* (Pl. m; B, 3), R. 2-4 *M*.

Pensions. *Pens. Daheim*, at the corner of the Kaiser-Str. and Moltke-Str.; *Dippel*, Moltke-Str. 11, 6-7½ *M*; *Pens. Löling*, Friedrich-Str. 11. — Apartments at the *Grosses Logierhaus* (Pl. B, 3; apply to the bath-

authorities), at the *Bremer Logierhäuser* (Pl. B, 1), and in the Victoria-Str., Kaiser-Str., Bismarck-Str., Moltke-Str., and Friedrich-Str., near the beach. Room with sea-view 30-45 *M*, whole flat 100-150 *M* per week.

RESTAURANTS. **Richter*, Bäcker-Str. 11, D. (1-5 p.m.) 3½-4½ *M*; *Conversations-Haus* (Pl. B, 3), D. at 1 p.m. 2½, at 2 p.m. 3 *M*; *Strandhalle* (Pl. A, 2), D. 2 *M*; *Restaurant der Bremer Häuser* (Pl. B, 1), D. 3½ *M*; *Phœnix*, Friedrich-Str. 34, D. 3½ *M*; *Victoriahalle* (Pl. A, 2), D. 2-2½ *M*; **Giftbude* (Pl. C, 1), on the N. beach, 2½-3 *M*; *Continental Bodega*, Post-Str. 11. — *Kaiser-Café*, in the Franz Joseph Hotel.

SEA BATHS (6-2), 1 *M* incl. towels, 80 pf. without. — VISITORS' TAX (after two days), 5 *M* per week, 15 *M* per season; reduction for families. — THEATRE (Pl. C, 3) daily during the season. — CONCERTS at the Conversationshaus or the Strandhalle.

CAB per hr. 4 *M*; to the lighthouse and back 10 *M*. — SAILING BOAT per hr. 9 *M* (1-12 pers.); to Juist or Baltrum 15 *M*. — STEAMER to Borkum daily in 2½-3 hrs. (6 *M* 20, return-ticket 9 *M* 20 pf.); to *Langeoog* in 1¾ hr. (5 *M* 70, return-fare 6 *M* 20 pf.); to *Wangerooge*, viâ Langeoog, in 4¼ hrs. (7 *M* 70, return-fare 8 *M* 70 pf.); to *Juist* in 1½ hr. (5 *M* 50, return-fare 6 *M* 20 pf.); to *Heligoland* (comp. p. 99) in 3 hrs. (6 *M* 20, return-fare 9 *M* 20 pf.).

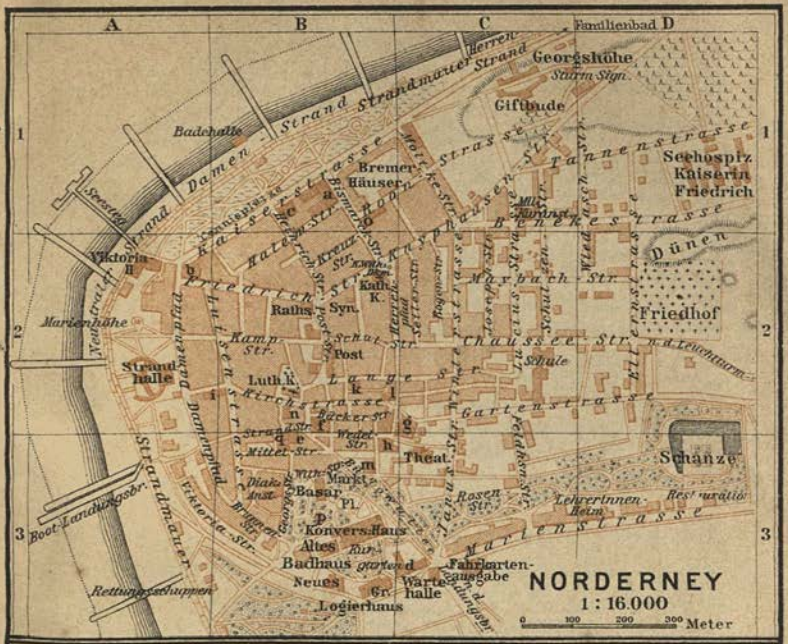
Norderney, *i. e.* 'northern island', with *4300 inhab.*, about 8 M. long and 1½ M. broad, is the largest of the *East Frisian Islands*. The village, which is at present the most fashionable German sea-bathing place (*42,000 visitors yearly*), lies at the S.W. angle of the island and owes its reputation to its fine sandy beach, excellent drinking-water, and mild climate. It is frequented also as a winter-residence by persons with delicate chests, and a large institution has been built for delicate children. The season lasts from June 1st to Oct. 10th. The attractions include a *Conversations-Haus* (Pl. B, 3), a *Strand-Halle* (Pl. A, 2), with a glazed veranda on the side next the sea, a *Reading Room*, and a *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3). The chief promenade is the so-called *Strandmauer* (Pl. A-C, 1-2), running along the beach. The men's bathing-place is at the N.E. end of the beach (Pl. C, 1). The lighthouse (117 ft. in height), 1¼ hr. to the E., affords an extensive panorama (open 9-11 & 4-6; cards of admission at the office of the baths, 1 *M*).

Borkum (see Plan, p. 98). — APPROACHES. 1. Steamer from *Emden* (Nesserlander Schleuse; p. 98) 2-4 times daily in 2-2½ hrs. (fare 6 *M* 20 pf., including railway from Borkum pier); ferry-steamer several times weekly (5 *M* 10 pf., incl. railway). — 2. Steamer from *Hamburg* viâ *Norderney* (change steamers), see p. 99 and above (through-fare 19 *M* 90 pf.). — 3. Steamer from *Delfzyl* (Holland) twice weekly (6 *M* 20 pf.).

The steamboat-pier is connected with the village by a railway 4½ M. in length (20 min.; fare 1½ *M*).

HOTELS. On the Beach: **Köhler's Strand Hotel* (Pl. a), pens. 45-70 *M* weekly; **Kaiserhof* (Pl. b), R. 2½-6, D. 2-4½ *M*; *Victoria* (Pl. c); **Hawich's Strand Villa* (Pl. i), pens. from 45 *M* weekly; *Hohenzollern* (Pl. k), R. 2½-4 *M*; *Nordsee-Hôtel* (Pl. d), pens. 45-75 *M* weekly; *Bakker's Strand Hotel* (Pl. l), pens. 45-50 *M*. — At the Station: *Schumacher; Inselhalle* (Pl. h), R. from 3 *M*; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. m); *Bahnhof-Hôtel; Landsberg* (Pl. n), pens. 38-50 *M*. — In the Village: *Köhler's Dorf-Hôtel* (Pl. f), pens. from 36 *M*, well spoken of; *Bakker Junior; Bakker Senior* (Pl. g). — PENSIONS. *Dr. Schmidt; Marienhof*, 38-47 *M* a week. — *Private Apartments*, 15-40 *M* per week.

RESTAURANTS at the hotels; also, *Hawich*, see above; *Middelmann*,



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

D. 1½ *M.*; *Continental Bodega*, Strand-Str. 25. — Cafés-Restaurants outside the village at *Upholm*, *Jägerheim*, *Victoriahöhe*, *Bloemfontein*, and *Wilhelmslust*. — *Café Schmidt*, Strand-Str. 21.

Sea Baths (at high-water only), 40-60 pf., fee 1 *M* per week. — Warm salt-water baths at the *Warmbade-Anstalt*, 1½ *M*. — Visitors' Tax (after 3 days), 8 *M*, 2 pers. 10, 3-4 pers. 12, 5 pers. and upwards 14 *M*. — Theatre in the garden of the Nordsee-Hôtel. — Concerts in the Wandelhalle. — Reading Room next the Warmbade-Anstalt. — Steamboat viâ Juist to Norderney, see p. 100. — Post Office (Pl. 2), by the rail. station.

Borkum, situated at the mouth of the Ems, 9 M. from the Dutch coast and between the channels called the *Oster Ems* and *Wester Ems*, is the westernmost of the E. Frisian Islands. It is 5 M. long and 2½ M. broad, and possesses pleasant green pastures, which support an excellent breed of milch-cattle. The island is visited by about 27,000 sea-bathers annually (June-Oct.). In the village (3300 inhab., incl. garrison of 450 men) is an old lighthouse, 131 ft. in height, and near it is a new one, 65 ft. higher. — The E. side of *Borkum* and the Dutch island of *Rottum* are the haunts of thousands of sea-fowl, which breed there (ticket of admission to the breeding-place 30 pf.).

The other E. Frisian Islands are also frequented for sea-bathing.

Wangerooge. — Approaches. 1. Steamboat daily from *Harle* (p. 99) in ¾ hr. (fare 4 *M*); railway from the pier to the (20 min.) village. — 2. Steamer from *Wilhelmshaven* (p. 113) daily in 2½-3 hrs. (6 *M* 10 pf.). — 3. Steamboat from *Bremen* (p. 103) viâ *Bremerhaven* (p. 110) daily in 6½-7 hrs. (8 *M* 20 pf.). — 4. Steamer from *Norderney*, see p. 100.

Hotels. *Strand Hotel*, R. 3-6, B. ¾, D. 2¼-3½, pens. from 6 *M*; *Kaiserhof*, pens. 6-7 *M*; *Monopol*, pens. 6-7½ *M*; *Hanken*; *Kurhaus-Hôtel*, in the village, pens. 5 *M*; *Jürgens*. — *Private Apartments*, 8-15 *M* per week.

Visitors' Tax (after 5 days), 5 *M*, 2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10, 5 pers. and upwards 12 *M*. — Sea Bath 60 pf.; warm salt-water bath 1½ *M*.

Wangerooge, belonging to Oldenburg, is 5½ M. long and 1 M. broad, and is visited by 12,000 sea-bathers annually. The square *West-Turm* (17th cent.), which lies 2½ M. to the W. of the present village (railway 20 pf.), is the relic of a previous village overwhelmed by a storm in 1854.

Spiekeroog. — Approaches. 1. Omnibus daily in summer from *Esens* (p. 99) to (5½ M.) *Neuharlingersiel*, and thence ferry-steamer to (1 hr.) the pier and tramway to the village (through-fare 5½ *M*). — 2. Steamboat from *Harle* (p. 99) daily in 2½ hrs. (5½ *M*).

Hotels. *Gümsel*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 30 *M* a week; *Zur Linde*, pens. from 30 *M* a week; *Inselfriede*. — *Private Apartments*, 10-15 *M* per week. — *Giftbude Restaurant*. — Sea Bath 50 pf., warm salt-water bath 1½ *M*. — Visitors' Tax (after 4 days), 4-12 *M*. — Tramway from the village to the (10 min.) beach, 10 pf.

Spiekeroog, which belongs to Prussia, is 5 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, and is visited by about 1700 sea-bathers annually. The bathing-arrangements, though unpretending, are good. The village is situated amidst trees, about 1 M. from the bathing-beach.

Langeoog. — Approaches. 1. Light railway in 1/4 hr. from *Esens* (p. 99) to (3 M.) *Bensersiel*, and thence steamboat in 3/4 hr. (ferry-boat in 1 1/2 hr.) to Langeoog pier, and tramway to the (20 min.) village (fare from Esens 3 *M* 60 pf.). — 2. Steamer from *Norderney*, see p. 100.

Hotels. *Kurhaus Falke*, R. 2 1/2-4, pens. per week 38-60 *M*; *Ahrenholtz*, R. 2-3, pens. from 38 *M* weekly; *Meinen*, R. 2-3 *M*; *Germania*; *Leiss*; *Hospice of Loccum Convent*, R. from 1 2 1/2, board 28 *M* weekly (often crowded). — *Private Apartments*, from 10 *M* per week. — Sea Bath 40-60 pf.; warm salt-water bath 1 1/2 *M*. — Visitors' Tax (after 5 days) 4-10 *M*.

Langeoog, which is 8 1/2 M. long and 1 M. broad, is visited by 5000 sea-bathers annually. The village (340 inhab.) is situated on the N.W. coast, 1/2 M. from the bathing-beach on the W. coast. About 4 1/2 M. to the E. is a sea-fowls' breeding-place (comp. p. 101).

Baltrum. — Approach. Omnibus daily in 3/4 hr. from *Dornum* (p. 99; fare 1 1/2 *M*) to (4 1/2 M.) *Nessmersiel*, whence a ferry plies to the island in 1 hr. (fare 1 1/2 *M*).

Hotels. *Köper*, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, pens. 4 1/2-6 *M*; *Post*. — *Private Apartments* from 8 *M* per week. — Sea Bath 40 pf. — Visitors' Tax, 4-9 *M*.

Baltrum, 4 1/2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad, is the smallest of the E. Frisian bathing-places; but its accommodation and arrangements, though unpretending, are very fair.

Juist. — Approaches. 1. Steamboat daily from *Norddeich* (p. 99) in 3/4 hr. (fare 5 *M* 50 pf., incl. tramway) or ferry-boat in 2 hrs. (3 *M*). — 2. Steamboat from *Emden* (p. 98) daily in 3 1/2 hrs. (7 *M* 20 pf., return-fare 9 *M* 20 pf.). — 3. Steamer from *Norderney*, see p. 100.

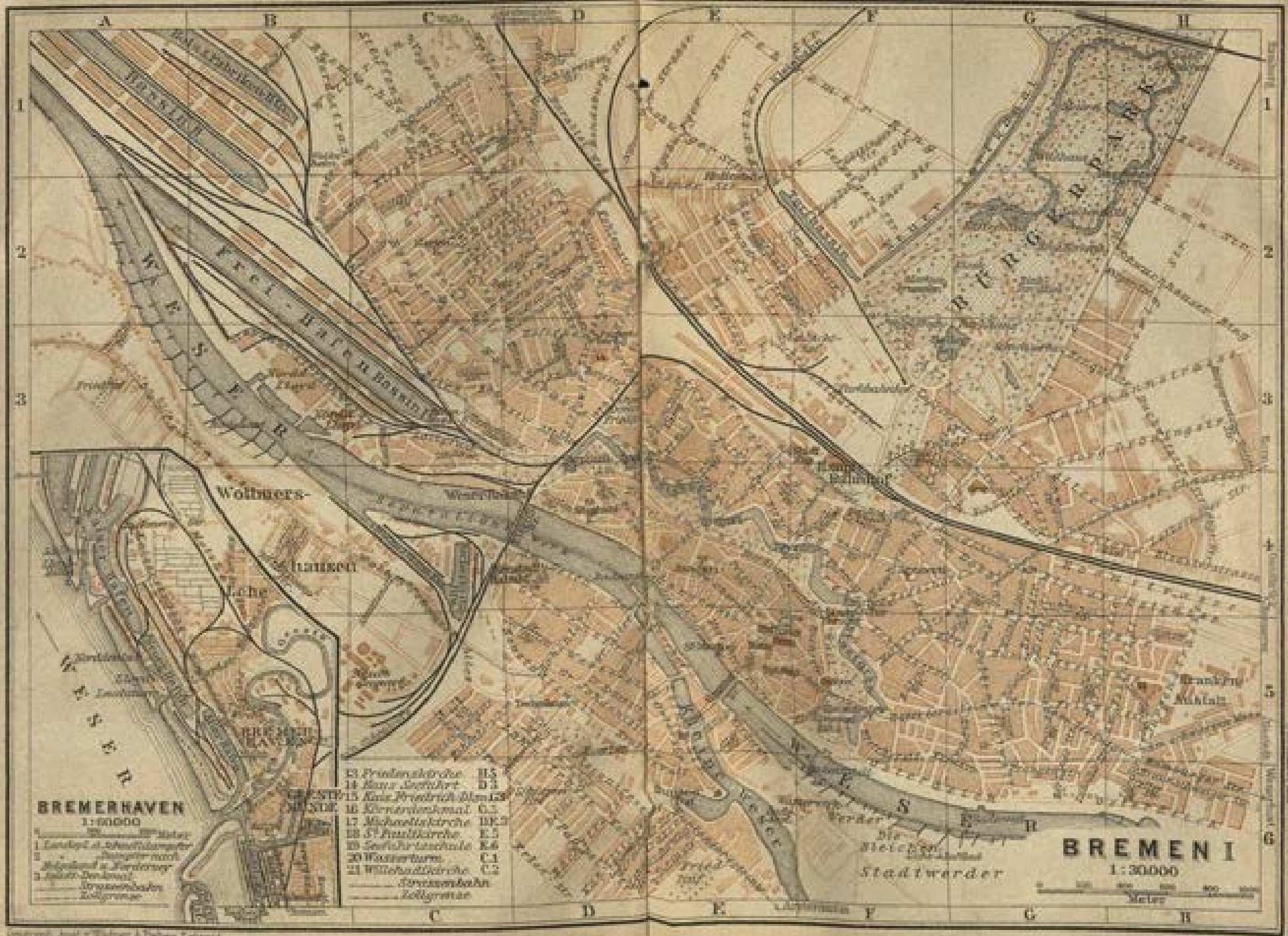
Hotels. *Kurhaus*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 1/2-3, pens. 6 1/2-8 1/2 *M*; *Friesenhof*, pens. 6-8 *M*; *Itzen*; *Rose*, pens. 6 1/2-8 *M*; *Claasen*. — *Private Apartments*, 8-15 *M* per week. — Sea Bath, 60 pf.; warm salt-water bath 1 1/2 *M*. — Visitors' Tax (after 3 days) 6 *M*, 2 pers. 8, 3-4 pers. 10 *M*.

Juist, 10 1/2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad, is visited annually by 6000 sea-bathers. Walks may be taken to the (2 hrs.) *Bill* (inn) at the W. end of the island, and to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Kalfamer*, at the E. end.

14. From Hanover to Bremen.

76 M. Railway. Express in 2 hrs. (fares 10 *M* 20, 6 *M* 80, 4 *M* 20 pf.); ordinary trains in 3 hrs. (9 *M* 20, 5 *M* 80, 3 *M* 70 pf.).

From Hanover to (13 M.) *Wunstorf*, see p. 37. Country poor, flat, and sandy. In the distance, to the W., we observe the *Steinhuder Meer* (p. 37). Several unimportant stations. 34 M. *Nienburg* (Kanzler), with 10,300 inhab. and old timbered houses, on the *Weser*. The train crosses the *Aller*. — 54 M. **Verden** (*Hôtel Hannover*, R. 2-4, D. 2 *M*), with its cathedral destitute of tower (1290), where Charlemagne founded an episcopal see; pop. 10,100. Branch-line to Celle, see p. 114. — 58 M. *Langwedel*, junction of the Berlin line (p. 39). — 72 1/2 M. *Sebaldsbrück* is connected with Bremen by a tramway-line (see p. 103). To the left is the handsome new church of *Hastedt*. — 76 M. *Bremen*.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Wolfmers-
hausen
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Stadtwerder
Die Bleichen
Frei-Hafen Bassin
Bassin
Wesser
Bürgerpark
Hauptbahnhof
Krankenanstalt
Friedenskirche H.5
Kaiserdenkmal G.3
Michaeliskirche D.E.3
St. Paulikirche E.5
Seefahrtsschule E.6
Wasserturm C.1
Willehadikirche C.2
Strassenbahn
Zollgrenze

15. Bremen.

Pl. I refers to the general plan, Pl. II to that of the inner town (p. 104).

Hotels (the best often crowded on the eve of the sailing of the American steamers; advisable to order rooms in advance). *Hillmann's (Pl. II; a, E 4), R. from 4 (with bathroom from 12), B. 1½, D. 4½ M., with restaurant; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. II; b, F 4), R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 3½ M., with restaurant and café, both in the Herdentor-Steinweg (Nos. 51 and 50); *Central (Pl. II; d, F 4), Bahnhofs-Platz 5, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½ M.; Grand-Hôtel du Nord (Pl. II; c, F 4), Bahnhof-Str. 14; Bristol (Pl. II; p, F 4), Am Wall 161, with café-restaurant; Alberti (Pl. II; f, F 4), R. 3, D. 2½-3 M., fair; Schaper (Pl. II; g, F 4), these two in the Bahnhof-Strasse; Bahnhof-Hôtel (Pl. II; F 4), Herdentor-Steinweg 30, R. 2½-5 M.; Reichshof (Pl. II; h, F 4), Bahnhof-Str. 26, R. 2½-3, D. 2½ M.; Kaiserhof (Pl. II; o, F 4), Bahnhofs-Platz, R. 2-4, D. 1¾-2½ M.; Continental (Pl. II; l, F 4), Bahnhofs-Platz; Victoria (Pl. II; i, F 4), Herdentor-Steinweg 17; Stadt Bremen (Pl. II; n, F 4), Bahnhof-Str. 35; Germania (Pl. II; m, F 4), Bahnhof-Str. 32. —

Pensions. *Förstenau*, Sonnen-Str. 16 (Pl. I; G, 4), pens. 6-8 M.; *Pfaff*, Fedelhören 51 (Pl. II; F, 4), 5½-7 M.

Restaurants. *Hillmann's, *Hôt. de l'Europe*, see above; **Ratskeller* (p. 105); *Altbremer Haus* (Pl. II, E 5; p. 108), D. 1¾ & 3 M.; *Rutenhof-Keller*, see below; *Grossmann*, Haken-Str. 2a. — **Beer.** *Rutenhof* (p. 106), D. 1¾ & 2½ M.; *Rats-Café*, to the W. of the Rathaus; *Liebfrauen*, Söge-Str. 23, D. 1¾ M.; *Jakobi-Halle*, Kurze Wallfahrt 10, D. 1¾ M.; *Tivoli* (Pl. II; F, 4), D. 1½ M.; *Beckröge*; *Börsen-Restaurant*, D. 1½ M.; *Automatic Restaurant*, Obern-Str. 26 (Pl. II; E, 4, 5). — **Cafés.** *Wiener Café*, at the Hôt. de l'Europe (see above); *Rats-Café*, see above; *Knigge*, Söge-Str. 42; *Turck*, Am Wall 164; *Central Café*, Schlüsselkorb 11.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. II; F, 5), Am Wall, from Sept. to April only; *Tivoli* (Pl. II; F, 4), An der Weide, operettas (summer) and vaudeville (winter). — **Concerts,** in summer daily in the *Bürger-Park* (p. 109), and in the *Garden of the Tivoli Theatre*.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. II; E, F, 5), Domsheide.

Baths. *River Baths*, at the Kaiser-Brücke (Pl. I; D, 4) and the Werdereich (Pl. I; F, G, 6). — Warm Baths: *Public Baths* (Pl. II; F, 4), joining the railway station (Turkish and Russian baths 2 M., warm baths 1 M., swimming-bath 40 pf.).

Taximeter Cabs.	One-horse		Two-horse	
	10 min.	each addit. 5 min.	10 min.	each addit. 5 min.
Within the city	—.70	—.20	—.80	—.20
With luggage	—.80	—.25	—.90	—.30
At night (11-7.30)	1.—	—.35	1.—	—.45
Waiting	—.50	—.20	—.50	—.20

Electric Tramways (10 pf.; principal centre in the *Market*, Pl. I, E 5). — 1. *Ringbahn*, round the city (5 M.), beginning and ending at the Panzenberg (Pl. I; D, 3). — 2. From *Gröpelingen* (bey. Pl. I, C 1) to *Weserlust* (bey. Pl. I, H 6). — 3. From *Sebaldsbrück* (bey. Pl. I, H 5) to the *Holzhafen* (Pl. I; B, 1). — 4. From the *Domshof* (Pl. II; E, F, 5) to *Horn* (beyond Pl. I; H, 3). — 5. From *Arsterdamm* (beyond Pl. I, E 6) to the *Bürger-Park* (Pl. I; G, H, 1, 2). — 6. From the *Bürger-Park* (Pl. I; G, H, 1, 2) to the *Pappel-Strasse* (Pl. I; D, 6). — 7. From the *Park-Allée* (Pl. I; G, 3, 4) to *Woltmershausen* (Pl. I; B, 4). — 8. From *Gröpelingen* to *Burg*.

Steamboats to *Bremerhaven* (p. 110) twice daily in summer in 3½ hrs. fare 1½ M.). — From Bremen to *London* (36 hrs.) thrice, to *Hull* (36 hrs.) twice weekly. Steamers of the North German Lloyd ply from Bremerhaven to *New York* twice weekly and to *Baltimore* thrice monthly; travellers for England may return to Southampton by these boats. For

particulars apply at the offices of the North German Lloyd (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Papen-Str. 5 (Pl. II; E, 4).

Consuls. British, *C. Mosle*, Langen-Str. 104 (11 a.m. to 4 p.m.). American, *Wm. T. Fee*, Remberti-Str. 32 (9.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 to 5 p.m.). — **Lloyd's Agents,** *F. Reck & Co.* — *United States Express Co.*, Bahnhof-Str. 8. — *Strangers' Enquiry Office*, Bahnhof-Str. 36 (Pl. II; F, 4).

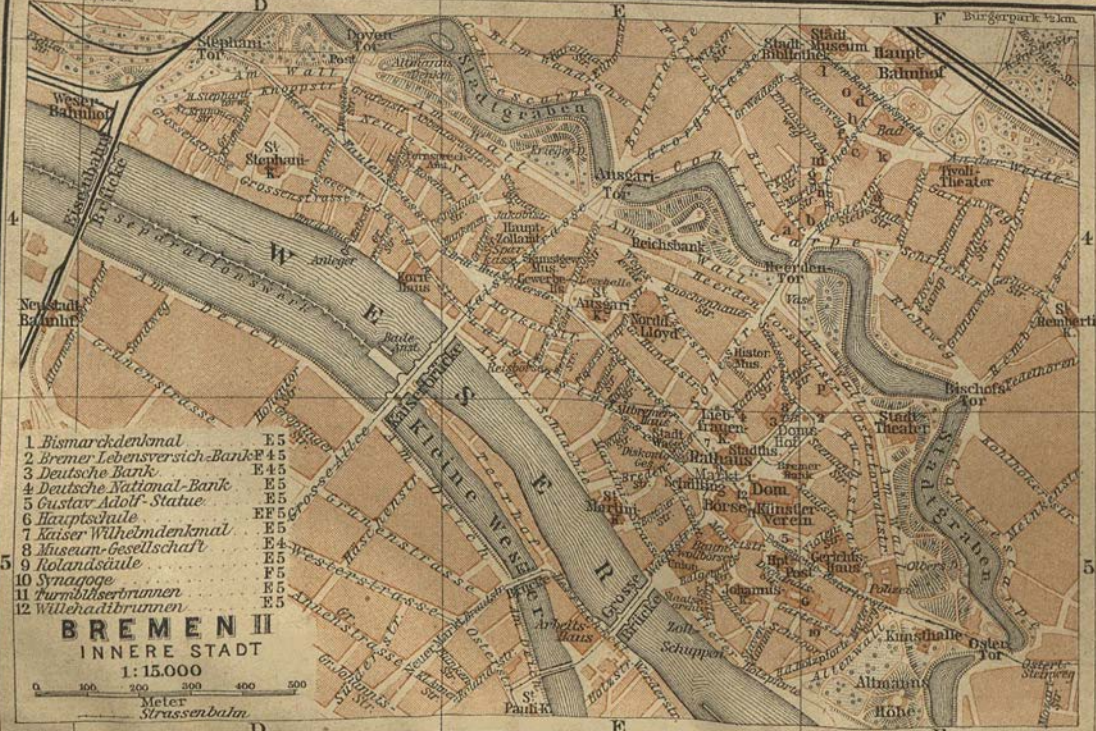
English Church Service at the Auswanderer-Kapelle, Georg-Str. 22 (Pl. II; E, 4), at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Chaplain *Rev. H. von Glehn*, Grosse Weide-Str. 12.

Chief Attractions (one day). *Market Place* and *Rathaus* (p. 105), *Cathedral* (p. 106), *Domsheide* (p. 106); along the *Obern-Str.* or *Langen-Strasse* (p. 107) to the *Kaiser-Brücke; Promenades* (p. 108) and *Kunsthalle* (p. 108). Afternoon: *Municipal Museum* (p. 109); *Monument of Emp. Frederick III.* (p. 109); *Bürger-Park* (p. 109) or *Free Harbour* (p. 109); evening at the *Ratskeller* (p. 105).

Bremen, the second in importance of the three independent Hanseatic cities, with 247,000 inhab., and one of the chief commercial places in N. Germany, lies in a sandy plain on both banks of the *Weser*, about 46 M. from its influx into the German Ocean. On the right bank is the *Altstadt*, formerly enclosed by ramparts, round which the *Suburbs* are situated, and on the left bank is the *Neustadt*. Many old buildings testify to the mediæval importance of the place, while numerous handsome new edifices entitle it to a respectable rank among the cities of Europe.

Bremen is the oldest seaport of Germany. The Bishopric of Bremen was founded in 787 by Charlemagne. In the 10th cent. the town, in consequence of certain privileges accorded to it by the archbishops, began to flourish as a seaport and a commercial place; but in the 13-14th cent. the citizens contrived gradually to shake off the archiepiscopal yoke. They joined the Hansa or Hanseatic League (p. 148) in 1276, but long kept aloof from its proceedings. Bremen reached the height of its importance in the 16th cent., after which it was thrown into the shade by Hamburg. In 1522 Bremen embraced the Reformation, and in 1547 gallantly repelled an attack by the Imperial army. The citizens bravely defended themselves against the Swedes also (1666), who had obtained possession of the episcopal see by the Peace of Westphalia, and finally in 1731, after having been subject to Hanover for 12 years, vindicated the position of Bremen as a free city of the Empire. The form of government is similar to that of Hamburg (p. 121). The town is now chiefly indebted for its importance to its seaport, Bremerhaven (p. 110), which was entered in 1909 by 4635 sea-going vessels of 3,341,342 tons' register. The value of the imports in 1910 amounted to 1908 million, of the exports to 1879 million marks. The staple commodities are tobacco, cotton, wool, grain, rice, and coffee. The number of emigrants was 143,983 (only 13,913 Germans). In 1911 the merchants of Bremen possessed 687 sea-going vessels of 859,064 tons' register, including 435 steamers. Bremen is the headquarters of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which, in 1911, possessed 127 ocean-steamers, besides smaller vessels, with a total register of 756,227 tons.

The principal business part of Bremen consists of the three squares, the Domshof, the Domsheide, and the Market Place, situated near each other in the **Altstadt** (Pl. II; E, F, 5). From the market-place diverge also the most important thoroughfares: the Langen-Strasse (containing several buildings of the 16th cent.; comp. p. 108), the Obern-Strasse (p. 107), and the Söge-Strasse (Pl. II; E, 4), the chief business-street (Historical Museum, see p. 107).


Freihafen, 140 m.
Burgerpark ½ km.
D
E
F
4
5
Stephani-Tor
Am Wall
Dovent-Tor
Post
Altmanns-Bastion
Stadtgraben
Wesser-Bahnhof
Eisenbahn-Brücke
St. Stephani-K.
Grosse Strasse
Ansgari-Tor
Stadt-Bibliothek
Stadt-Museum
Haupt-Bahnhof
Tivoli-Theater
Haupt-Zollamt
Reichsbank
Heerden-Tor
Separations-Werk
Neustadt-Bahnhof
Korn-Haus
St. Ansgarii
Nordd. Lloyd
Hist. Mus.
Bischofs-Tor
Stadt-Theater
Kaiser-Brücke
Kleine Weser
Lieb-frauen-K.
Dom-hof
Rathhaus
Stadthaus
Bremer Bank
Markt-Schilling
Dom
Börse
Künstler-Verein
Martini-K.
Gerichts-Haus
Post
Johannis-K.
Grosse Brücke
Zoll-Schuppen
Arbeits-Haus
Kunsthalle
Oster-Tor
Altmanns-Höhe
St. Pauli-K.
Grosse Allee
Grünenstrasse
Westerstrasse
Ostertorstrasse
Ostertor-Steinweg
Bahnhofstrasse
Johannis-Strasse
Schlachte
Altenwall
Wallstrasse
Theaterstrasse
Sandstrasse
Contrescarpe
Bleichstrasse
Richtstrasse
Schwachhauser Chaussee
Sandstrasse
Am Brill
Am Dobben
Am Deich
Am Weidedamm
Am Wandrahm
Am Fleth
Am Stadtgraben
Am Wall
Am Dom
Am Markt
Am Hohen Ufer
Am Ansgarii-Kirchhof
Am Ostertor
Am Herdentor
Am Bischofsthor
Am Theater
Am Schlachthof
Am Gerichtshof
Am Hauptbahnhof
Am Bahnhofsplatz
Am Bahnhofsplatz
Am Tivoli
Am Sandthor
Am Sandthorquai
Am Sandthorhafen
Am Holzhafen
Am Stadtgraben
Am Wall
Am Dobben
Am Deich
Am Weidedamm
Am Wandrahm
Am Fleth
Am Stadtgraben
Am Wall
Am Dom
Am Markt
Am Hohen Ufer
Am Ansgarii-Kirchhof
Am Ostertor
Am Herdentor
Am Bischofsthor
Am Theater
Am Schlachthof
Am Gerichtshof
Am Hauptbahnhof
Am Bahnhofsplatz
Am Bahnhofsplatz
Am Tivoli
Am Sandthor
Am Sandthorquai
Am Sandthorhafen
Am Holzhafen
1 Bismarckdenkmal E5
2 Bremer Lebensversich.-Bank E45
3 Deutsche Bank E45
4 Deutsche National-Bank E5
5 Gustav Adolf-Statue E5
6 Hauptsäule EF5
7 Kaiser Wilhelmdenkmal E5
8 Museum-Gesellschaft E4
9 Rolandssäule E5
10 Synagoge F5
11 Turmbläserbrunnen E5
12 Willehadibrunnen E5
BREMEN II
INNERE STADT
1:15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Strassenbahn
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

In the MARKET PLACE (Pl. E, 5) are the Rathaus, the Exchange, the 'Schütting', and several fine old houses. Among the last is the *Rats-Apotheke* (1532), furnished with a new façade in 1894.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. II; E, 5), mainly a Gothic building, was erected in 1405-10; in 1609-12 a Renaissance façade was added on the S.W. side, resting on twelve Doric columns, and remarkable for its richly-decorated oriel-window and handsome gable. The sixteen statues between the windows are mediæval (on the end-walls, saints and philosophers; towards the market, the Emperor and the seven Electors). By the S.E. portal are two armour-clad knights on horseback, by the S.W. portal, two knights on foot, all in chased copper, by *R. Maison* (1901-1904).

From the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz we enter the lower hall of the Rathaus, and ascend a winding wooden staircase on the right to the *GREAT HALL (ca. 150 ft. long, 45 ft. wide, and 28 ft. high), which is open free daily 8-7 (Sun. 10-2). By the end-wall are the seats of the councillors (1903). On the side next the market-place an elaborately carved *Winding Staircase (1616) ascends to the upper oriel room above the 'Gulden-Kammer' (redecorated in 1905). On the opposite wall are a large painting by *Hünten*, representing the battle of Loigny (Dec. 2nd, 1870) and a fresco of 1532 (Charlemagne and St. Willihad with a model of the cathedral). Over the next door are reliefs of Wisdom, Peace, and Justice (1577). From the ceiling, which is adorned with medallions of German emperors from Charlemagne to Sigismund, are suspended old models of ships. The stained-glass windows contain names and armorial bearings of councillors of Bremen. In a corner of the hall stands a marble *Statue of Smidt* (d. 1857), Burgomaster of Bremen (p. 110), by Steinhäuser.

On the W. side is the entrance to the celebrated ***Ratskeller**, considerably enlarged in 1874 and adorned with frescoes by *Arthur Fitger*. The cellar, which contains German wines exclusively, is open daily till midnight (on Sundays not before 11 a.m.). Wine may be purchased by the glass or bottle; cold and (after 6.30 p.m.) warm viands are also supplied. A glass of the famous Rüdesheim 'Apostle Wine' of 1727 costs 1½ *M.* The oldest casks are the 'Rose' (dating from 1653) and the 'Twelve Apostles'. The 'Rose' derives its name from a large rose painted on the ceiling, beneath which the magistrates of olden times are said to have held their most important meetings, such deliberations *'sub rosa'* being kept profoundly secret. Travellers versed in German literature will recognize several of the 'dramatis personæ' in *Hauff's* 'Phantasien im Bremer Ratskeller', to which some of the frescoes refer. Waiters enquire from time to time in the upper rooms whether any of the visitors desire to inspect the cellars (gratuity).

On the N.W. side of the Rathaus is an equestrian *Statue of Emperor William I.* (Pl. 7), in bronze, by Bärwald (1893). Opposite is the *Rats-Café* (p. 103), by Jacobs (1910). The *Stadthaus*, adjoining the Rathaus on the N.E., erected by G. von Seidl in 1911, occupies the site of the old archiepiscopal palace.

In front (to the S.W.) of the Rathaus stands the ***Roland** (Pl. 9), a colossal figure in stone, 18 ft. high, erected in 1404 on the site of an earlier figure of wood, a symbol of municipal jurisdiction, and the palladium of civic liberty. In his left hand the giant bears a shield with the imperial eagle, and a naked sword in his right. The figure was repainted in 1905.

On the S.W. side of the market is the *Schütting*, or *Chamber of Commerce*, erected in 1538-94 (façade restored in 1899).

The ***Exchange** (*Börse;* Pl. II, E 5), designed by *H. Müller*, is in the Gothic style (1861-64). The handsome *Hall* (business-hour 1-2) has a coffered ceiling, supported by columns. The S. wall is occupied by a large painting by *Janssen*. The galleries and staircase are adorned with mural paintings by *Arthur Fitger*. Over the entrance is a marble figure representing Brema, by *Kropp*.

To the S. of the Exchange is the *Cotton Exchange*, designed by Poppe (1899-1902). — In the small square between the Rathaus, the Exchange, and the Cathedral are the *Turmbläser-Brunnen* (Pl. 11), by Dennert (1899), and the *Willehadi-Brunnen* (Pl. 12), by R. Neumann (1883). The *Historical Museum*, Am Dom 3, contains views, models of ships, and household gear (Mon. & Sat., 10-2, and Sun., 10-5; closed Dec.-March.; see also p. 107).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. II, E 5; Prot.; open on week-days, 10-2), a Romanesque edifice with double choir, the main parts of which belong to the original building, seems to have been erected between 1044 and 1101, but was greatly altered in the 13th century. The N. aisle, which is of equal height with the nave, was added in the 16th century. The whole of the exterior was restored in 1888-98 and a tower above the crossing was added in 1899.

The dimly lit INTERIOR (entered by the left side-door in the main façade or through the house of the sacristan, Sand-Str. 9) was painted by Schaper in 1899-1901. Admirable *Organ* (1894). In front of it are fine reliefs dating from 1500, representing Charlemagne, St. Willehad with the model of the cathedral, bishops, and others. The *Stained Glass Windows*, with portraits of Luther and Melanchthon, are modern. Rococo *Pulpit* (1638). In the first chapel (counting from the choir) of the S. Aisle is a *Font*, in bronze, of the 12th century. Hence we enter the *Cloisters* (14th cent., restored in 1903), with weather-worn figures from the W. gable. In the fifth chapel of the S. Aisle are some relics of the old choir stalls (1365). — From the S. Transept a few steps descend into the *Bleikeller* (*i. e.* lead-cellar, where the lead for the roof was melted), which contains several mummies. This vault (open on week-days, 9-6, on Sun. & holidays 9-10 & 1-4; fee 50 pf.) still possesses the property of preventing decomposition.

By the N. tower of the cathedral is an **Equestrian Statue of Prince Bismarck* (Pl. 1), by A. von Hildebrand (1910).

In the DOMSHOF (Pl. II; E, F, 5), an extensive Platz on the N. side of the cathedral, is the *Bremen Bank* (1905), and opposite is the *Rutenhof* (restaurant, see p. 103), a private edifice erected in 1875. The court (open to the public) contains a frieze with frescoes from German history, painted by Fitger. — On the N. side of the Platz stands the *Teichmann-Brunnen* (Pl. T.-B.), by R. Maison (1899), representing a mariner and Mercury in imminent danger of shipwreck, while a nymph strives to pull the boat under.

The DOMSHEIDE (Pl. II; E, F, 5), to the S. of the cathedral, is adorned with a *Statue of Gustavus Adolphus* (Pl. 5), designed by

the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg, and originally destined for Gotenburg. — On the N. side of the square is the Gothic building of the *Künstlerverein* (artists' association), with mural paintings (inside) by Fitger. — The *Post Office*, in the Renaissance style, was completed in 1879. Opposite are the handsome *Law Courts* (*Gerichtshaus;* Pl. II, F 5), in the style of the German Renaissance (1891-95). — Ostertor-Str. 26 (Pl. II; F, 5) contains part of the collections of the Industrial Museum (see below; open free on Sun., 10-2). Kunsthalle, see p. 108.

The Roman Catholic *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. II; E, 5), dating from the 14th cent., has a nave 60 ft. in height, borne by eight slender columns. — In the oldest part of the town, between the Weser and the market-place, rises the *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. II; E, 5), founded about 1229 and rebuilt in the 14th and 15th cent.; it contains an organ-case in the Renaissance style.

To the N. of the Rathaus is the *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (Pl. II; *E, 5), dating from the 12th and 13th cent.*, with a S. aisle added *in the 14th century*. The W. façade was restored in 1893. The carved pulpit is of 1709. Near the W. portal is a Statue of *Field-Marshal Moltke*, by Hahn (1909). — The cloisters of the former Convent of St. Catharine, now a school, in the Söge-Strasse, accommodate the second section of the *Historical Museum* (Pl. II; E, 4), containing architectural fragments, weapons, and ecclesiastical antiquities. Visitors apply to the school-janitor (fee).

From the Rathaus the Obern-Strasse (Pl. II; E, 4, 5) leads to the N.W. to the 13th cent. **Ansgarii-Kirche** (Pl. II, E 4; restored), with an altar-piece by *Tischbein* and modern stained glass. The tower, 375 ft. high, commands an extensive view (apply at Ansgari-Kirchhof 18). Opposite the W. portal is a group in marble by *Steinhäuser*, representing St. Ansgarius, the apostle of the North and first archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg (d. 865), in the act of releasing a heathen boy from the yoke of paganism. — Beyond it is the ***Gewerbehaus** (Pl. II; E, 4), erected in 1619-21 as a guildhall of the cloth-merchants, with a well-preserved Renaissance façade in sandstone. The interior (restored) contains an old timbered and painted ceiling and portraits of Burgomasters of Bremen, etc. (apply to the steward). — In the Papen-Str. are the large offices of the *North German Lloyd* (Pl. II, E 4; see p. 104), by J. G. Poppe, with a tower 250 ft. high.

Nos. 20-22 in the Kaiser-Str. contain the *Museum of Industrial Art* (Pl. II, E 4; open daily, except Sat., 10-2), with wood-carvings, rustic ornaments, and furniture. — *St. Stephen's Church* (Pl. II; D, 4), to the N.W., a Romanesque building of the 12th cent., was restored in 1889; the inelegant spire on the S. tower dates from 1856.

We now return to the market-place viâ the Langen-Strasse (Pl. II; E, 4, 5), with its quaint old houses: the *Kornhaus* (No. 75;

1591), the *Stissersches Haus* (No. 16), the **Altbremer* or *Essig Haus* (No. 13; 1618, restored 1896; restaurant, see p. 103), and the *Weigh House* (*Stadt-Wage;* No. 9; Pl. II, E 5), dating from 1587.

The **Promenades,** or *Wall-Anlagen,* laid out after 1815 by *Altmann,* on the old ramparts, and separating the old town from the suburbs, constitute the principal ornament of the city. The moat is crossed by six bridges, named after the old gates. In the promenades, near the *Herden-Tor*, is a *Marble Vase* (Pl. II; E, F, 4), with reliefs by *Steinhäuser,* representing the so-called 'Kloster-Ochsenzug', which formerly took place here annually. Near the *Ansgarii-Tor* (Pl. II; E, 4) is a *Monument* to the natives of Bremen who fell in 1870-71 (bronze relief of the battle of Sedan). Beside the *Bischofs-Tor* is the *Town Theatre* (Pl. II; F, 5); below, to the E., is the *Horse Tamer,* by Tuaillon (1902; bronze).

Near the *Oster-Tor* is the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. II; F, 5), containing pictures by old and modern masters, sculptures, drawings, engravings, woodcuts, etc. Open free, daily (except Tues.), 11-2. Catalogue (1907) 1 *M.*

Ground Floor. — On the right are the COLLECTIONS OF ENGRAVINGS (ca. 100,000) and DRAWINGS (2500), in which *Dürer* and the *Minor German Masters* are especially well represented. Here, too, is the GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS: *6. *A. Altdorfer,* Nativity (1507); 64. *Masolino (?),* Madonna (in an old frame; 1423); 62. *L. van Leyden,* Judgment of Daniel; 48. *J. van Goyen,* Landscape (1625); 32. *A. Dürer,* Head of Christ (1514); 135. *Terburg,* Backgammon-players (early work); *259. *J. van Ruysdael,* Château of Bentheim; *258. *Terburg,* Burgomaster; 33. *Dürer,* SS. Onuphrius and John the Baptist (unfinished; 1505?); 278. *Cranach the Elder,* Trinity (ca. 1515); to the left of the entrance, 142. *J. Backer,* Nymphs; 38. *G. van den Eeckhout,* Samson and Delilah. — The SCULPTURE ROOM contains casts and German and French plaques.

On the **First Floor** are the PICTURE GALLERY and small sculptures by *Gaul, Geyger, Stuck, Rodin, Tuaillon,* and others. — Room A. To the right, 266. *H. von Marées,* Portrait of himself; 283. *L. Simon,* Old couple; 306. *Leibl,* Portrait; 189. *Courbet,* Boy in a wood; 190. *Monet,* Park; 191. *Renoir,* Portrait; 246. *Grethe,* Ice in the harbour; 231. *Kühl,* Augustus-Brücke, Dresden; 279. *F. von Uhde,* Garden-path; 161. *Thoma,* Black Forest. — Room C. To the right, 15. *Bamberger,* Gibraltar; 273. *Lenbach,* Bismarck; 287. *Stuck,* Bacchanal; 182, 219, 50. Landscapes by *Modersohn, Hans am Ende,* und *Gude*; 233. *Mackensen,* Mourners. — Room B. No. 45. *Slevogt,* Portrait; 319. *Van Gogh,* Poppy-field; 44. *Corinth,* Peter Hille, the poet; to the right, 311. *Liebermann,* Haarlem; 295. *Courbet,* Surf; *298. *Monet,* 'La femme à la robe verte' (1866); 237. *Trübner,* Jos. Kainz, the actor (1879); 88. *Manet,* Portrait. — Room D. To the right, 229. *H. Olde,* Claus Groth; 218. *Vinnen,* Landscape; *19. *Böcklin,* Adventurer; *241. *Thoma,* Falls of the Rhine; 79. *Kalckreuth,* Summer; 247. *Feuerbach,* Mandolin-player. — Room E. To the right, 144. *Gude,* Norwegian coast; 263. *Dill,* Moorland brook; 240. *Zuloaga,* Consuelo, the actress; 147. *C. Verlat,* Ducks; 222. *Lenbach,* Voluptas (1897); 308. *Vogeler,* His first summer. — Room F. No. 76. *Leutze,* Washington crossing the Delaware. — Room L. Drawings. — Cabinet G. To the right, 220. *Spitzweg,* Veteran; 145. *Veit,* Ecce Homo; 272. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld,* Cavalry skirmish (1816); *Overbeck,* 274. Portrait, 102. Finding of Moses (1823); 280. *Richter,* Pilgrims resting. — Cabinet H. No. 111. *K. D. Friedrich,* Rocky valley. — Cabinet I. 1. *A. Achenbach,* Westphalian mill. — Cabinet K. No. 202. *A. von Keller,* Chopin. — Cabinet M. No. 179. *H. Pohle,* Forest-scene.

The rooms and cabinets on the N. side of the upper floor are used for the exhibitions of the *Kunstverein* (daily 11-2, except Tues., from Oct. to April; 50 pf.).

The **New Quarters** of the town beyond the moat, especially the *Osterdeich* on the banks of the Weser (Pl. I; F-H, 6), the *Sielwall*, with a monument to *Theodore Körner* (Pl. I, 16; G, 5), and the streets near the railway station, contain many handsome private houses. At the corner of the Bismarck-Str. and the Schwachhauser Chaussée is the **Centaur Fountain* (Pl. I, K-B; G, 4), by A. Sommer. — At the E. end of the Osterdeich, 2 M. from the Promenades, are the *Botanic Garden* and the *Weserlust*, an open-air restaurant.

The Herdentor-Steinweg and the Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. II; F, 4) lead from the Herden-Tor (p. 108) to the Bahnhofs-Platz, on the N. side of which stands the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. II; F, 4). — On the W. side of the square rises the ***Municipal Museum of Natural History, Ethnology, and Commerce** (Pl. II; F, 3), *erected in 1896* and greatly enlarged in 1907-11 (open 10-2, in summer also on Wed. & Sat. 2-6; closed on Mon. & Thurs.; adm. on Tues. & Frid. 50 pf., free on other days). The lifelike groups illustrating different races of mankind and different families of animals form a special feature that has been imitated in other museums.

The Ground Floor contains the *Ethnological Collections*. — On the First Floor are the *Collection of Bremen Staples*, the large and admirably arranged *Zoological Collection* (birds; fauna of the S. Seas; okapi), and the *Anthropological Collection*. — The Second Floor is devoted to the *Prehistoric, Botanical, Commercial, Mineralogical, Palaeontological*, and *Shipping Collections*.

In the front part of the Basement is an *Aquarium*. Behind are a *Collection of Boats* and the *Fisheries Collection*.

To the S.W. of the Museum is the *Municipal Library* (Pl. II; E, 3), containing 140,000 vols. (open daily 11-1 or 11-2, also on Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 3.30-6.30 or 3.30-7).

Between the rail. station and the Bürger-Park is a bronze **Statue of Emp. Frederick III.* (Pl. I, 15; G, 3), in Roman dress, by Tuaillon (1905). — The ***Bürger-Park** (Pl. I; F-H, 1, 2) was laid out by *W. Benque* in the English style in 1866-84. There are numerous restaurants (*Café* on the *Emma-See*, very fair; *Wildgehege; Meierei* or dairy; *Wald-Schlösschen*), at which bands occasionally play in the evening.

The accession of Bremen to the Zollverein, or German Customs Union, in 1888 necessitated the creation of a **Free Harbour** (*Freihafen*; Pl. I; B, C, 2, 3) to the N.W. of the old town, on the right bank of the Weser, with large bonded warehouses, apparatus for loading and unloading ships, and other necessary features. — The *Haus Seefahrt* (Pl. I, 14; D, 3), an asylum for aged seamen and their widows, founded in 1545, was rebuilt on its present site in 1874-76. It incorporates the old doors, with the famous inscription, 'Navigare necesse est, vivere non est necesse'.

Several bridges connect the Altstadt on the right with the **Neustadt** on the left bank of the Weser. The *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. I, 18; E, 5), in the French baroque style, dates from 1679-82. —

To the S.E. is the *Marine School* (*Seefahrtsschule;* Pl. 1, 19, E 6), founded in 1822. — On the former ramparts are several *Barracks* and the *Technical Institute* (Pl. I; D, 5).

FROM BREMEN TO TARMSTEDT, 17 M., light railway in 1½ hr. The line (station, Pl. I, F 3) runs through moorland scenery. — 10 M. *Worphausen*. A road leads hence to the N.W. to (3 M.) **Worpswede** (*Stadt Bremen*), a pretty village at the foot of the *Weyerberg* (167 ft.), which since 1894 has harboured a well-known artists' colony. — 17 M. *Tarmstedt.*

From Bremen to Geestemünde and Bremerhaven.

38½ M. RAILWAY to Geestemünde in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 4 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ, 1 ℳ 95 pf.; express fares 5 ℳ 30, 3 ℳ 50, 2 ℳ 20 pf.). In summer some trains go on to the Lloyd-Halle at Bremerhaven, where the steamers of the North German Lloyd berth. Comp. the Map. — *Steamer*, see p. 105.

4½ M. *Oslebshausen* (to the right the prison of Bremen); 7 M. *Burg-Lesum* (branch-line to *Grohn-Vegesack*, with large shipbuilding yards, and *Farge*). From (13 M.) *Osterholz-Scharmbeck* a light railway runs to (30 M.) *Bremervörde*, viâ (5½ M.) *Worpswede* (see above).

38½ M. **Geestemünde** (comp. Plan, *p. 103; Railway Restaurant*). — HOTELS. *Hannover* (Pl. b), R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ ℳ; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. a), R. & B. 3-5, D. 1¾ ℳ; *Lehrcke*, in the market-place, R. & B. 3, D. 2 ℳ; *Hansa* (Pl. c), new, with large restaurant. — Restaurant at the *Fischerei-Hafen*, D. from 1½ ℳ. — ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS from the station through Bremerhaven to *Lehe*, a Prussian town of 37,500 inhab. (with branch to the Lloyd-Halle), and viâ Georg-Str. to the Fischerei-Hafen and Wulsdorf. — CAB to the Fischerei-Hafen 1 ℳ, to the Kaiser-Hafen at Bremerhaven 50 pf.

Geestemünde (25,100 inhab.), situated on the left bank of the *Geeste*, at its influx into the Weser, was founded by the Hanoverian government in 1857. The *Morgenstern Museum* contains prehistoric and local collections and North Sea fauna (open free, Thurs. 2-4, Sun. 11-1). — A motor-launch, starting near the Hôt. Hannover, plies every ½-1 hr. in 10 min. (10 pf.) to the *Fischerei-Hafen*, constructed in 1891-96, which carries on important deep-sea fisheries and a trade in fish. — A branch-railway runs from Geestemünde to (27 M.) *Cuxhaven* (p. 133), and another to (59½ M.) *Buchholz* (p. 135), viâ (24 M.) Bremervörde (see above). — On the opposite bank of the Geeste lies —

Bremerhaven (see Plan, p. 103). — HOTELS. *Beermann's*, R. 2½-8, B. 1, D. 2½-3 ℳ; *Central Hotel*, R. 2-4, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Herrmann; Homfeld*, R. 1¾-2, D. 1¾ ℳ; *Sanssouci*, R. 2½-5, D. 2½ ℳ. — RESTAURANTS. *Sanssouci, Café Rabe, Café Bismarck, Reichshalle*, all in the Smidt-Str.; *Lloydhalle, Seelust*, both at the Kaiserhafen.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Schiffer-Str. 4 and at the Lloyd-Halle. BRITISH VICE-CONSUL, *N. C. Haag*. — U. S. CONSULAR AGENT, *Geo. T. Smith*. — LLOYD'S AGENTS, *Claussen & Wieting*.

Bremerhaven, the prosperous seaport of Bremen, was founded in 1827 by the advice of Burgomaster Smidt (p. 105; to whom a monument was erected in 1888 in the market-place, Pl. 3) on a small piece of land purchased from Hanover and enlarged by later treaties

with Hanover and Prussia. It is now a rapidly-increasing town with 24,100 inhab., commodious docks, and extensive shipping-traffic. At Bürgermeister-Smidt-Str. 26 is a *Natural History Museum* (open free on Wed., Frid., and Sun., 11-1). The *Free Harbour*, retained after Bremen joined the Zollverein, embraces the Kaiser-Hafen and the N. part of the Neuer Hafen. A visit may be paid to one of the large transatlantic steamers of the *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, usually lying here (adm. to wharves, workshops, and vessel 50 pf.). The *Lighthouse* (adm. 25 pf.) commands a good survey of the environs.

Steamer to *Norderney*, see p. 99; to *Wangerooge*, see p. 101; to *Heligoland*, see p. 134; to *Wilhelmshaven* (p. 113) 7 *M* 70 pf., return-fare 9 *M* 20 pf.

16. From Bremen to Emden and Norddeich *(Norderney)*.

Railway from Bremen to *Emden*, 76 M., in 2½-3¾ hrs. (fares 9 *M* 70, 6 *M* 10, 3 *M* 90 pf.; express fares 10 *M* 70, 7 *M* 10, 4 *M* 40 pf.; to *Norddeich*, 101 M., express-train (in summer only) in 4 hrs. (fares 15 *M* 10, 9 *M* 80 pf., 6 *M*; to *Norderney* 18 *M* 80, 13 *M* 70, 9 *M* 60 pf.).

Bremen, see p. 103. The train crosses the Weser (view to the left) and halts at (1½ M.) *Bremen-Neustadt*. From (9 M.) *Delmenhorst* (22,500 inhab.) a branch-line runs to (57½ M.) *Bramsche* (p. 112). From (16 M.) *Hude*, with a picturesque ruined monastery (begun in 1236), a branch-line runs viâ *Brake* (Brit. vice-consul, F. Ohlrogge; U. S. consular agent, W. Clemens; Lloyd's agent, J. Müller) to (27 M.) *Nordenham* (Friesischer Hof) and (31 M.) *Blexen*, whence a steam-ferry plies to Geestemünde (p. 110).

27 M. **Oldenburg** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — Hotels. *Hôtel de Russie*, Stau, R. 3½-6, D. 3 *M*, good; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, Bahnhof-Str. 13, R. 2-3, D. 2½ *M*, good; *Erbgrossherzog*, Markt 4, R. 2½-3, D. 2¼ *M*; *Uchtmann's Hotel*; *Fischer's Hotel*, both in the Lange-Str. — Restaurants. *Hoyer* (wine), Baumgarten-Str.; *Backmeyer*, Stau; *Graf Anton Günther*; *Kaiserhof*; *Union*, Heiligengeist-Str. 5, with garden, D. 1¼ *M*; *Ratskeller*, below the Rathaus (see below). — *Post Office*, in the Jordan. — *Taximeter Cabs*, 50 pf. per 1000 mètres.

Oldenburg, with 30,200 inhab. (incl. suburbs), the capital of the grand-duchy of that name, is a quiet town on the *Hunte*, surrounded by handsome avenues and modern dwelling-houses.

From the *Railway Station* the Kaiser-Str. leads S. to the Stau, with the *Industrial Museum*, containing household gear, pottery, iron-work, textiles, etc. (open on Tues., Frid., & Sat. 11-2, Wed. 1-4, and Sun. 12-2; at other times on application). — The Ritter-Str. leads hence to the market-place, with the *Rathaus*, built in 1887, and *St. Lambert's Church*, dating from the 13th cent. but rebuilt in the 18th cent. and restored in 1885-87.

Near the centre of the town is the grand-ducal Schloss, erected in the 17th cent. and altered in the 18th and 19th; it

contains some fine models of ships (Russian; 17th cent.). To the W. of the palace is a *Statue of Duke Peter Frederick Lewis* (d. 1829), by Gundelach (1893). To the S. lies the pretty *Palace Garden*, with the *Elisabeth Anna Palais*, occupied by the Grand Duke.

Crossing the Hunte, we observe the PALAIS (visitors admitted), which contains good pictures by O. Achenbach, Böcklin, Max, and others. — A little farther on, to the S., we reach the grand-ducal NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, a Renaissance edifice (open on Wed. and Sat. 3-6, in winter 2-4, Sun. 12-2). Adjacent is the *Public Library*, containing 127,000 vols. (adm. 10-1.30).

To the right of the Palais, in the Elisabeth-Strasse, rises the **Augusteum**, a handsome edifice in the late-Renaissance style (1866), containing the valuable grand-ducal **Picture Gallery* of old masters (open daily 10-1, Sun. 12-2; free). Catalogue 25 or 75 pf.

Ground Floor. To the right, works by *A.* and *O. Achenbach, Knaus, Lenbach, Menzel, Hans Olde, Overbeck, Vinnen*, etc.

Upper Floor. MAIN HALL. Section 1: To the left, 64. *Guido Reni*, St. James the Less; 103. *Murillo*, Virgin as the Good Shepherdess.

Section 2: *91. *Moroni* (not *Bordone*), Portrait, a well-preserved masterpiece; 95. *Veronese*, Venus and Cupid; *83. *L. Lotto*, Cavalier; 93, 92. *Moroni*, Portraits; 20. *Al. Allori*, Bianca Cappello; *52 *Ribera* (?), Entombment; 47. *A. Solario*, Salome.

Section 3: 46. *Amb. de Predis*, Portrait; 8. *Florentine School* (not *Masaccio*), Portrait; 40. *G. Ferrari*, Madonna; 6. *L. Mazzolino*, Holy Family (after Dürer); 81. *Seb. del Piombo*, Pietà (ca. 1520; studio-piece?); *39. *Lombard School*, John the Baptist (injured); 77. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonna (studio-work); 80. *A. Previtali*, John the Baptist (1521); 41. *Defendente de Ferrari*, Virgin and St. Anna; 19. *Pontormo*, Fine lady; 4. *Garofalo*, St. Catharine (1529); 9. *Lor. di Credi* (?), Madonna; 28. *Perugino*, St. Sebastian; 42. *A. Borgognone*, Madonna; 7. *Fra Angelico*, Madonna (early work).

Section 4: *323. *Feuerbach*, Battle of Amazons (sketch in colours); 326 c. *Makart*, Venetian woman; 271. *Schongauer*, Madonna (school-piece); 277. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Sermon on the Mount (ca. 1515); *108. *Lucas van Leyden* (?), Count Etzard I. of E. Friesland.

Section 5: 123. *Rubens*, Portrait: 152. *Abr. Teniers*, Tavern; *Rubens*, *124. St. Francis, 125. Nymphs and Satyrs (these two ca. 1615).

Section 6: 143. *Snyders*, Game (1614); 141. *C. de Vos*, Portrait; 145. *Jordaens*, St. Jerome; 172. *De Keyser* (not *Ravesteyn*), Portrait (early work; ca. 1620). *Rembrandt*, 193. The Apostle Philip (ca. 1628); *192. Artist's mother (so called; 1631); *194. Old man (1632); 195. Old man in a red vest (ca. 1632): *197. Before the storm (ca. 1645). 186. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape (1634); 175. *G. Dou*, Portrait (ca. 1635); 162. *M. van Mierevelt*, Portrait.

Section 7: 199, 200. *F. Bol*, Portraits (1658); 187. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 234. *Molenaer*, Peasants' concert; 212. *Heda*, Breakfast; 226. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian scene; 263. *C. de Heem*, Breakfast; over the door, 121. *Rubens*, Prometheus (ca. 1612; restored).

Adjoining the residential quarter to the S.W. lies the *Eversten-holz*, a pretty wooded park.

FROM OLDENBURG TO OSNABRÜCK, 70 M., railway in 3 hrs. From (39 M.) *Quakenbrück* (Bahnhof-Hôtel), an industrious little town on the *Haase*, possessing an old abbey-church, a line diverges to (102 M.) *Oberhausen* (p. 29), passing Rheine, Burgsteinfurt, and Coesfeld. — 57½ M. *Bramsche* (p. 111). — 70 M. *Osnabrück*, see p. 70.

FROM OLDENBURG TO WILHELMSHAVEN, 32½ M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (from Bremen to Wilhelmshaven, 60 M., express train in 2 hrs.; fares 8 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 60 pf.). — 8 M. *Rastede*, once a large Benedictine abbey, founded in 1091, was converted into a château in 1529, and is now a summer-residence of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg: fine park in the English style. — 19 M. **Varel** *(Victoria)*, a cheerful little town (6600 inhab.), with a 12th cent. church, containing a carved altar of 1614 and mural paintings of the 15th century. — Beyond (24 M.) *Ellenser-Damm* we cross the Ems-Jade Canal. — 28 M. *Sande*, the junction of the railway to Norden and Emden (p. 99).

32½ M. **Wilhelmshaven** *(Loheyde*, R. 3-8, D. 1½-2½ ℳ: *Hempel*, both good; *Bristol*, R. 2½-4, D. 1½-2 ℳ; *Burg Hohenzollern*, R. 3-5, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Prinz Heinrich; Deutsches Haus; Meyer's Restaurant: Rathauskeller*, D. 1¼ ℳ; *Café Kaiserhof; Post Office*, Markt-Platz), with 35,000 inhab., is the second war-harbour of Germany, constructed by Prussia in 1857-69, on the N.W. side of the *Jade-Busen*, and strongly fortified. This basin, formed in the 13th and 16th cent. by an inundation, is upwards of 60 sq. M. in area, and is connected with the German Ocean by the *Jade*, a channel 3 M. wide. Wilhelmshaven is a pleasant-looking town, laid out on an ample scale.

In front of the station is the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz, with a *Monument to Emperor William I.* (1895) and a *Statue of Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia* (d. 1873). To the S. is the *Elisabeth-Kirche*. — The Markt-Str. leads hence to the *Imperial Dockyard (Kaiserliche Werft)*, which is enclosed by a lofty wall, and is not shown to foreigners without special permission. The *New Harbour* (17 acres in area, and 25 ft. deep), for war-vessels in commission and for torpedo-boats (separate section), is connected by locks with the *New Channel* ('Neue Einfahrt') and the Ems and Jade Canal. On the N. it communicates with the *Fitting-out Harbour* ('Ausrüstungs-Hafen'), to the E. of which are the *Outer Harbour* ('Vorhafen') and the 'Alte Einfahrt'. To the W. of the Fitting-out Harbour is the *Bauhafen* (building harbour; 400 yds. by 240 yds.). Connected with the latter are dry-docks and slips for the construction of vessels of all kinds. — To the N.E. of the town, beyond two large barracks, is the *Observatory*, with a time-ball. A good panorama is obtained from the 'Wasserturm' in the park (ticket of admission in the Commandant's Office, Adalbert-Str.).

37 M. *Zwischenahn* (Kurhaus, pens. 4-7 ℳ; Meyer's Hotel, pens. 4½-6 ℳ), pleasantly situated on a lake and visited as a summer-resort. — The line intersects the extensive *Hoch-Moor* (p. 98).

61½ M. **Leer**, and thence to (76 M.) *Emden* and (101 M.) *Norddeich* (Norderney), see pp. 98, 99.

17. From Hanover to Hamburg.

113 M. RAILWAY. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 16 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 80 pf.); ordinary trains in 4-5 hrs. (fares 14 ℳ 60, 8 ℳ 80, 5 ℳ 80 pf.).

Hanover, see p. 72. — 10½ M. **Lehrte**, the junction of the Berlin-Hanover-Cologne (p. 37), Brunswick-Magdeburg (p. 37), and Hildesheim (p. 46) lines.

28½ M. **Celle** *(*Hôt. Hannover*, R. 2¼-3½, D. 1¾-2½, omn. ½ ℳ; *Schloss-Hôtel*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1½ ℳ; *Celler Hof*, R. 2-5, D. 2½ ℳ; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, R. 2-3, D. 1½-3 ℳ, well spoken of), on the *Aller*, with 23,300 inhab., has an old Schloss, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1369-1705), which

is partly late-Gothic and partly in the Renaissance style (1666-75). The altar-piece of the interesting chapel (1485) is by Martin de Vos of Antwerp (1569). Opposite the Schloss on the E. is the *Vaterländisches Museum* (open on Sun. & Wed., 11-1 & 3-5, on other days 10-3; 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, each pers. addit. 50 pf.), containing interesting old furniture and an almost complete collection of the uniforms of the former Hanoverian army. The old *Parish Church (Stadtkirche)* contains the ducal burial-vaults (no admission), in which rest Sophia Dorothea (d. 1726), first wife of George I. of England, and the Danish queen Caroline Matilda (d. 1775). The *Rathaus* is a late-Renaissance building (1530-81). To the S. of the Altstadt is the 'French Garden', with a monument to Queen Caroline Matilda. Many of the old houses (16-17th cent.) are quaint.

A branch-line runs from Celle to (53 M.) *Langwedel* (p. 39) viâ *Wietze-Steinförde* (with petroleum wells), *Ahlden*, where the Princess Sophia Dorothea (see above) was confined from 1694 till her death, and *Verden* (p. 102). — Branch-line to *Soltau*, see p. 39.

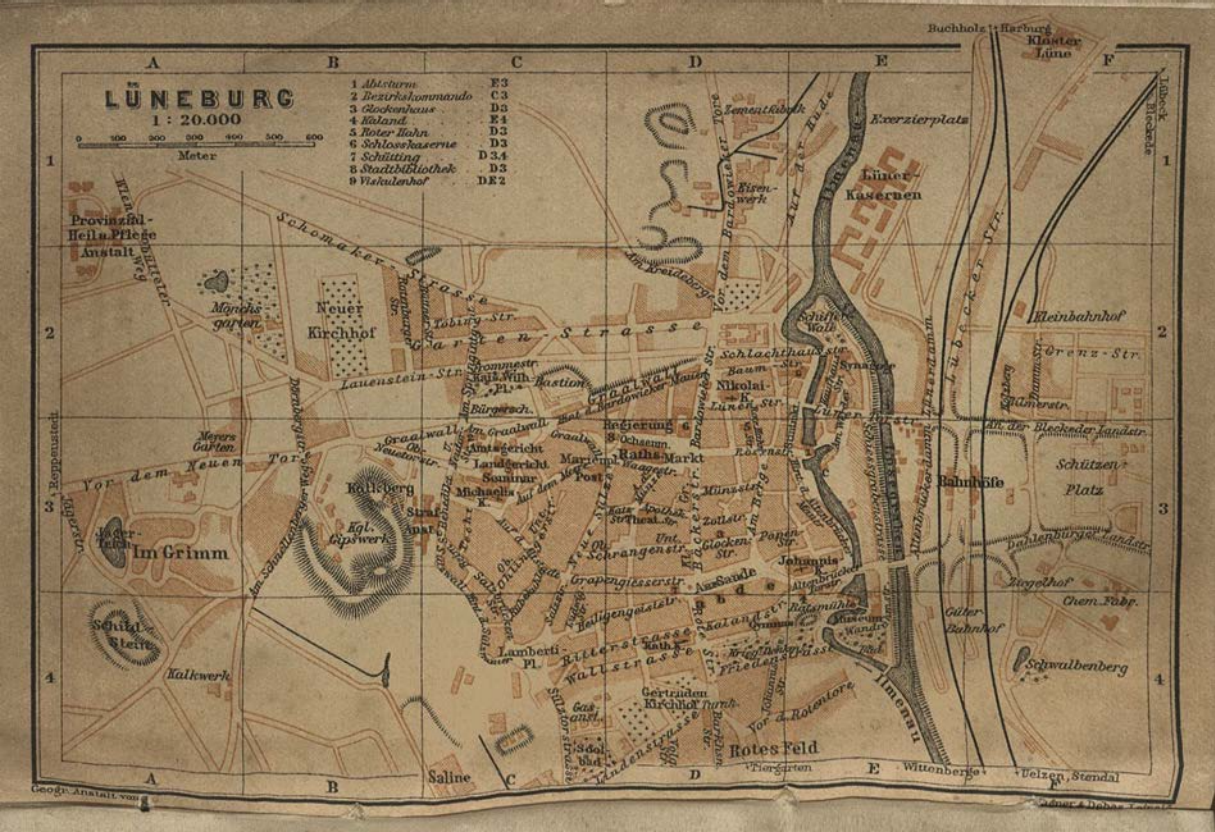
The train traverses the *Lüneburger Heide*. — 60 M. **Uelzen** *(Rail. Restaurant; Stadt Hamburg)*, with 10,400 inhab., is the junction for the Stendal and Bremen line (p. 39).

80 M. **Lüneburg** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — HOTELS. **Deutsches Haus* (Pl. *a*; D, 4), *R.* 2-7, *B.* 1, *D.* 1¾-2½ *M*; *Wellenkamp* (Pl. b; D, 4), *R.* 2-5, *B.* 1, *D.* 2¼ *M*, well spoken of; *Zum Schiessgraben* (Pl. c; E, 3), *R.* 1½-4, *D.* 1¾ *M*; *Hoffnung* (Pl. d; D, 3, 4); *Bark* (Pl. e; D, 3). — RESTAURANTS. *Ratsweinkeller*, at the Rathaus (with mural paintings), D. 3 *M*; *Von Lösecke*, Stintmarkt 3 (Pl. E, 2, 3); *Rauno*, Grosse Bäcker-Str. 13 (Pl. D, 3); *Ratsschenke*, in the market-place (Pl. D, 3); *Schütting* (Pl. 7; D, 3, 4). — *Café Möller*. — *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3). — *Enquiry Office*, Heiligengeist-Str. 43 (Pl. C, D, 4). — *Taximeter Cabs*, 1-2 pers. for 800 m. 60, each 400 m. more 10 pf. (3-4 pers. 600 & 300 m.).

Lüneburg, an old town with 27,800 inhab., on the navigable *Ilmenau*, possessing salt-works which have long been of some importance, was a prominent member of the Hansa in the middle ages. A number of public, and many handsome private buildings, in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, are memorials of the town's prosperity in the 14-16th centuries.

On quitting either of the *Railway Stations* (Pl. E, F, 3), which lie to the E. of the town, we turn to the S. (left), cross the Ilmenau, and soon reach the church of **St. John* (Pl. D, E, 3), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, dating from the middle of the 14th cent., with a lofty tower and handsome carved altar of the 15th cent. (sacristan, Johannis-Kirchhof 25). Opposite is the *Kalandhaus* (Pl. 4), with a crow-stepped gable of the 15th cent. (restored). A little farther to the W. is the *SAND (Pl. D, 3), a square with the *Schütting* (see above) and many other quaint old houses.

About 300 yds. to the N. of the Sand is the MARKET PLACE (Pl. D, 3), which is adorned with a fountain of 1530, and contains the RATHAUS, a pile of various buildings dating from the


LÜNEBURG
1 : 20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
1 Abtsturm E3
2 Bezirkskommando C3
3 Glockenhaus D3
4 Kaland E4
5 Roter Hahn D3
6 Schlosskaserne D3
7 Schütting D3,4
8 Stadtbibliothek D3
9 Viskulenhof DE2
Buchholz
Harburg
Kloster Lüne
Lübeck
Bleckede
Exerzierplatz
Lüner-Kasernen
Ilmenau
Provinzial-Heil u. Pflege Anstalt
Schomaker-Strasse
Garten-Strasse
Mönchsgarten
Neuer Kirchhof
Lauenstein-Str.
Grommestr.
Bastion
Graalwall
Bürgersch.
Regierung
Ochsenm.
Raths-Markt
Nikolai-K.
Schlachthausstr.
Baum-Str.
Synagoge
Schiffer-Wall
Lüner Torstr.
Kleinbahnhof
Grenz-Str.
Kalkberg
Kgl. Gipswerk
Im Grimm
Jäger-Teich
Schild-Stein
Kalkwerk
Saline
Lamberti-Pl.
Ritterstrasse
Wallstrasse
Gertruden Kirchhof
Rotes Feld
Tiergarten
Wittenberge
Uelzen, Stendal
Bahnhöfe
Schützen-Platz
Dahlenburger Landstr.
Ziegelhof
Chem. Fabr.
Güter-Bahnhof
Schwalbenberg
Ilmenau
Geogr. Anstalt von
Geiger & Debes Leipzig

13th down to the middle of the 18th cent. (baroque façade of 1704-40; custodian, Lichte, in the W. wing). The so-called *Laube*, of the 15th cent. (restored in 1888), contains stained-glass windows, carved cabinets, and interesting mural and ceiling decorations (about 1525). The *Kör-Gemach*, or election-room, dates from the 15th century. The former *Muniment Room* contains various small antiquities. Opposite is the *Old Chancery*, now a museum. In one of the corridors is an elaborately wrought iron gate by H. Ruge (1576). The *Fürstensaal*, a richly decorated hall dating from the 15th cent., contains numerous ancient portraits and electroplate copies of the Lüneburg silver service (now in Berlin); the *Ratsstube*, of 1566-83, contains admirable carved work by Albert von Soest. The W. part of the Rathaus, called the *Kämmerei-Gebäude*, contains a beautifully carved wooden door (Gothic) and a fine panelled and carved room of the end of the 16th cent. (first floor). — The *Town Library* (Pl. 8; D, 3) possesses several MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 15th cent. and some rare incunabula.

A little to the N. of the market-place is the church of **St. Nicholas* (Pl. D, 2), with a lofty nave and double aisles, dating from 1409 and containing some good paintings and valuable old vestments (15th & 17th cent.; sexton, An der Nicolaikirche 1).

To the S. are the *Saline* (Pl. C, 4) and the *Salt Water Baths*. — At Wandrahm 10, in the S.E. part of the town, is the *Museum* (Pl. E, 4), with natural history and other collections (adm. 50 pf., each pers. addit. 25 pf.; Sun. 11.30-1, free).

About $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the two railway stations is the Benedictine nunnery of *Lüne* (Pl. F, 1; now a ladies' home), founded in 1172, a brick building dating from the end of the 14th cent., with many additions of the 18th. Fine cloisters, with rich collection of textile fabrics and embroideries (shown on application).

FROM LÜNEBURG TO BÜCHEN, $18^1/_2$ M., railway in $^3/_4$ hr. — 11 M. **Lauenburg** (*Weisser Schwan*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*), a small town with 5000 inhab. and quaint gabled houses, the capital of the former duchy of Lauenburg, is situated at the mouth of the Elbe and Trave Canal. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Büchen* (p. 158); thence to Lübeck, see p. 158.

Beyond Lüneburg we pass ($85^1/_2$ M.) *Bardowiek*, once the chief commercial town of N. Germany. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and fragments of the vast cathedral now alone remain, incorporated with a Gothic church (date about 1380). Pop. 2200.

$105^1/_2$ M. **Harburg** (*Rail. Restaurant; Kaiserhof; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. $2^1/_2$-5, D. from $2^1/_2$ *M*, both good; *Deutsches Haus;* Brit. vice-consul, *H. Ritter;* steamer from Hamburg, see p. 119), an increasing town with 67,000 inhab., and a busy seaport, is the junction for the Cuxhaven and Bremen lines (pp. 133, 135).

Beyond Harburg the line crosses the *Süder-Elbe* and the *Norder-Elbe*, and reaches —

113 M. **Hamburg** (see next page).

18. Hamburg, Altona, and their Environs.

I. Hamburg.

The plan of the inner town (p. 121) is referred to in the Text as Pl. I, the general plan of Hamburg and Altona (p. 126) as Pl. II, and the railway and tramway map of Hamburg and its environs (see opposite) as Pl. III.

Railway Stations. Hamburg Central Station (Pl. I, P 10; *Restaurant*, good), for all trains (office for incoming baggage on the W. side, for outgoing baggage on the E.); Altona Terminal Station (Pl. II; I, K, 10), for all trains except those for Lübeck. The subsidiary stations *Dammtor* (Pl. II; N, 9), *Sternschanze* (Pl. II; M, 8), and *Holsten-Strasse* (Pl. II; K, L, 9) are connected with the two main stations by the Junction Railway ('Verbindungsbahn') between Blankenese and Ohlsdorf (see p. 118). — *Cabs*, see p. 118. Numbers are given out as at Berlin (p. 1). The hotels do not send vehicles to meet the trains. — The *Porters* will, if desired, transport luggage to the hotel or steamer.

Hotels. The most convenient situation for tourists is on or near the Binnen-Alster (Pl. I; O, 9, 10). Hotels of the first class are apt to be crowded on the eve of the departure of the New York steamers, and rooms should then be secured in advance. — *Atlantic Hotel (Pl. I, *A*; P, 9), An der Alster 72 (entr. in the Holzdamm), with the *Restaurant Pforde*, R. from 5 (with bathroom from 10), B. 1½, déj. (1-3) 4, D. (7-9) 6 *M*; *Hotel Esplanade (Pl. I, *E*; N, 9), Stephans-Platz 10, R. 6-12 (with bath from 10), B. 1½, déj. 3½-4½, D. 6 *M*; *Hamburger Hof (Pl. I, h; O, 10), Jungfernstieg 30, R. 3½-11 (with bath from 12½), B. 1½, déj. (12-3) 3, D. (6-8) 4-5 *M*; *Palast-Hôtel (Pl. I, w; O, 9), Neuer Jungfernstieg 16, R. 4-15 (with bath from 7), B. 1½, déj. 3-4½, D. 4-7 *M*; *Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. I, c; O, 9), Neuer Jungfernstieg 10, R. 4-10 (with bath from 9), B. 1½, déj. (11-3) 3-4, D. (5-8) 4-5 *M*. — *On the Binnen-Alster:* *Streit's (Pl. I, b; N, 10), Jungfernstieg 38, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, D. 2½-3½ *M*; Hôtel Sanssouci (Pl. 1, z; O, 9), Neuer Jungfernstieg 17, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. from 3 *M*. — *Near the Binnen-Alster:* Rathaus Hotel (Pl. I, *R*; O, 10), Rathaus-Markt; Moser's (Pl. I, i; O, 10), *Rathaus-Markt*, R. 3-9, B. 1¼, D. (2-7) 2-4 *M*, well spoken of; Aué (*Pl. I, n; N, 9*), Dammtor-Str. 29, R. 3-4, B. 1 *M*. — *Near the Central Railway Station:* *Reichshof (Pl. I, a; P, 10), Kirchen-Allée 35, R. & B. 3½ (with bathroom 5), D. 2 *M*; Savoy Hotel & Hotel Phœnix (Pl. I, q; P, 10), Kirchen-Allée, corner of Stein-Tor-Platz, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 2½-6 *M*; Deutsches Haus, Mönckeberg-Str. 4, close by the station, R. 2½-4 *M*, new; Hôt. Graf Moltke (Pl. II, r; P, 10), Steindamm 1, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 1¾-2½ *M*, good; Schadendorf (Pl. II, m; P, 10), Grosse Allée 1, well spoken of; Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. g); Hôt. Continental (Pl. y), R. 3-6, B. 1¼ *M*, well spoken of; Hôt. Fürst Bismarck (Pl. k), R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2-6 *M*; Mählmann, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ *M*, these four in the Kirchen-Allée (Pl. I, P 10; Nos. 43, 37, 49, 33); St. Petersburg (Pl. I, d; P, 9), Holzdamm 57, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Pariser Hof, Holzdamm 55, R. 2½-4, B. ¾, D. 1¾-2 *M*; Lloyd Hotel (Pl. I, *L*; P, 10), corner of Stein-Tor-Wall and Spitaler-Str., R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Berliner Hof (Pl. I, s; P, 10), Stein-Tor-Wall 1, R. 2½-3½, B. 1 *M*; City Hotel (Pl. I, u; P, 10), Stein-Tor-Wall 5; Hôt. Union, R. 2-3½, B. ¾, D. 1¾-2¼ *M*; Bremer Hof, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 1½-2 *M*, these two in Amsinck-Str. (Pl. I; P, 10), 10 min. from the station. — *In the Altstadt:* Elite Hotel (Pl. I, v; N, 10), Grosser Burstah 31, R. & B. 4-6 *M*; Métropole (Pl. I, e; O, 10), Schauenburger-Str. 49, with good restaurant; Washington Hotel, Zeughaus-Markt 33 (Pl. I; M, 10), R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1½-2 *M*; English Hotel, Admiralitäts-Str. 2 (Pl. I; N, 10), with good restaurant, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. (2-8) 3-4½ *M*. — *Near the Dammtor Station:* *Central Hotel (Pl. II, *z*; M, 9), Rentzel-Str. 68, R. 2½-7, D. 3-4½ *M*. — *In St. Pauli:* Wiezel's

HAMBURG-
ALTONA
ÜBERSICHTSPLAN III
1:50000
Niendorf
Eidelstedt
Stellingen
Lokstedt
Hoheluft
Eppendorf
Winterhude
Barmbek
Uhlenhorst
Hohenfelde
Eilbeck
Wandsbek
Rahlstedt
Farmsen
Bramfeld
Steilshop
Hoheneichen
Hohenfelde
Hamburg
ALTONA
Ottensen
Bahrenfeld
Othmarschen
Bahrenfeld
Bahrenfeld
Bahrenfeld

Hotel (Pl. I, o; M, 10), on the harbour, R. from 3, D. 3½ *M*, well spoken of; Hammonia Hotel (Pl. I, t; M, 10), Reeperbahn 2, R. 2½-5½, D. 1¾-3 *M*; Holstentor (Pl. I, l; N, 10), Holsten-Wall 1, R. 2½-5, D. 2 *M*.

Hôtels Garnis. Bellevue, Neuer Jungfernstieg 1 (Pl. I; O, 10, 9), R. & B. 4½-7½ *M*; Lengenfeldt, Holzdamm 53 (Pl. I; P, 9), R. 2-4 *M*.

Pensions. *British Private Hotel*, Vorsetzen 35 (Pl. I; M, N, 11), R. 2½-3¼, D. (1 p.m.) 2, pens. 6-7 *M*; *English Private Hotel*, Brandstwiete 42 (Pl. I; O, 10), second floor, 5-6 *M*; *Frl. Bethge*, Graumanns-Weg 15 (Pl. II; Q, 8, 9), with garden, 4-8 *M*; *Frau Gerhardy*, An der Alster 7 (Pl. I; P, 9), 8-15 *M*; *Frl. Nöldeke*, An der Alster 60 (Pl. I; P, 9), 4-7 *M*; *Pens. Internationale*, Holzdamm 38 (Pl. I; P, 9), 4½-8 *M*; *Frl. Zinnius*, Rotenbaum Chaussée 27 (Pl. II; N, 8, 9), 6-8 *M*.

Restaurants. **Pforde*, at the Atlantic Hotel (p. 116; entr. An der Alster); **Fischborn*, corner of Alsterdamm and Alstertor, déj. 2½, D. 3½ & 5½ *M*; **Ehmke*, Gänse-Markt 50, D. (4-8 p.m.) 4-6 *M*; **Carlton*, Neuer Jungfernstieg 3, déj. (12-3) 2½, D. (4-9) 4-5½ *M*; **Ratsweinkeller*, at the Rathaus (p. 122), déj. 2½, D. (2-7 p.m.) 3 *M*; **Schümann*, Jungfernstieg 34; *English Hotel* (p. 116), good; *Kempinski*, Jungfernstieg 6; *Zoological Garden* (p. 124), déj. (11-3) from 2½, D. (5-9) from 3½ *M*; *Franz Meyer*, Zollenbrücke 5. — Oysters. **Schümann*, see above; **Cölln*, Brodschrangen 1 (closed on Sun. in summer after 2 p.m.); *Portermeyer*, Zirkus-Weg. — Wine Rooms. *Rahaus*, Ness 1, frequented by stockbrokers; *Sievers & Dröge*, opposite the Central Railway Station; *Continental Bodega Company*, at the cor. of the Plan and the Rathaus-Markt; *Al Bersagliere*, Dammtor-Str. 31. — **Beer.** **Alster Halle*, Alsterdamm 39; **Siechen*, Berg-Str. 29; **Lämsmann*, Plan 7; **Börsen-Keller*, in the Exchange, D. (2-7) 3, S. (7-11) 2½ *M*; **Dammtor Pavilion*, to the N. of the Esplanade Hotel, with garden, D. 3 *M*; **Klosterburg*, opp. the Central Railway Station; *Börsenhof*, opp. the Exchange, D. (2-3) 1½ *M*; *Soltmann's Keller*, Alster Arcades 16; *Kaiser-Keller*, Jungfernstieg 6; *Münchener Bürgerbräu*, Stadthaus-Brücke 13, D. (12-6) 1-1½ *M*; *Pilsner Hof*, Gänse-Markt 43; *Gebhard's Erlanger Bierhalle*, Kleine Bäcker-Str. 13; *Deeke*, Grosse Bäcker-Str. 6. At St. Pauli: *St. Pauli Landungsbrücken*, above the steamboat-pier (Pl. I; M, 11), with view, D. 1¾-3 *M*; *Wiezel's Hotel*, see above; *Bristol*, Millerntor-Platz, well spoken of; *Kulmbacher Bierhaus*, Reeperbahn 31. — Automatic Restaurants, Rathaus-Markt 8, Stein-Tor-Wall 6. — *Schubarth's Vegetarian Restaurant*, Alster Arcades, Passage 8 (1st floor).

Cafés. **Alster Pavilion* (Pl. I; O, 10), Jungfernstieg, with view of the Binnen-Alster; **Dammtor Café*, next door to Dammtor Pavilion (see above); *Barkhof*, Mönckeberg-Str.; *Bieber Café*, in the Bieber-Haus; *Reichshof*, in the hotel (p. 116); *Rathaus Café*, cor. of Hermann-Str. and Mönckeberg-Str.; *Café de l'Opéra*, Gänse-Markt 53; *Belvedere*, Alsterdamm 40; *Klosterburg*, see above; **Alsterlust* (Pl. I; O, 9), with view of the Outer Alster Basin (also restaurant); *Promenaden-Café*, Millerntor-Platz, at St. Pauli. — Confectioners. *Hübner*, Neuer Wall 22; *English Tea House*, Alster Arcades 9; *Wilm*, Ferdinand-Str. 67.

Pleasure Resorts. **City Zoological Garden* (p. 124); **Hagenbeck's Zoological Park* (p. 132); **Uhlenhorst Ferry House* (p. 131); **Alsterlust* (see above). Music at these. — Variety performances at the *Hansa Theatre*, Steindamm 11 (Pl. II; P, 9, 10) and many others in St. Pauli. — *Zirkus Busch* (Pl. II; M, 10), Zirkus-Weg, St. Pauli.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. I, N 9; p. 124), Dammtor-Str. Prices vary according to the character of the performance: best seats 3-7 *M*, second boxes, in the centre, 2-4½ *M*, at the sides, 1½-3½ *M*, third boxes 1 *M* 5 to 2 *M* 30 pf. — *Deutsches Schauspielhaus* (Pl. I, P 10; p. 129), Kirchen-Allée 38, first tier 3¼-5 *M*, parquet (stalls) 4¾ *M*, parterre (behind the stalls) 2¼-2¾ *M*. — *Thalia Theatre* (Pl. I; O, 10), Pferde-Markt, chiefly for comedy; first boxes or parquet (stalls) 2-4½ *M*, reserved parterre 1¼-3 *M*, second boxes or amphitheatre 1-2½ *M*. These three theatres

are closed June-August. — *Deutsches Operetten-Theater* (Pl. I; M, 10), Millerntor-Platz, parquet 4½ *M.* — *Neues Operetten-Theater* (Pl. I; M, 10), Spielbuden-Platz, St. Pauli, for spectacular pieces; box 5-6½, dress circle 3, parquet 3 *M* 80 pf. or 2½ *M.* — *Karl Schultze Theatre* (Pl. II; L, 10), Reeperbahn 142, operettas and farces; prices 2.40-6 *M.* — *Ernst Drucker's Theatre* (Pl. II; L, M, 10), St. Pauli, local pieces.

Baths. In the Alster: *Alsterlust* (p. 117; 40 pf.). In the Elbe: *Steinwärder* (Pl. II; L, M, 11). — Warm Baths. *Gertig*, Grosse Bleichen 36; *Wiener-Bad*, Grosse Theater-Str. 42, with swimming-basin.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. I; N, 9), Stephans-Platz.

Taximeter Cabs. Fares: 1-2 pers. for 1200 mètres 80 pf., each 400 mètres more or for every 4 min. spent in waiting 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. for 900 m. 80 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf. If with luggage weighing more than 33 lbs., or if outside the radius, or if driving at night (11-7), for 600 m. 80 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. A drive round the city ('Rundfahrt') of 2½ hrs. from the Jungfernstieg viâ the Uhlenhorst to the steamboat-piers at St. Pauli costs for 1 or 2 pers. about 5 *M.* — There are also *Motor Cabs* (for 1-2 pers. 600 m. 80 pf., each addit. 300 m. 10 pf.).

Electric Tramways. The main points of intersection are the *Rathaus-Markt* (Pl. I, O 10; Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17-19, 22, 28), the *Rödings-Markt* (Pl. I, N 10, 11; Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12-15, 22-26, 31, 37), the *Main Railway Station* (Pl. I, P 10; Nos. 1-10, 11, 13, 15, 17-20, 36, 37), and the *St. Pauli Landungs-Brücken* (Pl. I, M 11; Nos. 7, 14, 22, 26, 34). — 1. From *Wandsbek* to *Eimsbüttel*. — 2. From *Wandsbek* to *Uhlendorf*. — 3. From *Wandsbek* to *Langenfelde*. — 4. From *Eilbeck* to *Othmarschen*. — 5. From *Eilbeck* to *Hoheluft*. — 6. From *Barmbeck* to *Ohlsdorf*. — 7. From *Barmbeck* to *Altona* (Hohenzollern-Ring). — 8. From *Barmbeck* to *Altona* (Ottensen Church). — 9. From *Barmbeck* to *Hoheluft*. — 10. From the *Pferde-Markt* (Pl. I; O, 10) to *Langenfelde* and *Stellingen* (Hagenbeck's). — 11. From *Langenfelde* to *Horn*. — 12. From *Rotenburgsort* to *Winterhude* (to *Ohlsdorf* in summer). — 13. From *Borgfelde* to *Gross-Borstel*. — 14. From the *Oster-Strasse* to the *Süder-Strasse*. — 15. From *Eimsbüttel* to *Uhlenhorst*. — 16. From the *Rathaus-Markt* to *Stellingen*. — 17. From *Hamm* to *Eimsbüttel*. — 18. (Grosser Alster-Ring). From *Winterhude*, by *Uhlenhorst*, the *Rathaus-Markt*, and the *Stephans-Platz*, back to *Winterhude*. — 19. (Kleiner Alster-Ring). From the *Dorotheen-Strasse* by *Uhlenhorst* and the *Rathaus-Markt* to *Maria Luisen-Strasse*. — 20. From the *Winterhuder Weg* to *Hoheluft*. — 21. From the *Waterworks* to *Mittelweg*. — 22. From *Bahrenfeld* to *Hamm*. — 23. From *Veddel* to *Mittelweg*. — 24. From *Eppendorf* to *Horn*. — 25. From the *Süder-Strasse* to *Altona*. — 26. Circular Line (Innere Ringbahn) from the *Georgs-Platz* (Pl. I; O, 10), by the *Stephans-Platz*, *St. Pauli Landungsbrücken*, and *Steintor* (Main Rail. Station), back to the starting-point (in 40 min.). — 27. From *Schlump*, by the *Altona Station*, to *Ottensen*. — 28. From the *Rathaus-Markt* to *Winterhude* and *Ohlsdorf*. — 29. Circular Line from *Altona Station* and back, by the *Rathaus-Markt* and the *Holsten-Strasse*. — 30. From *Altona* to *Eimsbüttel*. — 31. From the *Rödings-Markt* to *Bahrenfeld*. — 32. From *Harburg Station* to the *Stader-Strasse*. — 33. From *Dornbusch* (Pl. I; O, 10) to *Veddel* and *Harburg* (1¼ hr.). — 34. From *Harburg* to the *Heimfeld Strasse*. — 35. From *Winterhude* to *Veddel*. — 37. From *Horn* to the *Fisch-Markt* (Altona). — 38. From *Ottensen* viâ *Altona* to *Borgfelde* (yellow cars). — 39. From *Altona* to *Blankenese* (6 M., in ¾ hr.; 25 pf.).

The **Elevated & Underground Electric Railway** (comp. Pl. II) runs from the *Rathaus-Markt* (O, 10) to *Barmbeck* (S, 6), viâ the Central Railway Station, thence to *Kellinghus-Str.* (N, O, 5, 6), and viâ *Schlump* (M, 8), *Millern-Tor* (M, 10), and *Hafen-Tor* (M, 11) back to the Rathaus-Markt. Fares for any 5 stations, 2nd class 15, 3rd class 10 pf.

The **Blankenese & Ohlsdorf Junction Railway** ('*Verbindungsbahn*') is an electric line uniting *Blankenese* with (17 M.) *Ohlsdorf* and calling at various points in Hamburg and Altona (comp. p. 116; fares

for any 3 stations, 2nd class 15, 3rd class 10 pf.; for 6 stations 20 or 15 pf.; for more stations 30 or 20 pf.).

Steamboats. — 1. On the Alster. Small screw-steamers, leaving the Jungfernstieg (Pl. II; O, 10) every 5 min., touch at the *Lombards-Brücke* (Pl. II; O, 9), and then at *Raben-Strasse*, *Krugkoppel-Brücke*, *Uhlenhorst*, and *Eppendorf-Winterhude* on the W. bank of the Aussen-Alster, and at *Gurlitt-Strasse*, *Lohmühlen-Strasse* (Pl. II; P, 9), *Schwanen-Wik* (Pl. II, P 8; and up the *Eilbeck* to the Essen-Str.), *Walhalla* (Pl. II; P, 8), *August-Strasse* (Pl. II; P, 8), *Fährhaus* and *Bellevue* at Uhlenhorst, *Sierich-Strasse*, and *Mühlenkamp* on the E. bank; fare 10 pf.

2. On the Elbe. From *St. Pauli* (Landungsbrücken; Pl. II, M 11) hourly in summer to *Blankenese* (p. 133; fare 40 pf.), viâ *Altona Quay* (Pl. II; K, L, 11), *Neumühlen* (p. 132), *Teufelsbrücke* (p. 133), and *Nienstedten* (p. 133); also to *Buxtehude* (p. 133), to *Harburg* (p. 115), to *Cuxhaven* (p. 133) and *Heligoland* (p. 133), to *Stade* (p. 133), etc. — The *Ferries* across the harbour (5 pf.) are marked on Plan II (p. 126). — The headquarters of the *Hamburg-America Line* (Pl. I, O 10; see p. 122) are at Alster-Damm 25. The express-steamers start at Cuxhaven (p. 133).

3. Circular Trip in the Port. From the *Hafentor* (Pl. II; M, 11), every 10 min. in $^3/_4$ hr. (white flag; 10 pf.), to *Sandtorhöft* (Pl. N, 11), *Kaiserhöft* (Pl. N, 11), *Strandhöft* (Pl. N, 11), *Amerikahöft* (Pl. N, O, 12), *Baakenhöft* (Pl. O, 11), *Veddelhöft* (Pl. P, 12), *Krahnhöft* (Pl. O, 12), *Amerikahöft*, *Strandhöft*, and back. — From the *St. Pauli Ferry House* (Pl. I; M, 11) *viâ the Baumwall* (Pl. N, 11) almost every hour from 9 to 6; fare 1 *M*, time $1^1/_2$ hr., or with visit to an ocean-steamer $1^1/_2$-2 *M*, in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs.

4. Combined Land and Water Excursions (4 hrs.; fare $3^1/_2$ *M*, with *M* extra for a visit to an ocean-steamer; tickets at the hotels or from the drivers): *Bangert's* trip round the harbour (in connection with the earlier Hammonia trip, see below), starting from the Baumwal. (Pl. I; O, 11) at 9.30 and 12 (on Sun. at 9.30 only); *Hammonia*, starting at 9 and 10 (Sun. 9.30) from the Jungfernstieg (Pl. I; O, 10); *Käse* (tickets at Alster Arcades 9, near the Jungfernstieg, starting at 10 from the Alster Pavilion (also from 8 to 5, at the hours, shorter trip for $2^1/_2$ *M*).

Small Boats (*Jolle*). On the *Alster*, pair-oar boat, 2-4 pers. 40-60 pf. per hr., six-oared boat, 1-6 pers. 1 *M* 50 pf. for the first hr., 1 *M* for each addit. hr. (incl. boatman). — On the *Elbe*, 1 pers., 40 pf. per $^1/_2$ hr., every $^1/_4$ hr. more 20 pf. (bargain desirable).

Consuls. British, *W. R. Hearn* (Consul General), Schaartor 9; vice-consuls, *A. J. Ogston* and *W. R. K. Gandell*. — American, *Robt. P. Skinner* (Consul General), Adolphs-Platz 6; vice-consul, *E. H. L. Mummenhoff*.

Lloyd's Agent, *C. Ewald*, Schauenburger-Str. 47. — *Tourists' Information Bureau*, Alsterdamm 39 (Pl. I; O, 10); *Thos. Cook & Son*, Alsterdamm 39; *United States Express Company*, Ferdinand-Str. 66.

English Church (Pl. I; M, 10), Zeughaus-Markt, near the Millern-Tor; chaplain, *Rev. H. J. Oliver, B.A.*, Mundsburger-Damm 55; services at 11 a.m. (at 7.30 p.m. in the Church of the Mission to Seamen, Johannis-Bollwerk 19). — *Congregational Church*, Johannisbollwerk, opposite the harbour; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Principal Collections, etc.

Art Exhibitions. — *Louis Bock & Son*, Grosse Bleichen 34, week-days 9-8, Sun. & holidays 10-2 (winter 10-4); 1 *M*. — *Commeter*, Hermann-Str. 37, week-days 10-5, Sun. & holidays 11-2; 1 *M*. — *Hulbe*, Linden-Str. 48, week-days 8-6, Sun. 10-2 (winter 10-4); 50 pf. — *Kunstverein*, Neuer Wall 14, week-days 9-5 (winter 9-4), 1 *M*, Sun. & holidays 10-2, 50 pf. — See also *Glitza Gallery* and *Kunsthalle*.

Botanical Garden (p. 123), daily in summer from 6 a.m. till dusk; gratis.

City Library (p. 123). Reading Room on week-days 10-4 & 7-9.

Commercial Library (p. 123), week-days 10-4.

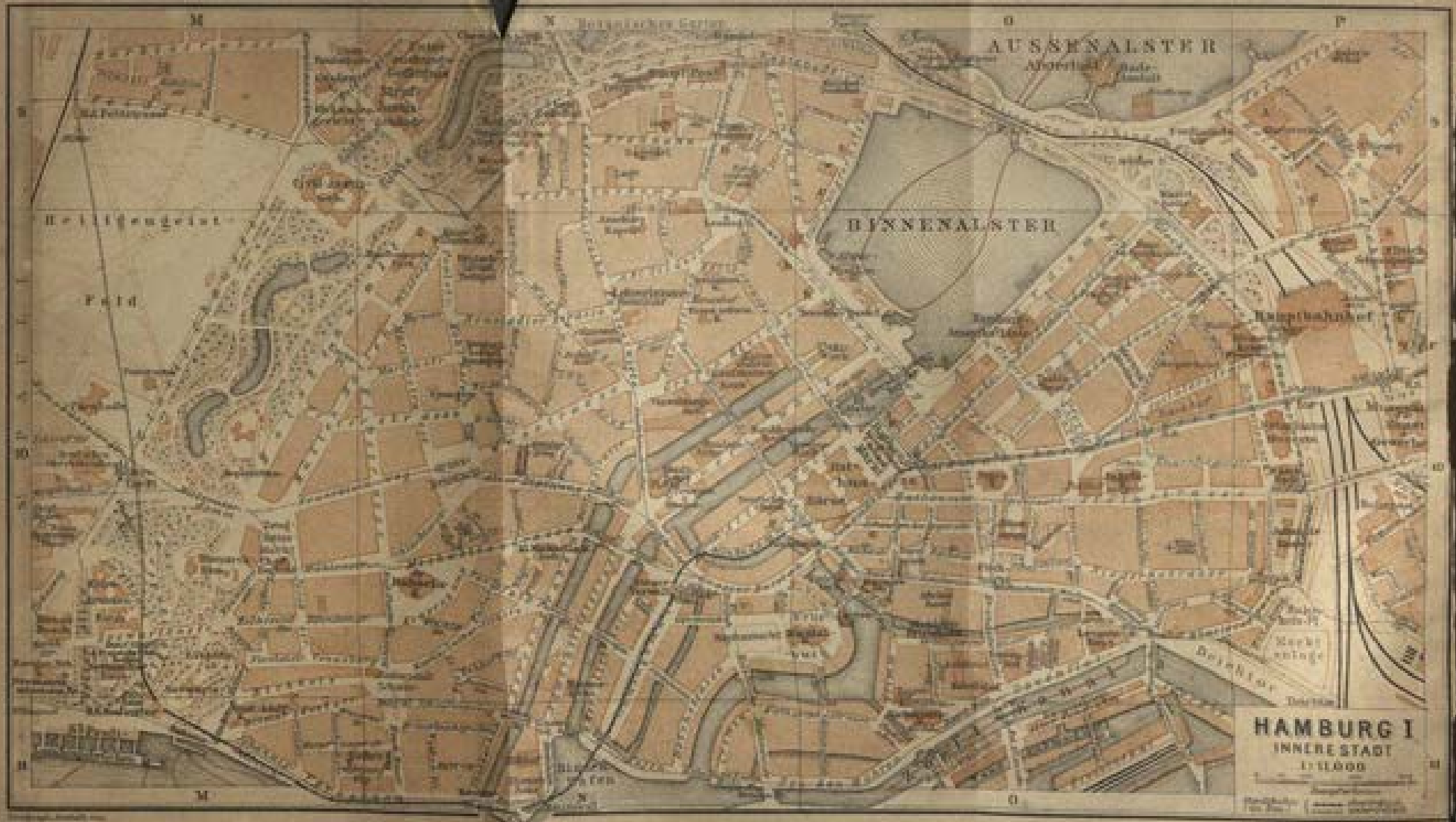
Glitza Gallery (p. 130), on application the previous day to Adolf Glitza, Alsterdamm 17 (preferably between 3 & 5 p.m.).

Hagenbeck's Collection of Animals (p. 132), daily, 8 till dusk; 50 pf.
Kunsthalle (p. 127), daily 10-5 (winter 10-4, Mon. 1-4); gratis.
Meteorological Station (p. 125), Tues. & Frid., 11-2; ascent of the tower on week-days, 9-3.
Museum, Altona Municipal (p. 132), daily, except Mon., 10-5 (winter 10-4); gratis.
Museum, Botanic (p. 124), daily 11-2, Sun. 10-3; gratis.
Museum, Ethnographical (p. 125), daily 10-4; gratis.
Museum, Geological (p. 130), daily, except Mon., 11-4; gratis.
Museum of Hamburg Antiquities (p. 123), daily, except Tues., 10-4; gratis.
Museum of Industrial Art (p. 129), daily, except Mon., 10-5 (Nov.-Feb. 10-4); gratis.
Museum of Natural History (p. 129), daily, except Mon., 11-4, Sun. & holidays 10-5 (winter 10-4); gratis.
Rathaus (p. 122), week-days 11-6 (winter 11-3), 50 pf., Sun. 11-3, 20 pf.
Zoological Garden (p. 124), daily till dusk; on week-days 50 pf. (Frid. 1 M.), on Sun. in summer alternately 30 and 50 pf.

Chief Attractions. 1st Day. Jungfernstieg (p. 122); drive on the electric circular line (No. 26, p. 118); trip round the town and harbours (see p. 119); Church of St. Nicholas (p. 123); Botanical or Zoological Garden (p. 124). — 2nd Day. Museums (pp. 127-130); Exchange (p. 122); Rathaus (p. 122); steamer to Uhlenhorst Ferry House (p. 131); steamer to Blankenese (p. 133; between 6 & 7 p.m.). — 3rd Day. Bismarck Monument (p. 125); viâ St. Pauli (p. 125) to Altona (Museum, p. 132); Hagenbeck's Zoo (p. 132). — The excursion to Lüneburg (p. 114) is very attractive.

Hamburg, with 932,000 inhab., is the second city of Germany and the largest of the three free Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, while next to *London*, *Liverpool*, and *New York*, it is the most important commercial place in the world. It is advantageously situated on the broad lower *Elbe*, in which the tide rises twice daily so as to admit of the entrance of vessels of 29 ft. draught, and is also connected by railways with every part of Europe. The town consists of the *Altstadt* and *Neustadt*, the former suburb of *St. George* (N.E.), and the suburb of *St. Pauli* (W.), together with sixteen adjacent villages, now incorporated in the municipal limits. Besides the Elbe, there are two small rivers at Hamburg called the *Alster* and the *Bille*. The former, flowing from the N., forms a large basin outside the town, and a smaller one within it, called the *Aussen-Alster* (p. 130) and *Binnen-Alster* (p. 121) respectively, and then intersects the town in two main branches. The Bille comes from the E. Both are finally discharged through locks into the canals *(Fleete)* which flow through the lower part of the town.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of Hamburg, but as early as 811 (?) *Charlemagne* founded a castle here, to which was soon added a church, presided over by a bishop. The *Counts of Holstein*, within whose jurisdiction Hamburg was situated, became great benefactors of the town, and procured for it many privileges and immunities which formed the foundation of its subsequent independence. Hamburg joined the *Hanseatic League* (p. 148), at an early period, and played a prominent part in its contest with the Danish kings in the 13th and 14th centuries. The discovery of America and of the sea-route to India was not without effect in stimulating the trade of Hamburg. In 1529 the citizens adopted the reformed faith. Hamburg fortunately remained unaffected by the Thirty Years' War, chiefly owing to the powerful fortifications constructed at the beginning of that struggle, and now converted into promenades.


AUSSENALSTER
INNENALSTER
Heiligengeist
Feld
Hauptbahnhof
HAMBURG 1
INNERE STADT
1:11000

Dissensions, however, which frequently arose between the Council and the citizens, proved very detrimental to the welfare of the city. Towards the middle of the 18th century her prosperity began to return, chiefly owing to the establishment of that direct communication with America, which to this day forms the mainspring of her commercial importance; but at the beginning of the 19th century the citizens were doomed to an overwhelming reverse. In 1810 Hamburg was annexed to the French Empire, and the citizens having in 1813 attempted to rebel against the foreign yoke, Davoût wreaked his vengeance on them with unexampled barbarity (p. 125). During those years of disaster, from 1806 to 1814, the direct loss sustained by the city is estimated at 300 million marks. After the Peace of Vienna Hamburg rapidly increased in extent, and notwithstanding the appalling fire which raged from 5th to 8th May, 1842, and destroyed nearly a quarter of the city, she has never ceased to prosper since she regained her independence. The most important event of her recent history has been her accession to the German Customs' Union (Zollverein) in 1888. — The government of Hamburg is in the hands of a *Senate* of 18 members (elected for life by the 'Bürgerschaft' and itself) and the *Bürgerschaft* or *House of Burgesses*, consisting of 160 members elected for six years. The Senate elects yearly two burgomasters from among its own members.

Down to the beginning of the 19th century Hamburg enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation in the literary world. In 1678 the first theatre in Germany for operas was founded here; in 1767 *Lessing* visited Hamburg with a view to assist in the foundation of a national theatre; and *Klopstock* resided in the *König-Strasse (No. 52)* here from 1774 to 1803. Science, also, has by no means been neglected; and the various scientific institutions, some of which are mentioned in the following pages, are not unworthy of the city's size and wealth.

The history of the city, together with the enterprising character of its inhabitants, and partly, likewise, the fire of 1842 (see above), sufficiently account for the almost entire disappearance of all relics of the past, and for its thoroughly modern aspect. In a few streets, however, such as the Reichen-Str. (Pl. I; O, 10), the Katharinen-Str. (Pl. I; N, O, 11), the Grimm (Pl. I; O, 10), and the Gröninger-Strasse (Pl. I; O, 10), there are still many handsome residences of Hamburg merchants of the 17th and 18th centuries. The only mediæval churches are those of St. Catharine and St. James (pp. 123, 124).

a. Binnen-Alster. Altstadt. Neustadt. Promenades. St. Pauli. Roterbaum.

Electric Tramways to St. Pauli, Nos. 8, 9, 26, 37, 38 (p. 118).

The ***Binnen-Alster,** usually called the *Alster-Bassin* (Pl. I, O 10; comp. p. 120), and its environs, are perhaps Hamburg's greatest attraction. This sheet of water, of an irregular quadrilateral form, upwards of 1 M. in circumference, is bounded on three sides by quays planted with trees and flanked with palatial hotels, business edifices, and private dwellings, named respectively the Jungfernstieg, the Neue Jungfernstieg, and the Alsterdamm, while the fourth side (N.) towards the Aussen-Alster is laid out in promenades connected by means of the Lombards-Brücke. The surface of the water is enlivened with small screw-steamers (p. 119), rowing-boats,

and groups of swans. — The JUNGFERNSTIEG (150 ft. wide) is the scene of the busiest traffic and the centre of the fashionable life of Hamburg (Alster-Pavillon, see p. 117). — On the ALSTERDAMM (No. 25) is the *Office of the Hamburg-America Line* (Pl. I, O 10; comp. p. 126). In the promenades to the N. rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. I; O, 9), by Lippelt, erected in 1866. Kunsthalle, see p. 127. — The LOMBARDS-BRÜCKE (Pl. I; O, 9) commands an admirable view of the expansive Aussen-Alster to the N., with its banks studded with villas, and the Binnen-Alster to the S., with the towers of the city in the background.

ALTSTADT *(Inner Town).* From the Jungfernstieg we may proceed viâ the Alster Arcades or the Reesendamm to the *Rathaus-Markt* (Pl. I; O, 10), one of the chief intersecting points of the electric tramways (p. 118). Here stands an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Schilling, with allegorical groups and reliefs (1903). — On the W. side of the square rises the —

***Rathaus** (Pl. I; O, 10), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1886-97 from designs by nine different architects (adm., see p. 120). The exterior is richly adorned with sculptures. On the façade are bronze statues of 20 German emperors, and above it are bronze figures of the patron-saints of the five old city parishes and two monasteries. Above the windows of the main floor are figures representing crafts and industries and the arms of Hanseatic towns. The tower, 370 ft. high, is surmounted by the German eagle. Over the portal are four figures emblematical of the civic virtues. The court-façade is adorned with statues of SS. Paul and George (for the suburbs) and others of benefactors of the city. The beautiful 'Brautpforte' (bridal door) leads to the room for civil marriages. In the centre of the court is a fountain, by Kramer.

Interior. The main entrance gives on the so-called *Rathausdiele*, the roof of which is supported by 16 massive sandstone columns. Staircases lead hence to the BASEMENT STORY, containing part of the municipal archives; to the MEZZANIN FLOOR, with the financial department; to the Ratsweinkeller (see below); and to the MAIN FLOOR. The principal rooms on the last include the *Great Hall* (135 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high; with large Elbe landscapes by H. Vogel), the rooms of the *Senate* and *House of Burgesses* (see p. 121), the *Kaisersaal* (with paintings by A. Fitger), the *Burgomaster's Room* (with painting by H. Vogel), the *Orphans' Room* (with 15 landscapes), and the *Phœnix Room* (with a large painting by Magnussen).

The vaults of the central building form the ***Ratsweinkeller** (p. 117; entr. from the Grosse Johannis-Str.). Passing a stone figure of *Bacchus* (1770), we enter the *Vestibule*, gaily decorated with stained-glass figures of naval heroes of Hamburg. The galleries at the sides lead to the *Renter* (S.) and the *Rosenkranz*, both adorned with mural paintings by Fitger and Duyffcke. Beyond the vestibule is the *Tavern* proper, with paintings by Jordan; and eight steps descend hence to the *'Grundsteinkeller'*, with the foundation stone of the building.

On the S. the Rathaus is adjoined by the **Exchange,** or *Börse* (Pl. I; O, 10), the great focus of Hamburg's business-life, erected in

1836-42 and since repeatedly enlarged. The S.E. wing has been torn down owing to the construction of the underground railway. The groups surmounting the central part are by *Kiss*. In the three main rooms on the groundfloor 7000 brokers, merchants, and shipowners congregate daily between 1.30 and 2 p.m. (the public are admitted to the gallery; the best time is between 1.30 and 1.45 p.m.; on Sat. $^1/_2$ hr. earlier). On the first floor is the *Börsenhalle*, a reading-room well supplied with newspapers (introduction necessary). The *Commercial Library*, belonging to the Exchange, contains about 120,000 vols. and is installed at Dom-Str. 6 (adm., see p. 119).

To the S.E. of the Adolphs-Platz are the *Imperial Bank* and the premises of the *'Patriotische Gesellschaft'* (Pl. I; O, 10), or Patriotic Club, founded by Reimarus and others in 1765. The building, erected in a Gothic style in 1845-47, was rebuilt in 1898.

The *Trost-Brücke*, on which are statues of Count Adolph III. of Schauenburg and of Ansgar, the first Bishop of Hamburg (both by *Peiffer*), leads direct to the **Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. I, O 10; open free in summer daily, except Sat., 2-3 p.m.; at other times on application to the sacristan, Bohnen-Str. 12, 1st floor; 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 or more 20 pf. each; tower, 1-8 pers. $2^1/_2$ *M*), erected after the fire of 1842 by *Sir Gilbert Scott* in the rich Gothic style of the 13th century. The W. tower (1874), 485 ft. in height, is one of the highest buildings in Europe. In the rich sculpture of the exterior and interior it was intended to perpetuate the memory of the chief propagators of Christianity. Fine stained-glass windows, organ, and chimes (Wed. & Sun. 1-1.30, Frid. 8.30-9 p.m.). The beautiful intarsia-work of the sacristy-door, by *Plambeck* (1863), deserves notice.

St. Catharine's Church (Pl. I; O, 11), to the S.E. of St. Nicholas, on the opposite side of the broad canal, founded in the 13th cent., though the present edifice dates only from the 17th, was spared by the fire of 1842. It contains some old German paintings, Renaissance tombstones, and a marble pulpit of 1633 (apply at the church-office, Katharinen-Kirchhof 30). — A little to the E. (Zippelhaus 18) is the *Nobelshof* (Pl. I; O, 10), the property of the dynamite factory established by Alfred Nobel (d. 1896), founder of the 'Nobel Prizes'.

From the Rathaus-Platz the Mönckeberg-Strasse, constructed in 1908, runs E. to the Central Station. On its N. side is the *Barkhof* (Pl. I; O, 10), a pile of offices built in 1909, in one of the inner courts of which is a statue of Heine by Hasselriis, brought from the villa of Achilleion in Corfù. — From the Exchange the Schauenburger-Str. (No. 59, with medallions of Heine and his publisher Campe) leads to the E. to the **Johanneum** (Pl. I; O, 10), a college founded in 1529 by *Johann Bugenhagen*, the Hamburg reformer (monument in the court, by Peiffer). The present building dates from 1834.

The S. wing contains the *City Library*, consisting of about 400,000 vols. and 7500 MSS. (adm., see p. 119). — On the groundfloor (entr. from the Fish Market) is the *Museum of Hamburg Antiquities* (adm., see p. 120;

catalogue 40 pf.), where among other curiosities is preserved an old tombstone (1516) representing an ass blowing the bagpipe, with the quaint inscription, 'De Werlt heft sik ummekert, darumme so hebbe ick arme esel pipen ghelert'.

A little to the S. of the Johanneum, in the Fish Market, is the *Kaiser-Karl-Brunnen* (1890). — To the N.W. of the Johanneum rises **St. Peter's Church** (Pl. I; O, 10), burned down in 1842, and re-erected in the Gothic style of the 14th cent. (sacristan, Paul-Str. 6). The chief objects of interest are the rings on the main door (1342); the canopy over the pulpit (14th cent.); the granite columns from the old cathedral (taken down in 1806); and, to the left in the chancel, a fine relief, representing the Entombment, by *H. Schubert*.

To the E. of the Johanneum is the *Church of St. James* (Pl. I; O, 10), mentioned as early as 1235 and enlarged in 1498-1507. The W. tower was added in 1827.

Neustadt *(New Town)*. In the Dammtor-Str., to the W. of the Binnen-Alster, is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. I, N 9; p. 117), with 2500 seats. — In the Gänse-Markt, to the S., is a *Statue of Lessing* (Pl. I, N 10; comp. p. 121), by Schaper (1881); on the pedestal are medallions of Ekhof, the actor, and Reimarus, the scholar. — In the Speck-Str. (Pl. I; N, 10), to the W., at No. 60, is the birthplace of *J. Brahms*, the composer (1833-97; memorial tablet). — Opposite the *Stadthaus* (Pl. I, N 10; now occupied by the police-authorities), in the Neuer Wall, is a bronze statue of *Burgomaster Petersen* (d. 1892), by Tilgner (1898). — The large **Church of St. Michael** (Pl. I; N, 10), erected in 1751-62, was burned down in 1906 and re-erected on the old lines. The boldly-constructed interior, which is destitute of pillars, can contain 3000 persons. In front of the tower is a bronze *Statue of Luther*, by O. Lessing (1912).

The W. side of the Neustadt is bounded by the **Wall-Anlagen**, or public promenades laid out on the old fortifications and extending from the Lombards-Brücke (p. 122) to the Harbour. A little to the N.W. of the Lombards-Brücke is an obelisk, erected in memory of *J. G. Büsch* (d. 1800), the political economist. A little farther on, at the beginning of the *Esplanade* (Pl. I; N, O, 9), rises a bronze **Monument** *(Kriegerdenkmal)* to the Hamburgers who fell in the war of 1870-71, designed by *Schilling*. — To the W., in the Stephans-Platz, is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. I; N, 9), a large Renaissance building with a lofty tower.

To the W. of the Dammtor lies the attractive **Botanical Garden** (Pl. II, N 9; adm., see p. 119), which is especially rich in water-plants. In the Jungius-Str., at the N.W. corner of the garden, is the *Botanical Museum* (adm., see p. 119). — A little farther on (reached from the Rathaus-Markt in 10 min. by electric tramways Nos. 2, 6, etc.) is the ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. II, N 9; plan 10 pf.; 'guide' 30 pf.; *Restaurant*), one of the most extensive and best

organized in Germany (adm., see p. 120). The most interesting points are the elephant-house, the dens of the beasts of prey (feeding-hour in summer 7 p.m.), the Eulenburg, the sea-lions' grotto (feeding-time 6.30 p.m.), the bears' den (feeding-time 5.30 p.m.), the aviary, and the aquarium (adm. 40, on Sun. 15 or 20 pf.).

To the N.E. of the Zoological Garden, in the Edmund Siemers Allée, rises the *Vorlesungs-Gebäude* (Lecture Building; 1911), which also accommodates the Colonial Institute.

In the Rotenbaum Chaussée in ROTERBAUM is the **Ethnographical Museum** (*Museum für Völkerkunde;* Pl. II, N, O, 8), completed in 1911. Adm., see p. 120.

The old *Cemeteries,* now laid out as gardens, adjoin the Zoological Garden on the S.W. On the N. side is a sarcophagus commemorating the fate of 1138 citizens of Hamburg, 'who, having been banished by Marshal Davoût, together with many thousands of their fellow-citizens during the severe winter of 1813-14, fell victims to grief, starvation, and disease'. — Outside the Holsten-Tor, to the right, stands the *Musikhalle* (Pl. I; N, 9), completed in 1908, in the lobby of which is a statue of Brahms (comp. p. 124) by Klinger (visitors admitted 10-1; fee 30 pf., free on Tues.; tickets from the castellan, at the back). In the Holsten-Platz (Pl. I; M, N, 9) are (r.) the *Criminal Courts,* (l.) the *Civil Courts,* and, between these two, the *Supreme Tribunal* of the Hanseatic towns.

On the Mühlberg rises the striking ***Monument of Prince Bismarck** (Pl. I; M, 10), by *Lederer* and *Schaudt* (1906), with an enormous figure of the Chancellor on a pedestal adorned with reliefs. — The *Kersten Miles Bridge*, spanning the Helgoländer Allée in an arch of 120 ft., is embellished with statues of Kersten Miles (d. 1420) and three other naval heroes of Hamburg. — The terrace in front of the *Deutsche Seewarte* (Pl. I; M, 10) or *Meteorological Station* of the German Admiralty (adm., see p. 120) commands one of the finest views near the harbour, embracing the Elbe, with its numerous islands, forest of masts, and gaily-coloured flags, and St. Pauli and Altona. On a height to the W. rises the *Sailors' Home* (Pl. I; M, 10), for unemployed mariners.

St. Pauli (restaurants, see p. 117), the suburb contiguous to Hamburg on the W., is principally frequented by sailors. In the Spielbuden-Platz (Pl. II; L, M, 10) are numbers of music-halls. — Below the Sailors' Home are the *St. Pauli Landungsbrücken* (Pl. II; M, 11), the landing-stages for the steamboats to Cuxhaven and the sea-bathing resorts of the German Ocean. They are supported on floating pontoons and were reconstructed in 1906-10. Beside the waiting-rooms is a restaurant (p. 117; view from the roof). Close by is the entrance to the *Elbe Tunnel* (540 yds. long; completed in 1911), running beneath the river to the Steinwärder. — At the *St. Pauli Fish Market* large fish-auctions take place daily between 6 and 8 a.m.

b. The Harbour.

Electric Tramways (p. 118): from the Rathaus-Markt (Pl. II; O, 10) to (¼ hr.) *St. Pauli Landing Stage* (Pl. II; M, 11), Nos. 7 & 22 (10 pf.); to the (20 min.) *Waterworks*, No. 21 (starting from the Börsen-Brücke; 15 pf.) and No. 12.

The ***Harbour**, where numerous vessels from all quarters of the globe generally lie, presents a busy and picturesque scene. The quays stretch along both banks of the Norder-Elbe from Altona to the Elbe bridge (p. 127), a distance of 5 M., and accommodate upwards of 450 sea-going vessels, about 1400 from the upper Elbe, and 5000 barges and smaller river-craft. The greater part of the port forms a *Free Harbour* or *Bonded Warehouse District (Freihafen-Gebiet)*, which comprises 1325 acres of land and 1370 acres of water, and is bounded by floating palisades in the Elbe and by the *Zoll-Kanal* on the side of the city. The original cost of the harbour-works executed in 1883-88 was 133 million marks, and they have since been greatly extended. The Freihafen-Gebiet is approached by the *Brooks-Brücke* (Pl. II, N 11; adorned with statues of Germania and Hammonia), the *Kornhaus-Brücke* (Pl. I, O 11; figures of Vasco da Gama, Columbus, Magellan, and Cook), and several other bridges. Nothing liable to duty should be taken inside the Free Harbour limits.

Statistics. In 1910 the port of Hamburg was entered by 17,358 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 12,656,281 tons, including 11,382 steamers and 5976 sailing-vessels. From the Upper Elbe arrived 25,879 river-craft of 9,440,864 tons burden. The total value of the imports in 1910 amounted to 6631 million marks, that of the exports to 5941 millions. The chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, iron, grain, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, machinery, saltpetre, and hides. The number of emigrants who embarked here in 1910 was 110,635, of whom, however, only 7496 were Germans. At the end of 1910 the commercial fleet of Hamburg consisted of 693 steamboats and 535 sailing-vessels of 1,611,692 aggregate tonnage. In 1911 the Hamburg-America Line alone possessed 170 ocean-steamers of 976,124 tons register, besides 219 smaller vessels. The English trade with the north of Europe is chiefly carried on viâ Hamburg.

The best view of the port is obtained in the course of one of the circular trips (see p. 119; comp. Plan II). To the left beyond the customs-boundary is the Sandtor-Hafen, 1100 yds. in length and 100-140 yds. in width, bounded by the *Sandtor-Quai* and the *Kaiser-Quai*, where British, Norwegian, and Dutch steamers lie. At the W. end of the Kaiser-Quai is a huge *Government Granary*. To the S. is the Grasbrook-Hafen, with the *Dalmann-Quai* and the *Hübener-Quai*, for British, French, and Swedish steamers. By the *Strand-Quai*, the outer wharf, lie the Norwegian tourist-steamers. Farther on are *Passenger Waiting Rooms* (Hamburg-America Line). Beyond the *Gas Works* and the Magdeburger Hafen, both to the left, opens the Baaken-Hafen, between the *Versmann-Quai* and the *Petersen-Quai*, used by Atlantic liners

II
HAMBURG
und
ALTONA
AUSSEN
ALSTER
NORDER ELBE
FREIHAFEN
Kuhwärderhafen
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Hafen
Ellerholzhafen
Oderhafen
Grasbrook
Indiahafen
Hausahafen
Segelschiffhafen
Moldauhafen
Sprechhafen
Zollhafen
Billwärder
Ausschlag
Kohlenschiffhafen
Mühlenwärder-Hafen
Wilhelmsburg
Chlenhorst
Barmbeck
Eilbeck
Altstadt
Ottensen
Köhlbrand
Mühlenwärder-Hafen
Bogenberger Hafen

and Mediterranean steamers. At the Versmann-Quai lie the vessels of the Union-Castle Line, the Hansa Line, the Sloman Line, and the Oldenburg-Portuguese Company. At the Petersen-Quai lie the steamers of the German E. Africa Line and the Woermann Line (for W. Africa). — Our steamer now proceeds up the Elbe, passing the *Kirchenpauer-Quai* (for smaller ships), to the large railway bridge (see below), which marks the E. end of the free port, and then descends by the S. bank. Passing the MOLDAU-HAFEN (river craft) at the *Veddelhöft*, and a lofty *Steam Crane* with a lifting power of 150 tons, we reach the *Asia Quai* (N.) and *America Quai* (S.), between which lies the SEGELSCHIFF-HAFEN (1320 yds. long and 150-300 yds. wide), in which lie the sailing vessels of the Laeisz Line and the steamers of the German Levant Line. In the HANSA-HAFEN lie the steamers of the South American Line (starting from the *O'Swald Quai*) and of the Kosmos Line. The INDIA-HAFEN is used by the German-Australian Line. Next follow the *Petroleum-Hafen* and a series of *Wet* and *Dry Docks*, *Shipbuilding Yards* (Blohm & Voss, Pl. II, L 11), etc. The enormous KUHWÄRDER-HAFEN, KAISER-WILHELM-HAFEN, and ELLERHOLZ-HAFEN complete the series. The last two of these are leased by the *Hamburg-America Line*, the largest steamship company in the world (comp. p. 126), any of the steamers of which may be visited between 9 and 4 (tickets, 50 pf., obtained on the quay). Ferries ply to these docks every 10 min. from the St. Pauli Fischmarkt (Pl. II; L, 11) and the Kehrwiederspitze (Pl. II; N, 11). On the S. side of the Ellerholz Dock is the yard of the *Vulcan Shipbuilding Works* (ocean steamers).

An interesting walk may also be taken by the Brooks-Brücke (p. 126) to the Sandtor-Quai (p. 126) with its huge granaries.

To the E. of the Baaken-Hafen is the *Iron Railway Bridge* (Pl. II, Q 12), erected in 1868-73 and widened in 1894. About 250 yds. farther up is an iron *Bridge* (completed in 1888) for carriages and foot-passengers. Still farther to the E. are the Municipal Waterworks, at *Rotenburgs-Ort* (Pl. II, R, 12; *View from the tower). The extensive filter-beds, begun in 1893, lie on the island of *Kaltehofe* in the Elbe, and the settling-basin, with which they are connected, on the *Billwärder Island*, a little farther up. — In Wilhelmsburg are the huge *Emigrant Sheds* (Pl. II; P, 13) of the Hamburg-America Line, with accommodation for 4-5000 persons.

c. MUSEUMS. ST. GEORGE. HORN.

On the Alsterhöhe, to the E. of the Binnen-Alster (p. 121), rises the ***Kunsthalle** (Pl. I; O, 9), erected in 1867-69 in the early-Italian Renaissance style and enlarged in 1886. Adm., see p. 120. Illustrated catalogue $1^1/_2$ *M.* The pictures bear names, but no numbers.

Besides a cabinet of engravings, the Kunsthalle contains about 1000 paintings, including an interesting collection of works by Hamburg masters of the 14-18th centuries. The collection of modern paintings

include many British works, presented by the Hamburg merchant *G. C. Schwabe* (d. 1897), who lived in London.

Ground Floor. To the right is a room for periodical exhibitions. — In the CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS the German and Italian engravers of the 15-16th cent. are especially well represented. Numerous drawings. Etchings and lithographs by modern masters.

To the left of the entrance is a *COLLECTION ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF PAINTING IN HAMBURG (14-18th cent.). ROOM II. On the left: *Meister Bertram* (flourished at Hamburg, 1367-1415), Life of the Virgin; *M. Scheits*, Last Supper, Wine, Woman, and Song; *Van der Smissen*, Portrait of himself; *Fr. Francke*, Bearing of the Cross (1563).

ROOM I. *Meister Bertram*, *Parts of an altar-piece from Harvestehude (l. and r.); Altar of the Virgin from Buxtehude (in the middle; ca. 1390); four scenes from the high-altar of St. Peter's at Hamburg (left wall; 1379); other parts of the same altar, a masterpiece of the German painting and sculpture of its period (right wall).

ROOM III. To the right: *Scheits*, Baptism of Christ; *F. W. Tamm*, Still-life; *Van der Smissen*, The poet Hagedorn; *Denner*, *Gröger*, *Tischbein*, Portraits; *Scheits*, Bird's nest.

ROOM V. To the left: *Meister Francke* (early 15th cent.), Five scenes from the Passion; above, *D. Kindt*, Portrait of himself (1604); *Kneller*, Portrait. To the right: *Meister Francke*, *St. Thomas à Becket, *Ecce Homo (one of the most important German works of its date), *Adoration of the Magi; above, *Kindt*, Portrait. — The Colonnaded Room, Room XIII, and Cabinets VI-XII contain the —

COLLECTION OF OLD MASTERS. — CAB. VI: *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene; *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Maurits Huyghens. — Cab. VII: *Terburg*, Portrait. — CAB. VIII: *P. de Hoogh*, Love's messenger; *Brekelenkam*, The letter. — CAB. IX: *Jan Steen*, Merry peasants. — CAB. X: *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *Jan Steen*, Forbidden sweets. — CAB. XII: *Weenix*, Still-life.

ROOM XIII. *Frans Hals*, Man with herring-barrel; *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape; *Ph. de Champaigne*, Madonna enthroned on clouds handing the crown and sceptre to Louis XIV.

The STAIRCASE is adorned with mural paintings by *Val. Ruths* and *A. Fitger*.

The **First Floor** contains the MODERN PAINTINGS. The most notable works are the following (named here in alphabetical order on account of the numerous changes): *A. Achenbach*, Mill in Westphalia, Landscapes; *O. Achenbach*, Campagna, Approaching storm; *A. Adam*, Battlefield of Moshaisk; *R. Ansdell*, Interrupted meal; *Bennewitz von Löfen*, Vietziger-See; *K. Blechen*, Palm-house; *A. Böcklin*, Fire-worshippers, Portrait of himself, Penitent Magdalen, Young man, Village of Tennikon, Portrait of Fratelli; *R. P. Bonington*, Sea-piece; *Buchholz*, Early spring; *A. Burger*, Judengasse at Frankfort; *Sir A. W. Calcott*, River-scene; *P. H. Calderon*, Herr and Frau Schwabe, With the stream; *Corot*, Landscape; *Courbet*, Flowers; *Daubigny*, River-scene; *H. W. B. Davis*, Scottish cattle, Mares and foals; *Fr. Defregger*, Poachers in a chalet; *O. Dörr*, Portrait; *Dupré*, Landscape; *William Dyce*, Jacob and Rachel; *Fantin-Latour*, Flowers; *A. Feuerbach*, Judgment of Paris; *Sir Luke Fildes*, Italian flower-girl; *C. D. Friedrich*, Landscapes; *Gallait*, Alba; *E. von Gebhardt*, Convent scholars; *E. Gill*, Rapids on the St. Lawrence; *H. von Habermann*, Portrait; *F. K. Hausmann*, Galileo; *J. C. Hook*, Seaweed-gatherer; *Colin Hunter*, Shell-gatherers; *Jessen*, Sunday morning; *M. Klinger*, Landscapes; *L. Knaus*, Village councillors; *W. von Kobell*, On the ramparts; *J. A. Koch*, Olevano, Shepherds; *F. Krüger*, Hounds; *W. Leibl*, Peasant women, Portrait; *Lord Leighton*, Italian girl; *F. Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck, Emp. William I., Count Moltke; *G. D. Leslie*, Nausicaa; *C. F. Lessing*, Landscape; *Max Liebermann*, Net-makers, Amsterdam orphans, Saying grace, Cart on the dunes; *E. Manet*, Rochefort, Faure; *H. von Marées*, Knoll, the sculptor; *G. Max*, The nun; *Meissonier*, Cavalier resting, Chess-

players, Sign-painter; *A. Melbye*, Ocean solitude, Naval battle off Heligoland; *A. von Menzel*, Burial of the victims of 1848 at Berlin (unfinished), Frederick the Great surprising the Austrian officers at Lissa (p. 382); *Millais*, Child dancing; *F. Millet*, Flowers; *Claude Monet*, Fruit; *W. Müller*, Landscape; *Orchardson*, Voltaire and Sully; *Overbeck*, Portrait; *Pettenkofen*, Old Venetian woman; *J. Pettie*, Edward VI. signing his first deathwarrant; *J. Phillip*, In Seville; *H. Reinhold*, Italian landscapes; *Rethel*, St. Martin; *B. Rivière*, The last spoonful; *Schmitson*, Runaway oxen; *Schreyer*, Snow in Poland; *Schuch*, Still-life; *M. von Schwind*, Children; *Segantini*, Consolation; *Spitzweg*, Astrologer; *G. A. Storey*, Old soldier; *Alma Tadema*, Festival of Bacchus; *H. Thoma*, Sabbath-peace, Landscape, Portrait of himself, His parents' house; *G. Todd*, Spring; *C. Troyon*, Cattle; *W. Trübner*, Portrait, Chiemsee, Convent of Seeon; *J. M. W. Turner*, On the Loire; *B. Vautier*, Toasting the bride; *Waldmüller*, Elms, Home-coming; *H. T. Wells*, The friends at Yewden (portraits of the painters Leslie, Storey, Hodgson, Yeames, Calderon, and Wells, and of G. C. Schwabe); *H. Woods*, Doge's Palace; *Zügel*, Sheep.

Room XIX and others on the second floor contain a collection of Pictures of Hamburg Scenes and Portraits of Hamburg Worthies. Many of these are of great interest. They include works by *Herkomer*, *Hofmann*, *Kalckreuth*, *Kuehl*, *Liebermann*, *Olde*, *Slevogt*, and *Zügel*, and many by Hamburg artists.

Rooms XX-XXV contain works by Hamburg artists of the 19th century, including examples of *Asher*, *Carl*, *Gensler*, *Herbst*, *Kauffmann*, *Lutteroth*, *Milde*, *Oldach*, *P. O. Runge*, *Ruths*, *G. Spangenberg*, *E.* and *O. Specter*, and *Wasmann*.

To the S. of the Kunsthalle lies the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. I, P 10; p. 116), erected in 1906. The main hall has a span of 240 ft. In the Kirchen-Allée rises the *Deutsches Schauspielhaus* (Pl. I, P 10; p. 117), erected in 1900.

In the Steintor-Wall is the ***Natural History** or **Zoological Museum** (Pl. I; P, 10), completed in 1891 from designs by *Semper* and *Krutisch*. Admission, see p. 120; guide 30 pf.

Ground Floor. *Mammalia*, stuffed and skeletons. — Mezzanine. Selection of *Birds*. *Insects* and *Sea Shells*. — Main Floor. The collection of German mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects, with their natural surroundings faithfully imitated, and the representations of marine life, may be specially mentioned. S. side, to the left of the hall: Selection of the most interesting of the *Lower Forms of Animal Life* (reptiles, fish, worms, etc.). W. side: *Scientific Collection of Birds*, with their eggs and nests. In the gallery: *Insects* found in the district of the Lower Elbe; native and foreign *Land and Fresh Water Shells*. N. side: *Native Fauna; Animals of the Baltic Sea* and *German Ocean; Anatomical Collection*. E. side, to the right of the hall: *Variations of Animals, their Means of Attack and Defence, Protective Colouring, Development and Eggs, Useful and Harmful Lower Animals*. — The Gallery Floor contains parts of the collections of birds and of the lower forms of animal life.

To the E., in the St. George Quarter, is the *Gewerbe-Schule*, with the interesting ***Museum of Industrial Art** (*Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe;* Pl. I, P 10; adm., see p. 120), founded in 1877. The objects are provided with labels. The Japanese collections are especially noteworthy. Entrance on the E. side.

Ground Floor. — East Side (to the left of the entrance). Room 1. Hamburg tile-stoves (18th cent.) and Vierland Wedding Coach (19th cent.). — Rooms 2 & 3. *European Metal Work.* — E. Corridor. **Asiatic Metal*

Work, including Japanese bronzes and sword ornaments of the 15-19th cent. (mainly sword-guards, Jap. Tsuba). — S.E. Corridor. Ecclesiastical vessels. *Embossed silver panels, with the legend of St. Servatius (Maastricht; 15th cent.).

South Side. Rooms 4-9. *Furniture*, from the Early Renaissance to the Empire period. — S. Corridor. Wood and ivory carvings, seals, book-binding, small articles.

West Side. S.W. Corridor. German cabinets, coffers, and wood-carvings. — RR. 11-15. *German Furniture* (16-18th cent.). — West Corridor. German wood-carvings and Hamburg cabinets.

East Side (to the right of entrance). R. 32. Hamburg stoves and Vierland furniture. R. 30. Objects from the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

North Side. R. 29. Hamburg industrial art (19th cent.). — R. 28. Industrial art from the Empire period to the middle of the 19th century. — The Court Rooms illustrate various phases of German house-decoration.

First Floor, with the **Ceramic Collection.* — East Side. R. 4 (r.). Prehistoric, Romano-German, and Græco-Roman work. — R. 3. Greek vases and terracottas. — R. 2b. Lace. — R. 2a. Embroidery. — Corridor. Stove-tiles. German pottery and porcelain.

South Side. R. 7. Italian majolica and Spanish fayence. — R. 8. German and Palissy ware. — R. 9. Dutch, Swiss, and German fayence. — R. 10. German, Schleswig-Holstein, and Roman fayence. — R. 11. German fayence. — R. 12. English pottery and stoneware. — *S. Corridor.* European porcelain.

West Side. R. 13. Moslem antiquities. — RR. 15 & 16. *Japanese pottery. — R. 17. Glass. — Corridor. Chinese porcelain and Asiatic enamels.

At Norder-Str. 66 is the *Hamburg Mint* (Pl. II; P, 10), containing a collection of medals (open free on week-days, 9-4). — The *Hansa Fountain*, in the Hansa-Platz (Pl. II; P, 10), 56 ft. in height, was erected in 1878 from a design by E. Peiffer. — The chapel of the *Old General Hospital* (Pl. II; P, Q, 9) contains an altar-piece by Overbeck (1834). — A little to the S.E. is the *Mineralogical & Geological Museum* (Pl. II, Q 9; adm., see p. 120).

To the E. of St. George lie the suburbs of *Borgfelde* and *Hamm*. — Still farther to the E. is *Horn* (tramway No. 24, p. 118), with the *Rauhes Haus* (Pl. III; T, U, 10), an interesting home missionary establishment founded in 1833.

The **Glitza Collection** (adm., see p. 119), Horner Landstrasse 47 (Pl. III; U, 10), contains 120 paintings by early German and Dutch painters, including examples of *Berchem*, *Bruyn*, *Cranach the Elder*, *Denner*, *Flinck*, *De Heem*, the *Master of the Assumption*, *Molenaer*, *Terburg* (*Fish-seller), *Weenix*, and *Zeitblom*.

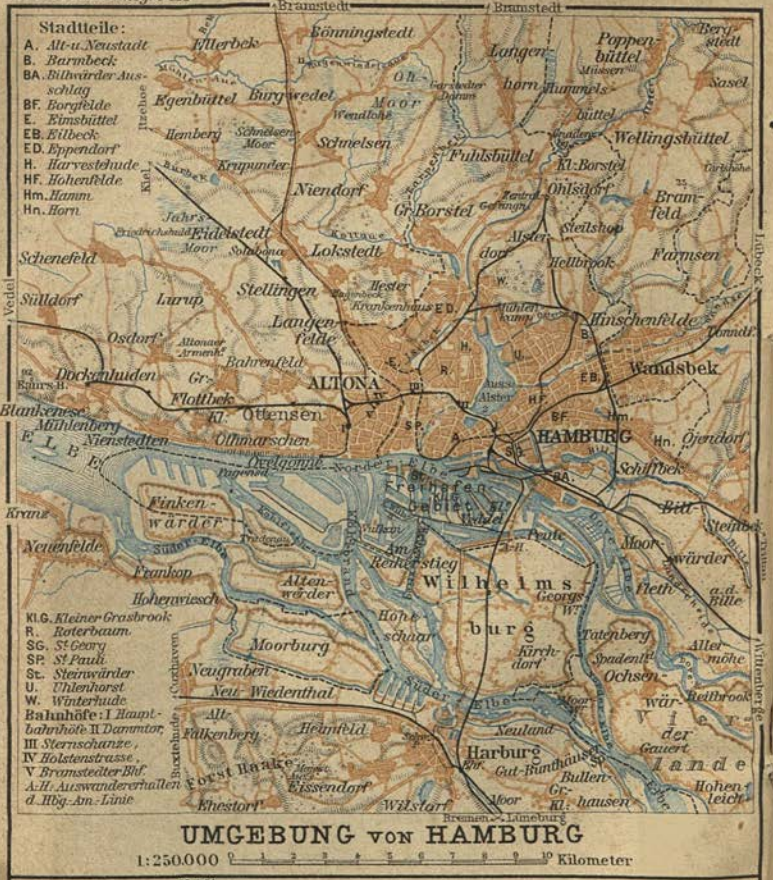
d. Aussen-Alster. Northern Quarters. Ohlsdorf Cemetery. Wandsbek.

Comp. Plan III (p. 117).

Electric Tramways (p. 118) from the Rathaus-Markt (Pl. I; O, 10) to *Uhlenhorst* (Nos. 18 or 19, in 20 min.; 15 pf.); to *Eppendorf Hospital* (No. 6); and to *Ohlsdorf Cemetery* (No. 6 or No. 28, in 50 min.; 20 pf.). — *Railway* to Ohlsdorf, see p. 118. — *Steamers* on the Alster, see p. 119.

The annual *Flower Corso* on the Binnen-Alster and Aussen-Alster (in autumn) is a very pretty sight.

The banks of the **Aussen-Alster,** 430 acres in area, are sprinkled with country-houses, gardens, and parks. One of the



UMGEBUNG von HAMBURG

1:250.000 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilometer

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

favourite points is the **Uhlenhorst** (**Hotel-Restaurant Fährhaus*, R. 4-5, B. 1¼, D. 6, pens. 11 ℳ; concerts daily in summer), which may be reached either by tramway (p. 118) or by steamer from the Jungfernstieg (¼ hr. to the Fährhaus). The latter route is recommended. Passengers should leave the steamer at August-Strasse (Pl. II; P, 8), where the *Walküren-Denkmal*, by B. Krause (1911), rises on the bank. Thence they walk to the (½ M.) Fährhaus, and cross by steamer to the Krugkoppel-Brücke. They may then proceed on foot by the Harvestehuder Ufer to the Raben-Str., and re-embark for the Jungfernstieg. — Farther on are *Harvestehude*, with the Johannis Kirche (Pl. II; O, 8); and *Eppendorf* (Restaurant Fährhaus), with the *General Hospital* (Pl. III; M, N, 5), an admirable institution (comp. p. 130). To the N. lies **Ohlsdorf** (ca. 5½ M. from the Rathaus-Markt), with a beautiful *Cemetery* (Pl. III, R, S, 1; main entr. on the W. side) and a *Crematorium* (adm. 50 pf.).

Wandsbek (railway, p. 146; tramways, Nos. 1-3, p. 118; *Altes Posthaus*, very fair; *Wandsbeker Hof*, R. 3-5, D. 1¾-3 ℳ), a town in Holstein, with 35,200 inhab., about 3 M. to the N.E., was once the residence of Matthias Claudius (*d.* 1815), the 'Wandsbeker Bote', who is buried in the old churchyard here. A simple monument has been erected to him in the Wandsbek grove.

II. Altona.

Hagenbeck's Zoo. Blankenese. Comp. Plan III (p. 117).

RAILWAY and STEAMERS from Hamburg, see pp. 118 and 119. TRAMWAYS Nos. 4, 29, & 38 (p. 118).

HOTELS. **Kaiserhof* (Pl. II, e; I, K, 10), opposite the station, R. from 3, D. 2-4 ℳ; *Rathaus-Hôtel* (Pl. II, b; K, 10), König-Str. 291; *Sonne* (Pl. II, c; K, 10), Bahnhof-Str. 4.

RESTAURANTS. *Gesellschaftshaus*, *Papst*, König-Str. 134 and 135.

THEATRES. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. II; K, 10), König-Str. 164 (actors of Hamburg Stadt-Theater).

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. II; K, 10), Post-Str. 9.

Altóna, situated on the steep N. bank of the Elbe, immediately adjoining St. Pauli (p. 125), is an increasing commercial and manufacturing town with 173,000 inhab. (includ. Ottensen), and the headquarters of the 9th Army Corps. It came into the hands of Prussia in 1866 and is the largest town (after Kiel) in the province of Schleswig-Holstein. The *Harbour* affords accommodation for large ocean-going vessels; the seafaring class is seen at its busiest in the *Grosse Elb-Str.* (Pl. II; K, 11), and in the *Fisch-Markt* (Pl. II; L, 11). The fish-auctions resemble those of St. Pauli.

Entering Altona from the W. end of the Spielbuden-Platz in St. Pauli (p. 125), we traverse the Reichen-Str. and the König-Str. (Pl. II; K, L, 10), and in ¼ hr. reach the *Real-Gymnasium*, in front of which is a monument to the Austrians who fell at the naval battle of Heligoland in 1864. Beyond the *Theatre* and a *Statue of Bismarck*, by Brütt (1898), we come to the (10 min.) *Rathaus* (Pl. II,

I 10; 1896-98), in front of which, on the S., is a *Monument of Victory* (Pl. 7) to commemorate the part taken by the 9th army corps in the war of 1870-71, by Luthmer, while on the N. is a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 4), by Eberlein (1898). A little to the E., in the *Palmaille* (Pl. II; K, 10, 11), the most fashionable street in Altona, is a bronze *Statue of Count Conrad Blücher* (Pl. 3), who was Danish governor of Altona in 1808-45, by Schiller (1852). From the *Elbberg* (Pl. II; I, 11), to the W. of the Rathaus, we obtain a view down the Elbe; the terrace of the Neu-Rainville Restaurant, $^1/_2$ M. farther on (viâ the Flottbeker Chaussée), commands a still more extensive prospect.

In the Kaiser-Str., leading to the *Railway Station* (Pl. II; K, 10), stands the ***Municipal Museum** (Pl. II; I, 10), built in 1900 and since enlarged (adm., see p. 120).

In the Basement is an interesting Fisheries Exhibition. — On the Lower Floor are Zoological Specimens from the province of Schleswig-Holstein, and on the Upper Floor, Historical Collections from Schleswig-Holstein.

Farther on in the Kaiser-Str. is the *Stuhlmann Fountain* (Pl. 8; I, 10), with a bronze group by Türpe (1900).

The Roman Catholic *Church of St. Joseph* (Pl. II; L, 10), in the Renaissance style (1718), contains an altar-piece ascribed to Murillo. — The large Lutheran *Hauptkirche* (Pl. II; L, 10), consecrated in 1743 (façade restored in 1897), is conspicuous by its imposing copper-covered dome (1694). — The tasteful Gothic *Johannis-Kirche* or *Norder-Kirche* (Pl. II; L, 9), in the Allée, was built in 1868-73 by Otzen, who was also the architect of the *Petri-Kirche* (Pl. II; K, 10) and the *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. II; L, 9).

At the W. end of Altona, near the station, begins **Ottensen,** a town incorporated with Altona in 1889. In the churchyard of the Christians-Kirche (Pl. II; I, 10) *Klopstock* (1724-1803) and his two wives are interred. Their grave is shaded by an old lime, a few paces from the entrance.

To the N. of Altona lies *Stellingen*, a village reached from Hamburg by tramway (Nos. 10 & 16, p. 118; $^3/_4$ hr.; 15 pf.), by railway ($^1/_4$ hr.; fares 25, 15 pf.), or by taximeter cab (1-2 pers. ca. 4 ℳ). It is often visited on account of ***Carl Hagenbeck's Zoological Park** (Pl. III; I, K, 4, 5), which contains a fine collection of animals, mostly kept in large enclosures, under conditions as near as possible to those of nature (adm., see p. 120; illus. guide 50 pf.). The lions are fed at 5 p.m. (except on Mon.), the other animals at 11, 4, and 6. In the S.W. corner is a restaurant (déj. 3, D. $4^1/_2$ ℳ). To the E., beyond the Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. (bridge), is an *Ostrich Farm* (10 pf.).

From Altona to Blankenese, 6 M., a charming excursion. — Steamers, see p. 119. — Electric Railway and Electric Tramway No. 39 (no view of the Elbe), see p. 118. — The walk from Altona to Blankenese takes $2^1/_2$ hrs.

The road passes numerous villas and gardens. At the end of the pleasant village of **Neumühlen** rises the castellated *Villa Donner*. At

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Tondern
Helgoland
HELGOLÄNDER
BUCHT
Norder-Elbe
Süder-Pier
Norder Pier
Rithmarscher Bucht
Meldorf
Heide
Nordhastedt
Albersdorf
Neuhaunster
Kellinghusen
Itzehoe
Wilster
Brunsbüttel
Brunsbüttel-Hafen
St. Margarethen
Balje
Freiburg
Neuhaus
Cuxhaven
Altenbruch
Altenwalde
Lüdingworth
Otterndorf
Nordleda
Westernamm
Hadeln
Midlum
Dorum
Neuenwalde
Flügeln
Bederkesa
Lehe
Bremerhaven
Geestemünde
Wilhelmshaven
Jade-Busen
Bant
Heppens
Langwarden
Lang-Lütjen-Sand
Wremen
Wangeroog
Neues Brack
Alte Weser
Jade Plate
Knecht-Sand
Wurster Watt
Der hohe Weg
Bremervörde
Basbeck
Lamstedt
Hechthausen
Oldenburg
Bremen
Engl. Miles
1,000.000
Kilom.
Bremen
Submarine Cables
Stade
Elmshorn
Glückstadt
Ottensen
Pinneberg
Hamburg
Altona
Harburg
Bremen

Klein-Flottbek is the **Park Hotel* (R. 3-6, D. from 4, board from 7 *M*), with its pleasant grounds. Near **Teufelsbrücke** (steamb. station) is the *Park of the Jenisch Family* (open). Farther on is **Nienstedten** (**Jacob's Restaurant*, with shady terrace on the river, D. 6 *M*). The finest view of the Elbe is obtained from the ***Süllberg** (250 ft.; tavern at the top, D. 3 *M*), one of the hills among which lies the fishing-village of **Blankenese** (*Fährhaus; Elbfernsicht; Elblust*), 1/2 M. from the pier and 1 M. from the railway station (5600 inhab.).

Interesting excursions may also be made to the **Vierlande**, forming the vegetable-gardens of Hamburg, the houses and costumes of which are quaint and interesting (reached viâ Bergedorf, p. 158); to *Hausbruch* (Deppe's Hotel), a summer-resort and station (12 M.) on the line from Hamburg to Cuxhaven; and to the marshy district known as the *Altes Land* (quaint buildings), reached by steamer to the *Lühe* (1 1/2 hr.).

From Hamburg to Cuxhaven and Heligoland.

Railway to (73 M.) *Cuxhaven* in 2-3 hrs. (fares 9 *M* 20, 5 *M* 80, 3 *M* 70 pf.). — Steamer from Hamburg (St. Pauli Quay; see p. 125) to (106 M.) *Heligoland* once daily in summer in 7 hrs. (fare 9 *M* 40, there and back 18 *M* 80, on Sun. 10 *M* 20 pf.), touching at Cuxhaven (4-4 1/2 hrs.; fare 3 *M* 70 pf.) and going on to Hörnum in Sylt (p. 144; fare from Cuxhaven to Heligoland, 7 *M* 40 pf., return-ticket 11 *M* 40, on Sun. 7 *M* 20 pf.).

The Railway to Cuxhaven, starting at the Hanover Station, runs viâ *Harburg* (p. 115), *Buxtehude* (21 M.) and (33 M.) *Stade*, a town with 11,100 inhabitants. Branch-line to (44 M.) Geestemünde (p. 110). — The Steamboat Journey affords a good view of Hamburg and the busy traffic on the lower part of the Elbe.

Cuxhaven (Plan, see p. 134). — Hotels. *Dölle's Hôtel Belvedere* (Pl. e), in the town, very fair; *Continental* (Pl. a), pens. 7 *M*; *Bellevue* (Pl. b); *Kronprinz* (Pl. c), R. & B. 2 1/2-3 1/2, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*, these three on the dyke, facing the sea; *Kur-Hôtel* (Pl. f), with a beautiful garden, in the town; and several others. — *Restaurant Seepavillon* (Pl. 5), well spoken of. — Baths 50-60 pf. — *Visitors' Tax* 3-6 *M* (after first 5 days). — British vice-consul, *P. Thode*. — Lloyd's agent, *A. H. Kullberg*.

Cuxhaven (14,600 inhab.), a busy and increasing place belonging to Hamburg, united with *Ritzebüttel* since 1872, is much visited as a seaside-resort. The castellated château of the 14th cent., which is visible from the Elbe, is one of the oldest secular structures in N. Germany. The large harbour was constructed in 1891-95.

About 3 M. to the N.W. of Cuxhaven lies *Duhnen* (Kurhaus, R. from 2, D. 3 *M*), a seaside-resort, with two children's hospitals.

Branch-line from Cuxhaven to *Geestemünde*, see p. 110.

Heligoland. — Passengers are landed in tugs or motor-boats (80 pf., generally included in the price of the tickets). Porter from the landing-place to the Unterland 30 pf., to the Oberland 40 pf. (for luggage not exceeding 44 lbs.).

Hotels. In the Unterland: *Konversations-Haus*, R. from 4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 12 *M*; *Queen Victoria* (Pl. a), R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/4-3 1/2 *M*; *Princess Alexandra* (Pl. b), these three near the quay; *Märkischer Hof* (Pl. c), at the foot of the steps, R. 2-3 *M*. — In the Oberland: *Janssen* (Pl. d), close to the church, R. 2 1/2-3, B. 1 *M*. — Lodgings abundant.

Restaurants at the hotels. Also: *Riechers* (D. 3 1/2-5 *M*), *Bufe*, *Berliner Hof*, *Kaisergarten* (D. 1 1/2-2 *M*), all in the Unterland; *Hamburger Hof*, in the Oberland; *Thaten*, *Bredau*, on the Düne.

SEA BATH (comp. below) 60, towel 10, sheet 20 pf.; fee of 3 *M* to the attendant on departure. Warm salt-water bath at the Badehaus in the Unterland 1 *M* 20, swimming-bath 80 pf. — VISITORS' TAX (after 2 days) 3 *M* per week. — *Theatrical Performances, Balls,* and *Concerts* during the season (June-Sept.). — *Lloyd's Agent,* F. K. Oelrichs.

Heligoland (Ger. *Helgoland*), *i.e.* 'Holy Land', which formerly belonged to Holstein, was taken by the English in 1807, though not officially recognized as English till 1810, but was ceded to Germany in 1890. On three sides the island, which is about 1/5 sq. M. only in area, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 190 ft., forming a long and narrow triangle called the *Oberland*. Geologically it consists of red and white sandstone and blue-gray limestone. On the S.E. side only a low, flat bank of sand rises from the water, called the *Unterland*. The island (31 M. from the mainland) contains 3400 inhab. (of Frisian stock) and is visited annually by 30,000 sea-bathers. It is now strongly fortified, and a naval harbour is being constructed in the Unterland. The drinking water should be boiled before use.

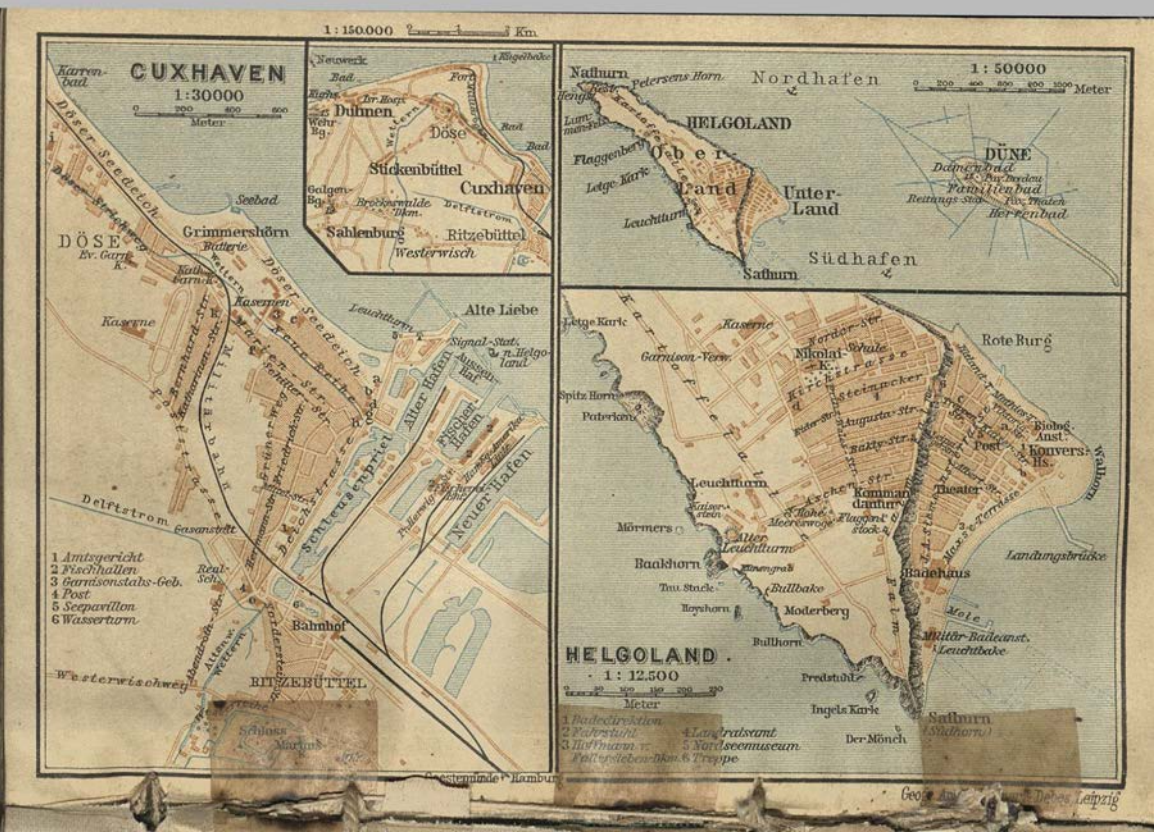
The visitor disembarks on the UNTERLAND, on which are situated a bath-house, a basin used by bathers when prevented by stormy weather from crossing to the 'Düne' (see below), the Konversations-Haus, etc. In the Kaiser-Str. is the *North Sea Museum* (Pl. 5; open in summer on week-days, except Sat., 10-12 & 2-6, adm. 30 pf.), with interesting collections of birds, beasts, and plants. On the N. beach is a *Biological Station*, with an aquarium (open daily, 9-5; adm. 50, on Sun. 30 pf.). A bust of the poet *Hoffmann von Fallersleben* (Pl. 3) was erected on the E. beach in 1892.

From the Unterland a flight of 178 wooden steps (Pl. 6) and a lift (Pl. 2; 10 pf.) ascend to the OBERLAND, the principal street of which, called the *Falm*, skirts the S.E. margin of the cliff and commands a fine view of the Unterland, the downs, and the sea. The best views of the cliffs are obtained at the *Sathurn* (South Horn; with 'wireless' station) and *Nathurn* (North Horn), which last is a favourite point towards sunset (restaurant). Near the N. end of the island is the *Lummenfelsen* ('Lummen', guillemots), its highest point (190 ft.), where thousands of gulls nest in May and June.

Opposite the Unterland, and separated from it by a strait 3/4 M. in width and 12-16 ft. deep, is the *Düne* or *Sandinsel* (ferry there and back 1 *M*), on the W. (left) side of which is the ladies', and on the E. (right) side the 'mixed' and the gentlemen's bathing-place.

BOAT for the interesting excursion round the island, 1-3 pers., 2 hrs., 3 *M*, each addit. 1/2 hr. 1 1/2 *M*; larger boat, 1-6 pers., twice these fares. — An *Illumination of the rocks and grottoes takes place on Aug. 10th, on which occasion the whole of the visitors hire boats in order to witness it to advantage (3 *M* each pers.).

Steamer from Heligoland to *Norderney* (p. 99) 6 *M* 20, return 9 *M* 20 pf.; to *Westerland* (p. 145) 7 *M* 60, 11 *M* 40 pf.; to *Bremerhaven* 7 *M* 70, 11 *M* 20 pf.



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Meter
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Döser Seedeich
Seebad
Grimmershörn
DÖSE
Ev. Garn. K.
Kaserne
Kasernen
Döser Seedeich
Leuchtturm
Alte Liebe
Signal-Stat. n. Helgoland
Ausseu-Haf.
Alter Hafen
Fischer-Hafen
Neuer Hafen
Schleusenpriel
Delftstrom
Gasanstalt
Bahnhof
Westerwischweg
RITZEBÜTTEL
Schloss
Marius
Gaestemünde
Hamburg
1 Amtsgericht
2 Fischhallen
3 Garnisonstabs-Geb.
4 Post
5 Seepavillon
6 Wasserturm
Neuwerk
Bad
Fort
Kugelbake
Duhnen
Döse
Stickenbüttel
Cuxhaven
Galgen-Bg.
Brockeswalde Dkm.
Delftstrom
Sahlenburg
Ritzebüttel
Westerwisch
Nathurn
Petersens Horn
Nordhafen
1:50000
Meter
HELGOLAND
Flaggenberg
Ober-Land
Letge Kark
Leuchtturm
Unter-Land
DÜNE
Damen-bad
Familienbad
Herrenbad
Südhafen
Sathurn
Letge Kark
Kaserne
Garnison-Verw.
Nordör-Str.
Nikolai-K.
Schule
Kirchstrasse
Steinacker
Augusta-Str.
Rote Burg
Spitz Horn
Paterkin
Post
Biolog. Anst.
Konvers.-Hs.
Walhorn
Leuchtturm
Kommandantur
Theater
Mörmers
Alter Leuchtturm
Baakhorn
Badehaus
Landungsbrücke
Tau Stack
Bullbake
Moderberg
Bullhorn
Mole
Militär-Badeanst.
Leuchtbake
HELGOLAND
1:12.500
Meter
Predstuhl
Ingels Kark
Der Mönch
Sathurn (Südhorn)
1 Badedirektion
2 Fahrstuhl
3 Hoffmann v. Fallersleben-Dkm.
4 Landratsamt
5 Nordseemuseum
6 Treppe
Geogr. Anst. v. Debes Leipzig

19. From Hamburg to Cologne viâ Bremen and Münster.

279 M. Express Train in 7¼-8 hrs. (fares 41 ℳ 30, 26 ℳ 20, 16 ℳ 70 pf.). The daily 'Lloyd Express' (Dec.-April; running through to Genoa) takes 7 hrs. (fare 47 ℳ 30 pf.). — From Hamburg to *Bremen* 2-3½ hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 20, 5 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 70 pf.; express fares 10 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 20 pf.).

From Hamburg to (7½ M.) *Harburg*, see p. 115. From (20 M.) *Buchholz* branch-lines diverge for Wittenberge (p. 159), for Geestemünde (p. 110), and for Soltau and Hanover (p. 39). — 45 M. *Rotenburg*, situated at the confluence of the *Rodau* and *Wümme*, is the junction for lines to (15 M.) Visselhövede (p. 39) and (31 M.) Bremervörde (p. 110). — 64 M. *Oberneuland*, with a fine park known as 'Höpken's Ruh'.

71½ M. **Bremen** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 103. — Beyond (75 M.) *Hemelingen* we cross the *Weser*. At (92 M.) *Bassum* is an old abbey-church of the 14th cent., restored in 1866. 114 M. *Diepholz* (pop. 3100), on the *Hunte*, has an old château. To the right appears the *Dümmer-See*. — 131½ M. *Bohmte*.

About 3½ M. to the S. of Bohmte (light railway) are the small saline baths of *Essen* (Reckum).

147 M. **Osnabrück** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 70. — Beyond (152 M.) *Hasbergen* we pass a tunnel ½ M. in length. — From (158½ M.) *Lengerich* branch-lines run to Ibbenbüren (p. 70) and to *Gütersloh* (p. 33), viâ *Iburg* (Gersemann), a summer-resort. — We cross the *Ems*, and farther on the Dortmund and Ems Canal.

178 M. **Münster** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 93. — 196 M. *Dülmen*, a town of 7500 inhab., with the château and estate of the Duke of Croy-Dülmen, is the junction for Dortmund and Gronau (p. 32). — 203½ M. *Haltern* (Hennewig; pop. 6000) is the junction for Flushing, Wesel, and Hamburg. The museum (adm. 50 pf., Sun. 25 pf.) contains antiquities found in the environs of the town, which is supposed to be the ancient Roman fort of Aliso. — We cross the *Lippe*. At (213½ M.) *Recklinghausen* begins the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal District (see p. 28).

At (220 M.) *Wanne* our line joins that from Berlin to Cologne viâ Hanover and Oberhausen (see p. 29).

20. From Hamburg to Kiel.

69 M. Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 40 pf.; express fares 9 ℳ 50, 6 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 90 pf.).

Hamburg, see p. 116. The trains cross the Lombards-Brücke and stop at the stations of *Dammtor*, *Sternschanze*, and *Holsten-Strasse*. 4½ M. *Altona*, see p. 131. The next stations are unimportant. — 23 M. **Elmshorn** *(Holsteinischer Hof*, R. 2½,

D. 2 *M*), a prosperous town on the *Krückau*, with 14,800 inhabitants. Branch-line (33½ M.) to Oldesloe (p. 146).

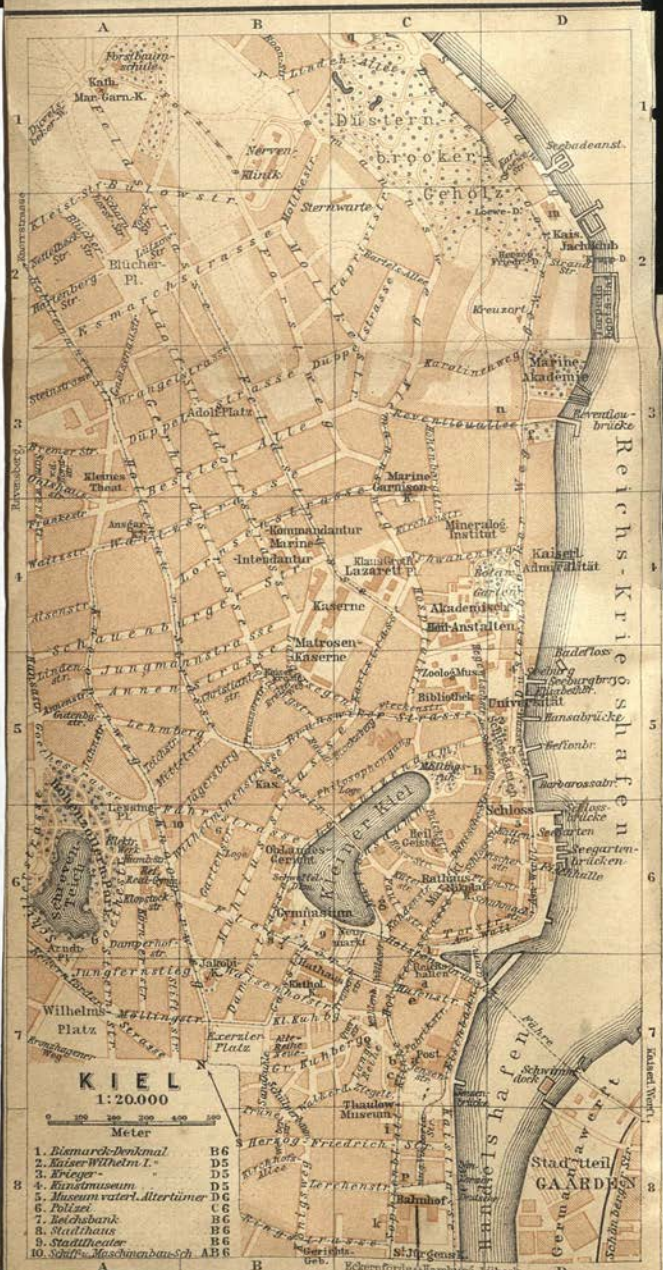
FROM ELMSHORN TO HOYER-SCHLEUSE, 120 M., railway in 3¼-5¼ hrs. (express train from Hamburg in 4½ hrs.). — The line traverses the fertile *Marschland*, the home of the Ditmarsch peasants, whose gallant struggles with the Dukes of Holstein ended with their subjection in 1559. — 10½ M. **Glückstadt** *(Bahnhofs-Hôtel;* Lloyd's agent, *E. Falck)*, a town of 6600 inhab., formerly fortified. — 22 M. **Itzehoe** *(Stadt Hamburg*, R. 2-2½, D. 2½-4 *M; Bahnhofs-Hôtel)*, the oldest town in Holstein, founded in 809, lies on the *Stör* and was once the meeting-place of the Holstein Estates. Pop. 16,600. A branch-line runs hence to (13½ M.) *Wrist* (see below). — From (32 M.) *St. Margareten* a branch-line runs to (4½ M.) **Brunsbüttelkoog** *(Bahnhofs-Hôtel;* Lloyd's agents, *Sartori & Berger)*, at the W. end of the *Baltic Ship Canal* (*Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal*, p. 139), with inner and outer harbours, connected by a double lock (steamer to Rendsburg, see p. 140). — We now cross the Baltic Ship Canal (p. 139). — 47 M. **Meldorf** *(Bahnhofs-Hôtel)*, with 4100 inhab., was the home of Carsten Niebuhr (d. 1815), the traveller, and also of his more famous son, the historian Barthold Georg Niebuhr (1776-1831). The old *Parsonage* (13th cent.) has a gable of 1601. The *Museum* contains a carved room of 1568 and another room of the second half of the 17th century. The *Parish Church* (13th cent.) has old ceiling-paintings and a choir-screen of 1603. — 55 M. **Heide** *(Landschaftliches Haus)*, with 9800 inhab., has a late-Gothic church, with a 16th cent. pulpit. It is the junction of a line to Tönning (see below) and of another to (15 M.) *Büsum* (Seegarten, R. 1½-2½, D. 2-2½ *M;* Kaiserhof, R. 2-3, D. 2 *M*), a pleasant little watering-place. — 68 M. *Friedrichstadt* (Stadt Hamburg), a small Dutch-like town (pop. 2600) near the *Eider*.

76 M. **Husum** *(Thomas's*, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M; Bahnhof-Hôtel; Stadt Hamburg*, R. 1¾-2½, B. ¾ *M;* Brit. vice-consul, *C. Christiansen)*, on the *Husumer Au*, which here empties itself into the German Ocean by means of the 'old' and the 'new' *Hever*, is a small seaport (9400 inhab.), with an old *Château* (1582) of the former dukes. The *Ostenfelder Bauernhaus* (adm. 10 pf.), re-erected here in 1899, is also interesting. — [From Husum a railway runs to the S.W. to (13 M.) **Tönning** *(Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 2-3, D. 2 *M;* Brit. vice-consul and Lloyd's agent, *C. M. Lexow)*, with 3300 inhab., situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the *Eider*, which forms a good harbour here, and to (20 M.) *Garding* (Holsteiner Hof), connected by omnibus (1 *M*) with the small sea-bathing resort of *St. Peter*.] — Steamers ply from Husum to *Amrum* (p. 144), to *Nordstrand* (once daily in 1 hr., fare 80 pf.), and to *Pellworm* (daily, in 2½ hrs.; fare 3 *M*). — From Husum to Jübek, see p. 142.

101 M. *Niebüll* (Schröder), the junction of a branch-line to *Dagebüll* (Strand Hotel, R. & B. 2-3, pens. 2-2½ *M*), whence a steamer plies to Wyk (see p. 144). — 112 M. **Tondern** *(Stadt Kopenhagen*, R. 1½-3 *M*), an ancient town with 4800 inhab. and a late-Gothic church (16th cent.), is the junction of lines to (16½ M.) Tingleff (p. 144) and to (40 M.) *Bramminge* (in Denmark) viâ *Bredebro* (p. 144). — Our line turns to the W. 119½ M. *Hoyer* (Stadt Tondern). — 120 M. *Hoyer-Schleuse* (Rail. Restaurant, with beds). Steamer to Sylt, see p. 144.

36 M. *Wrist;* branch-line to Itzehoe, see above.

51 M. **Neumünster** *(Railway Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 2-6 *M; Horn)*, a town with considerable cloth-factories and 34,700 inhab., is the junction of lines to (50 M.) Tönning (see above) viâ Heide, to Flensburg (R. 21), to Plön and Eutin viâ Ascheberg (p. 154), and to (28 M.) Oldesloe (p. 146) and Ratzeburg (p. 158) viâ *Segeberg*.



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

58 M. *Bordesholm*, once a richly-endowed monastery, lies on the lake of that name. The church (14-17th cent.) contains the grave of King Frederick I. of Denmark (d. 1533). — The country becomes more attractive. Near Kiel the picturesque *Eider Valley* is traversed, beyond which the harbour and the distant Baltic become visible. 64 M. *Voorde.* — 69 M. *Kiel.*

Kiel.

Hotels (advisable to order rooms in advance during the 'Kiel Week'). *Near the Railway Station:* *Germania (Pl. a; C, 7), R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3-5, S. 2½-4 ℳ; *Hansa (Pl. p; C, 8), R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 1½-3 ℳ; *Continental (Pl. i; C, 8), R. 2½-8, B. 1¼, D. 2-3½ ℳ; Europäischer Hof (Pl. k; C, 8), R. 2¼-4½, B. 1, D. 2-3 ℳ; Berliner Hof, Ring-Str. 6 (Pl. B, C, 8), R. 1¾-3½ ℳ; Mühl (Pl. c; C, 7), R. 2-3, D. 1½-3 ℳ; Mædicke (Pl. b; C, 7), with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1½-2 ℳ. — *In the Town:* *Holst's (Pl. h; C, D, 5), R. 2½-8, B. 1, D. 2-3½ ℳ; Zum Kronprinzen (Pl. d; C, 7), R. 2-4 ℳ; Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. g; C, 6), R. 2-3 ℳ; Börse (Pl. 1; C, 6, 7); Union (Pl. e; C, 7); Kieler Hof (Pl. o; C, 7), R. 2-3, D. 2-3 ℳ. — For a stay of several days: *Seebade-Anstalt (Pl. m, D 2; p. 139), R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 4 ℳ (closed in winter); *Bellevue (Pl. q, C 1; p. 139), R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 4-5, pens. 7½-10 ℳ, these two with view of the bay. — *Pension Baasch*, Hospital-Str. 21 (pens. 5-7 ℳ).

Restaurants. *Seebade-Anstalt, *Bellevue* (these two with gardens), *Hansa (D. 1½-2½ ℳ), *Continental, *Holst's*, see above; *Münchner Löwenbräu*, cor. of Markt and Schloss-Str., D. 1½-2 ℳ; *Seegarten* (Pl. D, 6), on the harbour, with garden, D. 1¾ ℳ; *Franziskaner*, cor. of Holsten-Str. and Hafen-Str., D. 1¼ ℳ; *Burghalle*, Dänische-Str. 42, D. 1¼ ℳ; *Ratsweinkeller* (p. 138), D. 3 ℳ; *Automatic Restaurants*, Holstein-Str. 41 and elsewhere. — **Cafés.** *Monopol*, Holsten-Str. 9; *Uhlmann*, in the Markt; *Rolf's*, Schlossgarten 5, these two also confectioners.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 9; B, 6), in winter only; *Kleines Theater* (Pl. A, 3); *Reichshallen* (Pl. C, 7), varieties. — Open-air Concerts at the *Düsternbrook Hotel* (Pl. f; D, 3), the *Victoria Hotel* (Pl. n; D, 3), and the *Waldburg* (also in Düsternbrook).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 7), Jensen-Str. 5.

Cabs. Per drive of 10 min. 1-2 pers. 70 pf., each 10 min. more 30 pf.; double fares at night (12 to 6 or 7). — *Taximeter Cabs:* 1-2 pers. for 800 mètres 70 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf.; 3-5 pers., 600 m. 70 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.; at night (1-5 pers.), 400 m. 70 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf.; waiting, 50 pf. per 8 minutes. Luggage up to 22½ lbs. free, up to 55 lbs. 25 pf. — Drive to *Holtenau* and *Levensau* (p. 140) and back (2½ hrs.), 6 ℳ (bargain advisable).

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Waldwiese* viâ the Railway Station (Pl. C, 8) to the *Knorr-Str.* (beyond Pl. A, 2). 2. From the *Railway Station* viâ the Markt, Schloss-Garten, and Knooper Weg back to the *Station*. 3. From the *Seebade-Anstalt* (Pl. D, 1) through the Düsternbrooker Weg and to *Eichhof*. 4. From the *Neumarkt* (Pl. C, 6) to *Wellingdorf*. 9. From the *Esmarch-Str.* (Pl. A, B, 2) to the *South Cemetery*.

Boat per hour, for 1-4 pers. 2 ℳ, each ¼ hr. more 50 pf.

Small Steamers also ply in all directions: from the Holsten-Brücke (Pl. C, 6, 7) to *Gaarden* (Germania Wharf) every 3 min.; from the Seegarten-Brücke (Pl. D, 6) to *Wellingdorf*, *Dietrichsdorf*, and *Neumühlen* every ½ hr. (10 pf.); to *Laboe* viâ *Friedrichsort* hourly (20 pf.). — Circular trips (2 hrs., 50 pf.) to *Friedrichsort* and back, calling at various intermediate points (10, 15, 20 pf.), are made every ½ hr. — *Lück's Circular Trips* round the harbour (3½ hrs.) start from the Bahnhofs-Kai (Pl. C, 8) at 9.30 a.m. and the Seegarten-Brücke (Pl. D, 6) at 3 p.m. (fares 3, 2 ℳ).

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, Lorentzen-Damm 21 (Pl. B, C, 5, 6). — *Sea Bathing* at the Seebade-Anstalt, Bellevue, Holtenau, Heikendorf, Laboe, Schilksee, and Stein.

Consuls. British Vice-Consul, *A. L. A. Sartori*, Wall 48; U. S. Consular Agent, *Paul H. J. Sartori*, Wall 48. — LLOYD'S AGENTS, *Sartori & Berger*. — ENQUIRY OFFICE *(Verkehrsverein)*, Martens-Damm 28 (Pl. C, 6).

Principal Attractions (one day). Morning: Imperial Wharves (p. 140); Thaulow Museum (see below); Museum of Antiquities (p. 139); Palace Garden (p. 139); Düsternbrooker Weg (p. 139); visit to a man-of-war. Afternoon: excursion to Levensau (p. 140) or over the bay to Laboe (p. 140). — A visit to one of the *Men-of-War* in the harbour is generally permitted between 12 & 1.30 (Sun. 2-6); apply to one of the boatmen (charges, see p. 137; no fee should be offered to the sailor who shows the vessel).

Kiel, the largest town in Schleswig-Holstein (209,000 inhab.) and the headquarters of the Germany navy, with a naval academy and a university founded in 1665, is picturesquely situated at the S. end of the *Kieler Förde*, one of the best havens in Europe and the chief war-harbour of Germany. Kiel is also a great depôt of the lumber trade and of the trade between the Danish islands and the continent. Extensive harbour-fortifications, quays, and docks have been recently constructed. International regattas, invariably attended by the Emperor, are held in the second half of June ('Kieler Woche').

The old town is badly built, with narrow, crooked streets; but a handsome new quarter has come into existence between the Kleine Kiel and the Düsternbrook Woods.

In the Sophienblatt, to the N. of the station, stands the *THAULOW MUSEUM (Pl. C, 7, 8), containing an unrivalled collection of Schleswig-Holstein wood-carvings (16-17th cent.) presented to the province in 1875 by the late Professor Thaulow (comp. p. xxxiii), besides household furnishings, pottery from Schleswig-Holstein, works in metal, costumes, and lace. It is open daily, except Mon., 11-4; adm. 30 pf., free on Sunday. Catalogue 1 *M.*

Among the most noteworthy contents are the *Crucifixion from Kosel (Room 1); the 15th cent. *Altar from Neukirchen (R. 4); the *Goscheshof Altar, by Hans Brüggemann (R. 5; 16th cent.); and the *Susanna Cabinet (ca. 1580; R. 10). The series of furnished rooms, illustrating the taste of different periods and localities, is highly interesting.

Skirting the harbour, or proceeding through the 'Klinke' and the Holsten-Str. (the chief business streets), we soon reach the town (Altstadt) itself, which lies between the pool called the *Kleine Kiel* and the harbour. In the Kirch-Platz rises the *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. C, 6), built ca. 1241 and spoiled by restoration in 1877-84. It contains a font of 1344 and a high-altar of 1460 (sexton, Flämische-Str. 2 a). — In the Markt-Platz is the *Old Rathaus* (Pl. C, 6), with the Ratsweinkeller (p. 137), decorated with paintings by Koch.

The SCHLOSS or PALACE (Pl. D, 6), built at the end of the 16th cent. and restored after a fire in 1838, was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp, and is now occupied by Prince Henry of Prussia. In the court is a monumental fountain, by Lürssen

KIEL UND UMGEBUNG
1:80.000
0 1000 2000 3000
Meter
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal
1:80.000
Meter
Anschluß oben auf der Blattkante
Sportplatz
Eckernförde
Hornheim
Ramsbg. Lübeck
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Friedrichsort
Stift
Holtenau
Wik
Wiker Bucht
Kaiserl. Werft
Gaarden
Ellerbek
Neumühlen
Dietrichsdorf
Schönkirchen
Mönkeberg
Schreventborn
Alt-Heikendorf
Neu-Heikendorf
Möltenort
Labœ
Prieser Bucht
Kieler Förde
Tirpitzufer
Kaiserl. Admiralität
Marineakademie
Seebadeanst.
Militär-Schwimm-Anst.
Kohlenhafen
Gas-Anstalt
Torpedo-Hafen
Leuchtt.
Fort Falkenstein
Brauner Berg
Fort Stosch
Fort Bülk
Leuchtt. Bülkenhuke
Batterie
Jägerberg
Tannenberg H.
Steinbg.
Laboratorium
Observatorium
Jachthafen
Schleuse
Kanal
Schwentine
Ostsee
Langsee
Trändelsee
Ringstr.
Hofkamp
Wohldk.
Korügen
Waldschenke
Exerzierplatz
Kasernen
Werftbahn
Werftpark
Hochbahn
Bahnhof
Kl. Kiel
Kl. Klausdorfer Weg
Niederkoppelbg.
Klausdorf
Koppendorf
Mühlenbek
Teichdor
Rethdamm
Dreimm
Buchholz
Kattenbek
Eichholt
Klinsberg
Kühlenbg.
Dinghorst
Lehmkamp
Ringstr.
Ringrade
Howaldts Werke
Mürwiker Artill.-Depot
Chem. Mönkeberger Sct.
Düsternbrooker Gehölz
Wasserturm Barensberg
Schießstände
Forstbaumschule
Kasernen
Lazarett
Kohlenlagerplatz
Kaiserl. Werft
Kaiserl. Marine-Arsenal
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Lazarett
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Verwaltung
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Bäckerei
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Schule
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Werkstatt
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Magazin
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Kommando
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Kasse
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Arrest
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Wache
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Lazarett
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Verwaltung
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Bäckerei
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Schule
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Werkstatt
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Magazin
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Kommando
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Kasse
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Arrest
Kaiserl. Marine-Garnison-Wache

(1888). — The interesting *Museum of National Antiquities* (Pl. 5; D, 6), in the old university, Katten-Strasse 3, contains many objects of a prehistoric period, including a Viking boat 70 ft. in length, found in the Sundewitt Moor (adm. on Sun., Wed., and Sat., 11-1; at other times on application to the attendant; catalogue 25 pf.). — The *Schloss-Garten*, to the N. of the Schloss, contains fine old trees, a *War Monument* (Pl. 3) for 1870-71, and an equestrian *Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 2), by Brütt (1896). At its N. end rises the new UNIVERSITY (Pl. D, 5; 1500 students), built in 1876. Adjacent are several institutes in connection with it, including the *Library* (290,000 volumes) and the *Zoological Museum* (adm. on Sun. 11-2, Wed. 12-2). To the N. is the new *Art Museum* (Pl. 4), opened in 1910, the first floor of which contains the picture-gallery of the Art Union (open, in summer, on Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Frid. 11-1 & 4-6, on Sun. 11-5, at other seasons 11-2 & 11-5; adm. 60, on Sun. 20 pf.). Opposite is the *Seeburg* (Pl. D, 5), an athletic institution for undergraduates. — In front of the *Garrison Church* (Pl. C, 3, 4) are a bronze *Crucifixion*, by Eberlein (1900) and an *Obelisk* to the memory of Frederick William, Duke of Mecklenburg, drowned in 1897.

To the W. of the Altstadt is the Neumarkt (Pl. C, 6), with the *Town Theatre* (Pl. 9; 1907), the *New Rathaus* (by Billing; 1911), and a bronze *Statue of Prince Bismarck* (Pl. 1), by Magnussen (1897). — At Garten-Str. No. 7 (Pl. B, 6) is the *Hall of Provincial History (Historische Landeshalle)*, containing portraits (woodcuts, etc.); adm. Sun. 11-1, Wed. 2-4, free.

*ENVIRONS. The harbour is picturesque, and tempts to a trip.

On the W. BANK the ***Düsternbrooker Weg** (Pl. C, D, 1-4; tramway No. 3, p. 137), flanked with pleasant country-houses, leads to the N. from the university, past the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. C, D, 4) and the *Marine Academy* (Pl. D, 3), with busts of admirals on its terrace, to (1¼ M.) the *Seebade-Anstalt* (p. 137) and the premises of the *Imperial Yacht Club* (*Jachtklub*; Pl. D, 2). We may then go on, past the Bellevue Hotel (p. 137), to the suburb of *Wik*, with the *Torpedo Boat Harbour* and the Prot. *Garrison Church*. About 2 M. from the Seebade-Anstalt we reach the E. end of the **Kaiser Wilhelm Canal** or **Baltic Ship Canal** (see below), which is provided, like the W. end at Brunsbüttelkoog (p. 136), with an inner and outer harbour, connected by a double lock. On the N. bank lies the village of *Holtenau* (Restaurant, above the wharf of the Kiel boats, with fine view), with a statue of Emp. William I. (on the plinth two figures representing War and Peace) and a *Lighthouse*. A high-level bridge, completed in 1912, crosses the canal here. To the N.E. of Holtenau is the *Friedrichsort Fort*, commanding, along with the coast-batteries between Laboe and Möltenort (p. 140), the entrance of Kiel Harbour. About 3 M. to the N. is the *Schilksee Hotel* (good bathing beach).

The idea of connecting the Baltic with the North Sea by a water-route which would avoid the dangerous voyage round the peninsula of Jutland first crops out in the 14th cent., and various modest attempts were made to solve the problem. The foundation-stone of the present canal was laid by Emp. William I. in 1887, and the canal was formally opened by Emp. William II. in 1895. The expense of construction amounted to 156 million marks (7,800,000 *l.*). The canal crosses the land at sea-

level, the locks at either end merely serving to neutralize the tidal changes. From Holtenau to Brunsbüttelkoog (p. 136), where it joins the Elbe, it is 60 M. long. The depth is 30 ft.; the width at the bottom is 70 ft., at the top 220 ft. It is now, however, being greatly enlarged, at an estimated cost of 223 million marks (11,150,000*l.*). A steamer takes about 9 hrs. to pass through the canal, which is lighted at night by electricity. — Steamers ply through the canal 6 times a week from *Brunsbüttelkoog* to *Rendsburg* (5½ hrs.; 3 *M*), and twice daily from *Rendsburg* to *Kiel* (3½ hrs.; 1½ *M*). The voyage, however, presents little interest to the tourist, as the scenery is flat and monotonous and the view impeded by the high banks.

From Kiel to Levensau and back (4 hrs.). We take the Rendsburg steamer (from the Seegarten-Brücke; Pl. D, 6) to (1 hr.; fare 40 pf.) *Levensau* (see below; cab, see p. 137), above the wharf at which is the *Restaurant Margaretental*. We then ascend to (¼ hr.) the imposing *High Level Bridge of Levensau*, which carries road and railway over the canal in an arch of 430 ft. span, 130 ft. above the level of the water.

The E. Bank of the harbour (tramway to Wellingdorf, see p. 137) is also attractive. In *Gaarden* are *Krupp's Germania Wharf* (Pl. D, 8; no admission) and (to the N.) the large *Imperial Wharves and Docks* (8000 men; no admission for foreigners). — Opposite Wellingdorf lies *Neumühlen* (Stadt Kiel; Margaretenhöhe), at the mouth of the *Schwentine*, with an extensive ship-building yard. Farther distant are the *Schrevenborn* wood (view-tower) and the group of villas called *Kitzeberg*. Between the villages of *Alt-Heikendorf* (Strand Hotel), *Möltenort* (Seeblick), and Laboe, the 'Gründe' afford charming silvan walks on the slopes of the coast. The fishing-village and bathing-resort of *Laboe* (Kurhaus; Kaiserhof; Laboe) is situated in the *Probstei*, an extremely fertile district.

From Kiel to Flensburg, 50 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. The train crosses the Baltic Ship Canal at (6 M.) *Levensau*, by the bridge mentioned above. From (20 M.) **Eckernförde** *(Drowatzky; Bahnhof-Hôtel)*, a seaside-resort (6800 inhab.), railways run to (17½ M.) *Kappeln* (p. 141) and (15½ M.) *Owschlag* (p. 141). We cross a corner of the Bay of Eckernförde, and the broad *Schlei*, and traverse the district of *Angeln* (p. 142). — From (32 M.) *Süderbrarup* light railways run to Schleswig (p. 141) and Kappeln (p. 141). — 50 M. *Flensburg*, see p. 142.

From Kiel steamers ply twice daily, in 5½-7 hrs., to *Korsør*, on the W. coast of the isle of Zealand; thence an express-train runs to *Copenhagen* in 1¾-2 hrs. (7½-9 hrs. in all; fares 18 *M* 40, 14 *M* 90, 8 *M* 50 pf.).

To *Kappeln* (p. 141) steamboat in summer daily, except Sun., in 3 hrs. (fare 1 *M* 80 pf.); to *Eutin* and *Lübeck*, see pp. 154, 153.

21. From Hamburg to Flensburg and Vamdrup *(Copenhagen)*.

162 M. Railway to (111 M.) *Flensburg* in 3-4½ hrs. (fares 14 *M*, 8 *M* 40, 5 *M* 50 pf.; express fares 16 *M*, 10 *M* 40, 6 *M* 50 pf.); to *Vamdrup* in 5-7 hrs.

From Hamburg to (51 M.) *Neumünster*, see R. 20. The line traverses heath and moorland. — 65 M. *Bokelholm*. — We cross the *Baltic Ship Canal* (p. 139).

71 M. **Rendsburg** (*Green's*, Bahnhof-Str., R. 2-4, D. 2½ *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-2½ *M*, both very fair), a town with 17,300 inhab., consists of three parts separated by the *Eider*: the *Altstadt* on an island, the *Neuwerk* to the S., and the *Kronwerk* to the N. The fortifications are now converted into promenades. In the Altstadt are the Gothic *Marien-Kirche* (13th cent.) and the

Rathaus (oldest part, 1566). In Neuwerk are barracks, the *Christ-Kirche* (1696), and a monument to the patriot Lornsen (1878). Steamer to *Kiel* and to *Brunsbüttelkoog* (p. 136), see p. 140. — 78 M. *Owschlag.* As Schleswig is approached a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the town, with its lofty cathedral-tower in the background.

The Danewerk (or *Dannevirke*), an intrenchment which formerly defended the Danish frontier, dating from the 9th cent., was stormed by the Prussians in 1848. The works were subsequently extended and strengthened, but in 1864 the small Danish army had to abandon them without a blow. Only a few remains of the rampart are now visible.

86 M. **Schleswig-Friedrichsberg.** — Hotels. *Stadt Hamburg*, good; *Ravens's Hotel*, good, at these, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Mösch*, opposite Ravens's; *Dehn's*, R. 2, D. 2-3 ℳ, well spoken of; *Köster; Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Unticdt's*, at the station. — *Schleihalle Restaurant*, Gottorper Damm, D. 1½ ℳ. — *Post Office*, Stadtweg. — Baths at the *Luisenbad*.

Tramway from the Rail. Station to the Rathaus-Markt. — *Junction Railway* from the Friedrichsberg Station to the (2 M.) Altstadt Station.

Schleswig, a quiet provincial capital with 19,900 inhab., charmingly situated, traces its origin to the reign of Charlemagne, and afterwards became the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig. It extends round the W. end of the arm of the sea named the *Schlei*, and is divided into the *Friedrichsberg*, *Lollfuss*, and *Altstadt*.

From the Friedrichsberg Station the Bahnhof-Str. leads N., past (l.) the *Erdbeerenberg* (tower; panorama), to the Friedrich-Strasse. The latter and its N. prolongation, the Gottorper-Str., lead to the *Government Offices*, in front of which is a *War Monument* (1870-71). Farther on is the old ducal *Schloss Gottorp*, now a barrack, the chapel of which (adm. 50 pf.) has an interesting carved royal pew (1612). To the N. is the wooded *Tiergarten*, with delightful walks.

The *Dom* in the Altstadt, erected in the Romanesque style in the 13th cent., was restored in Gothic taste after a fire in 1440. The tower (365 ft. high) was completed in 1894 (adm. 20 pf.; view).

The Interior is open free on week-days, 11-12 (on Wed. also 2-4), and on Sun., 11.30-1.30 (in summer also 3-5). — The *Reredos, executed by *Brüggemann* in 1514-21, represents the history of the Passion in 22 sections, and is the finest work of art in the Duchies. In the choir, which is freely adorned with paintings, to the left, is a font of 1480; on the right the marble tomb (1555) of King Frederick I. (d. 1533). Adjacent is the chapel of the Dukes of Gottorp. The N. aisle contains two altar-pieces by *Juriaen Ovens* (d. 1678).

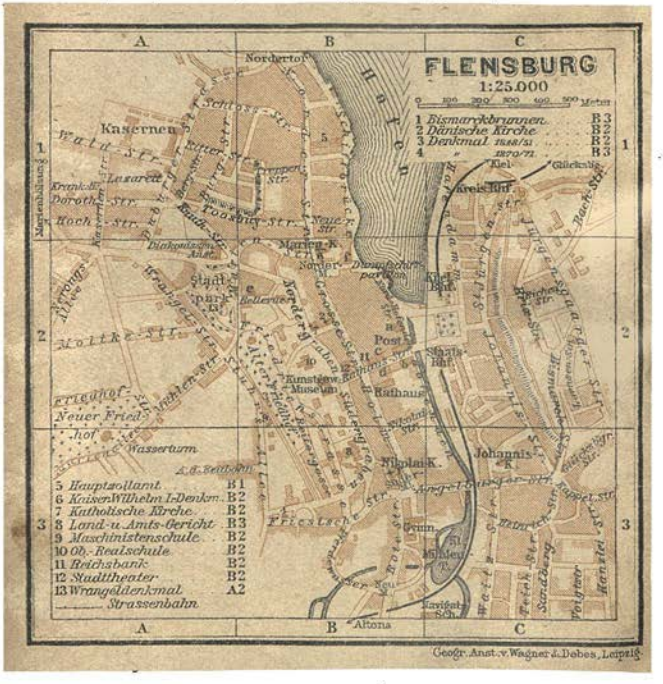
On the N. side of the Altstadt, in the direction of St. Jürgen, stands a monument to the eminent painter *J. A. Carstens* (b. at St. Jürgen in 1754, d. at Rome in 1798), erected in 1865. *View. — On the Gallberg is a *Museum of Antiquities* (open free on Sun. 11.30-1, Wed. 3-5, and Sat. 11-12; at other times 50 pf.).

Steamboat twice or thrice daily, in 3 hrs. (fare 2½ ℳ) to (21 M.) **Kappeln** (*Stadt Hamburg*), with 2600 inhab., on the picturesque banks of the *Schlei*, a charming excursion. The old church of Kappeln con-

tains a fine carved altar (1611). The district of *Angeln*, a fertile peninsula between the Schlei and the Bay of Flensburg, presents a somewhat English appearance with its high hedges, which are not common on the Continent. The finest survey of the district is obtained from the *Schiersberg* (240 ft.). — Steamer from Kappeln to *Kiel*, see p. 110. Railway to *Flensburg*, see p. 113; to *Eckernförde*, see p. 110.

Kappeln is also reached by a light railway (11 M.) viâ *Süderbrarup* (p. 140).

93 M. *Jübek*, the junction for Husum (see p. 136). — From (107 M.) *Nordschleswigsche Weiche* branch-lines diverge to *Niebüll* (25 M.; p. 136) and to *Sonderburg* (29 M.; p. 143).



111 M. **Flensburg.** — Hotels. **Flensburger Hof* (Pl. a; B, 2). R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 1¾-3 *M*; **Bahnhofs-Hôtel* (Pl. b; B, 2); *Central* (Pl. c; B, 2), R. 1¾-2, D. 2 *M*. very fair; *Kronprinz* (Pl. d; B, 2); *Sommer's* (Pl. f; B, 2). — Restaurants. **Flensburger Hof* (see above); *Austernkeller; Münchener Bürgerbräu; Kolosseum: Steamboat Pavilion.* — Cafés. *Flensburger Hof; Theatre* (Pl. 12); *Bellevue* (p. 143). — Wine at the *Gnomenkeller*, D. 2 *M*.

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Norburg
1:60.000
Meter
Sandwig
Friedeholz
Glücksburg
Gr. Tremmerup
Westerwerk
Schwenau
Schloßteich
Mühlen-Teich
Sundewitt
Augustenburg
ALSEN
SONDERBURG
Düppel
Nübel-Noor
Wenningbund
Broacker
Bro-acker
Kekenis
Horup-Haff
Augustenbr. Fde
Alsen-Sund
Gravenstein
Holebüll
Hockerup
Kielstrup-holz
Hönschnap
Kitschelund
Crusau
Kollund
Kupfer-Mühle
Ochsen-In.
Schausende
Holnis
Sandwig
Bockholm
Glücksburg
Bockholmwieck
Langballigholz
Osterholz
Dollerupholz
Westerholz
Rüde
Ringsberg
Langballig
Wees
Kauslund
Wasserloos
Twedt
Adelby
Tarup
Sünderup
Maasbüll
Grundhof
Dollerup
Gintoftholm
Kalleby
Gintoft
Nordgaardholz
Steinbergholz
Habernis
Geltinger Bucht
Birknack
Nieby
Feuerschiff
Borres Hoved
Frydenhavn
Schelde
Bunsholm
Aller
Gammelgab
Dünth
Schmöl
Eckernförde
Satrup
Schauby
Gravenstein
Norburg

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from the Bismarck-Str. (Pl. C, 2, 3) to the Apenrader-Str. (beyond Pl. B, 1).

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL, *Thomas Hollesen.* — LLOYD'S AGENT, *H. W. Christophersen.* — POST OFFICE (Pl. B, 2), Rathaus-Str.

Flensburg, a thriving town with 61,000 inhab., beautifully situated at the S. end of the *Flensburg Fjord*, has an excellent harbour and the largest (German) commercial fleet on the Baltic. Among the most important buildings are the *Nicolai-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3; chimes at 7, 12, & 9), the *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2; 13th cent.; both with modern towers), the *Law Courts* (Pl. 8), with wall-paintings by Fröhlich, and the *Theatre* (Pl. 12). Opposite the last rises the *MUSEUM OF INDUSTRIAL ART (Pl. B, 2), completed in 1903, which rivals the Thaulow Museum in Kiel (p. 138) in importance (open in summer daily, except Mon., 10-4, Sun. 10-5, in winter 11-3; adm. 50 pf.; catalogue 1 *M*). It contains prehistoric antiquities, cottage interiors, furniture, wood-carvings, household furnishings, specimens of home industry, and pottery and glass from Schleswig-Holstein.

In the Süder-Markt (Pl. B, 3) is a *Bismarck Memorial Fountain*, by Schievelkamp (1903). — Fine view from the *Bellevue* (Pl. B, 2), a café on a hill. — In front of the Naval School (1910) at *Mürwik* (2 M. to the N.) is a statue of Emp. William II.

The ***Flensburg Fjord*** is a fine sheet of water enclosed by gentle grassy and wooded slopes, enlivened by the red roofs of scattered farmhouses. Small steamers ply on the fjord (to Sonderburg in 2½ hrs., fare 1 *M* 70 pf.; to Glücksburg about 1 hr.).

On the S. bank lies **Glücksburg** *(Strand Hotel*, Pl. a, burned down in 1912; **Bellevue*, Pl. b, R. 2-6 *M*; visitors' tax 5 *M*), a frequented bathing-place. The village (Ruhetal Inn, Pl. c; Stadt Hamburg), ¾ M. from the shore, possesses a Schloss of 1587, picturesquely situated on a small lake. — The steamer next passes through the narrow *Elken-Sund* and touches at *Gravenstein* (Kurhaus, R. 2½-4, pens. 5½-7 *M*), then returns to the fjord, rounds the peninsula of *Broacker*, and reaches —

Sonderburg *(Kurhaus*, well spoken of; *Germania)*, the pleasant little capital (10,000 inhab.) of *Alsen*, an island 122 sq. M. in area. The old Schloss of the Dukes of Augustenburg is now a barrack. Sonderburg is frequented as a bathing-place. Steamer to *Apenrade* (p. 144) through the *Alsen-Sund* 4 times daily (3 hrs., fare 1 *M* 80 pf.). About 4½ M. to the N.E. (light railway), lies the bathing-place of *Augustenburg* (Frost), on the deeply-indented *Augustenburg Fjord*. Near *Atzerballig*, 3 M. farther on, rises the *Hülge Berg* (240 ft.), which commands a survey of the island, the sea, Fünen, Arroe, etc.

A walk from Sonderburg, starting from the W. side of the bridge over the Alsen-Sund, passing the rail. station on the right, and along the Flensburger Chaussée to (2 M.) the *Intrenchments of Düppel*, is recommended. These were a connected series of bastions forming a semicircle round the point of the *Sundewitt* opposite Sonderburg (see Map), and extending from the Alsen-Sund to the *Wenningbund*, and were stormed by the Prussians in 1864 after a siege of two months.

A light railway connects Sonderburg with Flensburg. Steamer from Flensburg to *Faaborg*, viâ Sonderburg, once daily (6 hrs.; 4 *M* 60 pf.).

Railway from Flensburg to *Eckernförde* and *Kiel*, see p. 140.

From Flensburg to *Kappeln* (p. 141), 32 M., light railway viâ *Glücksburg* (see above) and *Steinberg* in 3 hrs.

The railway now runs due N. 126 M. *Tingleff* is the junction of a line to Tondern (p. 136). — 136 M. *Rotenkrug*, whence a branch-line runs to (4½ M.) **Apenrade** *(Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 2-5, pens. 6 ℳ; *Stadt-Theater; Bellevue)*, a small trading-town and sea-bathing place (7800 inhab.) on the beautiful *Apenrade Fjord*. Steamer from Apenrade to Sonderburg, see p. 143.

A pleasant drive may be taken from Apenrade to the (9 M.) *Knivsberg*, with its Bismarck Tower (144 ft.; carr. 5, with two horses 8 ℳ). Or we may take the train to (1 hr.) *Gjenner*, which is 1 M. from the Knivsberg.

From (149 M.) *Woyens* a branch-line runs to (7½ M.) *Hadersleben*, a small trading-place (13,000 inhab.) on the fjord of that name.

At (162 M.) *Vamdrup* the Danish frontier is reached (see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*).

22. North Frisian Islands.

Approaches. To Westerland in Sylt. 1. Railway from *Hamburg* (express in 4½ hrs.) to *Hoyer-Schleuse* (p. 136), either viâ Itzehoe (comp. R. 20) or viâ Jübek (R. 21); and steamer (fares 3 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 70 pf.) thence twice daily in 1¾ hr. to *Munkmarsch* on the E. coast of Sylt, whence a light railway plies in ¼ hr. to (2½ M.) *Westerland*. Through express fares from Hamburg, 26 ℳ 50, 19 ℳ 20, 13 ℳ 50 pf. — 2. Steamboat from *Hamburg* daily viâ Cuxhaven and Heligoland (comp. p. 133) in 9½-10½ hrs. to *Hörnum*, at the S. extremity of Sylt; thence by light railway in 40 min. to (11 M.) *Westerland*. Fare 17 ℳ. — 3. Steamboat from *Bremerhaven* daily in 3½ hrs. to Heligoland and thence as above by the Hamburg steamer. Through-fare 15 ℳ 80 pf.

To Wyk in Föhr. 1. Railway from *Hamburg* (express in 4 hrs.) viâ Itzehoe or Jübek to *Niebüll* and thence to (8½ M.) *Dagebüll* (p. 136), whence a steamer plies twice daily in ¾ hr. (fare 1 ℳ 70 pf.) to *Wyk*. Through express-fares from Hamburg 21 ℳ 30, 15 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 40 pf. — 2. Steamer from *Hamburg* to *Hörnum* (see above; boats changed) and thence to *Norddorf*, then light railway to *Wittdün* in Amrum and steamer to *Wyk* in 13½ hrs. (through-fare 16 ℳ 10 pf.).

To Amrum. 1. Steamer from *Husum* (p. 136) daily to *Wittdün* in 4½ hrs. (5½ ℳ). — 2. From *Wyk* steamer twice daily in 1¼ hr. (1 ℳ 90 pf.). — 3. From *Hamburg*, see above.

To Röm. 1. Railway from *Hamburg* to *Hoyer-Schleuse* (see above), and thence by steamer (daily) in 3 hrs. to *Kongsmark*, on the E. coast of Röm, whence a tramway runs to (2 M.) *Lakolk*. — 2. Diligence from *Bredebro* (p. 136) twice daily in 1¾ hr. to (9 M.) *Ballum*, whence a ferry-steamer plies daily in ½-¾ hr. (fare 1 ℳ 60 pf.) to *Havneby*, on the E. coast of Röm; thence by carriage to *Lakolk* (1¾ hr.).

The *North Frisian Islands*, frequented as sea-bathing resorts by the Germans (comp. p. 99), lie off the W. coast of Schleswig-Holstein, from which they are separated by a narrow arm of the sea, known as the *Watten*. The narrow navigable channels between the numerous sand-banks are indicated by brooms. A characteristic feature in the archipelago is formed by the *Halligen*, low green islets rising a few feet only above the surface of the sea upon which they seem to float. The chain of islands represent the old coast-line, and efforts are now being made to prevent farther encroachment by the sea and even to form new land (koog) by reclamation.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The long and narrow island of **Sylt** is the largest German island in the North Sea, being upwards of 39 sq. M. in area (4800 inhab.). It contains numerous 'giants' graves'. The principal village on it is —

Westerland. — HOTELS. **Kurhaus; *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. a), with garden, R. 3-10, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½, S. 3, pens. 8-14 ℳ; **Victoria* (Pl. c), R. 2-10, pens. 7-20 ℳ; *Hohenzollern* (Pl. d), well spoken of; *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. e), R. 3-5 ℳ; *Germania* (Pl. l); *Stadt Magdeburg* (Pl. k); *Stadt Hamburg* (Pl. f), R. 2½-5, D. 2¾ ℳ; *Reichshof* (Pl. g), pens. 6½-8 ℳ; *Christianenhöhe* (Pl. h); *Holsteinisches Haus* (Pl. i).

RESTAURANTS. *Kurhaus; Seestern*, Friedrich-Str., D. 2½ ℳ; *Ægir*, Strand-Str., D. 2½ ℳ; *Beier* (D. from 3 ℳ), *Carlton Halle, Mamsch*, all three on the beach; *Arkaden; Baumannshöhle*, D. 2 ℳ. The larger hotels also have restaurants on the beach. — CAFÉS. *Siebert, Wiedermann*, Strand-Str. — *Bodega*, Strand-Str.

BAND twice daily on the beach; in the evening at the Kurhaus Restaurant.

SEA BATHS 85 pf., towel 1 ℳ per week. Tickets on the beach, 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. Warm Baths (Pl. 4; 7-2 & 4-7), 1²/₄ ℳ. — VISITORS' TAX (after 3 days), 12 ℳ for the season, 1 ℳ per day. — POST OFFICE, Post-Str.

SAILING BOATS for 1-4 pers., at Munkmarsch or Westerland beach, 4 ℳ per hour; each addit. pers. 1 ℳ. — CABS. Per drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 1, 3-4 pers. 1½ ℳ.

RAILWAYS run from Westerland to *Hörnum*, to *Munkmarsch*, and to *Wenningstedt*. *Kampen*, and *List* (comp. Map).

Westerland (2400 inhab.), including the village of *Alt-Westerland* and the more town-like *Neu-Westerland*, is situated on the W. side of Sylt, and is separated from the sea by a chain of sand-dunes protected by a stone embankment. Two terraces, the lower of which is provided with two covered walks, lead down to the beach. The streets of the town are paved and lighted with electricity. About 25,000 sea-bathers annually visit Westerland, where the sea is seldom perfectly calm.

About 3 M. to the N. of Westerland (carr. 4-5 ℳ, there and back; railway, see above, fares 70, 40 pf.) lies **Wenningstedt** (*Kronprinz*, pens. 45-55 ℳ a week; *Strand; Bahnhof; Friesenhof*; lodgings), also frequented for sea-bathing (bath 50 pf.). Near it is the *Denghoog*, a tumulus formed of immense blocks of granite. — At **Kampen** (*Kurhaus*, pens. 8-10 ℳ; *Zum Roten Kliff*, D. 2 ℳ), 1½ M. to the N. of Wenningstedt, is a tall lighthouse (adm. 30 pf.). — We may go on hence either by railway (fares from Westerland 3 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 5 pf.) or by carriage (return-fare from Westerland 14-16 ℳ) to the (10½ M.) hamlet of *List*, at the N. end of the island. — On the E. coast of Sylt, 3 M. from Westerland (carr. there and back 4-5 ℳ), lies *Keitum* (Friesenhalle), containing a local museum (adm. 50 pf.). About 4½ M. farther on is the *Morsum-Kliff* (inn).

Wyk. — HOTELS. **Kurhaus; *Redlefsen's* (Pl. a), R. 2-6, D. 2½, pens. 6-11 ℳ; *Deppe's* (Pl. c), with café, R. 3-5, D. 2½-3½ ℳ; *Nordfriesischer Hof* (Pl. d); *Strand Hotel* (Pl. e), all in the Sandwall; *Börse* (Pl. f); *Fährhaus* (Pl. g), these two at the harbour. — Lodgings (best in the Sandwall) 9-30 ℳ per week.

RESTAURANTS. *Redlefsen's Altdeutscher Keller, Erholung* (D. 2 ℳ 60 pf.), both in the Sandwall; *Strandhalle, Schützenhof*, near the beach. — *Wiener Café*, Mittel-Str. 110.

SEA BATHS (9-12 & 2-6), 90 pf.; warm salt-water bath 1½ ℳ; tickets at the Bade-Bureau. — VISITORS' TAX (after 3 days) 9 ℳ, families 12-20 ℳ. — *Lloyd's Agents*, L. Heymann & Sons.

Wyk, the capital of the island of *Föhr*, on the E. coast of which it lies, is a pleasant village with 1800 inhab. and a local museum *(Friesen-Museum)*. The chief resort of the visitors (6500 annually) is the *Sandwall*, which is shaded by trees and skirts the beach. At its N. end is the *Harbour;* to the W. of it the *Königs-Garten*. Wyk is the mildest of the bathing-resorts on the North Sea.

The island of **Föhr** (30 sq. M.; 4500 inhab.) contains 17 villages, of which the most frequented are (1 M. from Wyk) *Boldixum*, (3½ M.) *Nieblum*, and (3½ M.) *Alkersum*. — A visit should be paid to one of the so-called 'Vogelkojen', where enormous numbers of teal (about 40,000 yearly) are captured by means of 'duck-pipes' and decoys. — The situation of Wyk admirably adapts it for sailing-excursions; *e.g.* to the 'Halligen' (p. 144) of *Hooge* (20 ℳ), *Oland* (10 ℳ), and *Langeness* (10 ℳ), to *Amrum* (see below; 9 ℳ), or to *Dagebüll* (p. 136; 9 ℳ). — Steamboat to *Sylt*, see p. 144.

The island of **Amrum** (1000 inhab.), which is 6 M. long and 3 M. broad, lies to the S. of Sylt. There are steamboat-quays at Wittdün, Norddorf, and Steenodde.

Wittdün. — Hotels. *Kurhaus*, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, board 4 ℳ; *Victoria & Vier Jahreszeiten*, pens. from 40 ℳ per week; *Quedens; Kaiserhof*, pens. from 5 ℳ; *Strand Hotel; Hohenzollern*. — *Lodgings*. — *Sea Bath*, 50 pf. — *Visitors' Tax* (after 3 days) 6, families 9-18 ℳ.

Wittdün is the leading bathing-resort in Amrum. The beach is at *Kniepsand*, to the W., whither an electric railway leads. — To the N. is the old harbour of *Steenodde* (Seehund), and to the N.W. is a lofty lighthouse (wide view; 30 pf.).

Another electric railway runs to the N. from Wittdün pier to *Süddorf*, *Kurhaus Satteldüne* (pens. 4½ ℳ), *Nebel* (Bahnhof), and *Norddorf* (Hüttmann, pens. 4-5 ℳ), beyond which is the *See-Hospiz* (R. 1-3, pens. 4-6 ℳ).

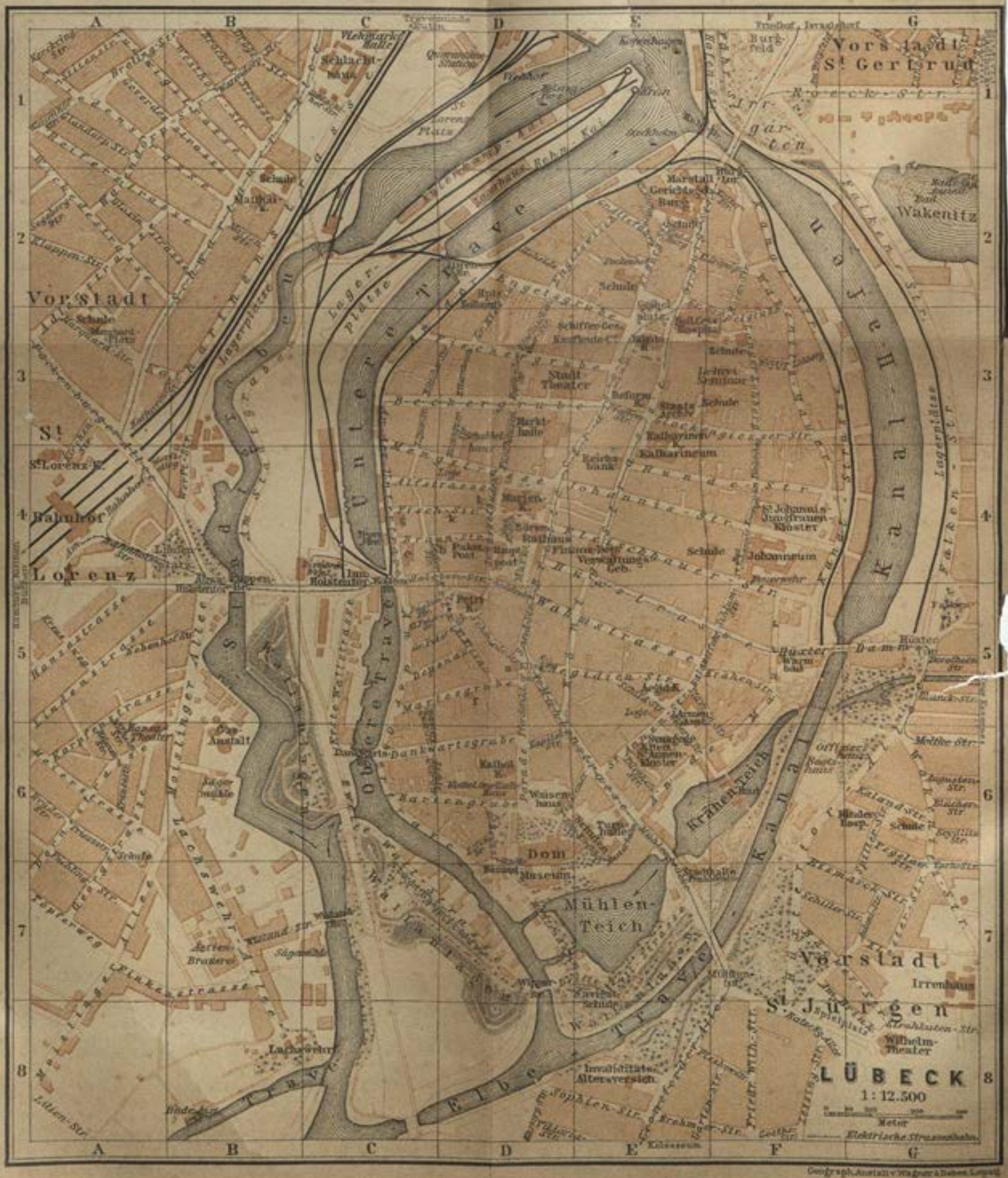
To the N. of Sylt lies the island of **Röm**, 9½ M. long and 3 M. broad, on the E. coast of which is the village of *Kongsmark* (Römerhof, R. 2-3 ℳ). On the W. coast lies the bathing-resort of *Lakolk*, where accommodation may be obtained in the 'Block Houses' (three furnished rooms with 2 beds 40-50 ℳ per week) or in the Hotel Drachenburg (meals in the Kaiserhalle). Visitors' Tax 4-10 ℳ.

23. From Hamburg to Lübeck and to Stettin.

224 M. Railway to *Lübeck*, 40 M., in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 5 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 25 pf.; express fares 5 ℳ 70, 3 ℳ 80, 2 ℳ 50 pf.); from Lübeck to *Stettin*, 184 M., in 6-10 hrs. (fares 23 ℳ 50, 14 ℳ 60, 9 ℳ 90 pf.; express 25 ℳ 50, 16 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 90 pf.).

Hamburg, see p. 116. — 3½ M. *Wandsbek* (p. 131). — 25 M. *Oldesloe* (Kurhaus, R. 2-5 ℳ; Stadt Hamburg), a picturesquely situated watering-place with saline baths (5900 inhab.).

Branch-lines run hence to *Ratzeburg* (p. 158), to *Elmshorn* (p. 136), to *Schwarzenbek* (p. 158), and to *Neumünster* and *Ratzeburg* (see p. 136).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Elbe Trave
Mühlen-Teich
Krähen-Teich
Dom
Museum
Irrenhaus
Wilhelm-Theater
Invaliditäts-Altersversich.
Lachswehr
Bahnhof
Schlacht-haus
Marstall
Gerichts-Burg
Stadt Theater
Kalharinen
Johanneum
Hüxter Damm
Lagerplätze
Lagerplatze
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

40 M. Lübeck. — Hotels. STADT HAMBURG (Pl. a; D, 5), on the Klingenberg, R. 3-15, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4 *M*, old-fashioned, but first-class; KAISERHOF (Pl. g; C, 4), Untertrave 104, with restaurant, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 2-2½ *M*; UNION (Pl. b; D, 4), Braun-Str. 15, with restaurant, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 2½-4 *M*, good; SPETHMANN (Pl. e; C, 4), Untertrave, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½ *M*; DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. c; D, 5), Ægidien-Str. 3, with restaurant, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 1½-2 *M*; CENTRAL (Pl. l; D, 4), Schüsselbuden 12, R. 2½-4, D. 1¾-3 *M*; BORGWARDT (Pl. f; D, 5), Marlesgrube 27; INTERNATIONAL (Pl. d; A, 4), R. 2½-3½, D. 2-3 *M*; VICTORIA (Pl. h; A, 4), R. 2-3½, D. 1¾ *M*, these two near the station and well spoken of.

Restaurants. Wine: **Ratsweinkeller* (p. 149), D. 3 *M* (claret); *Schabbelhaus* (p. 151), Meng-Str. 36, D. 2 or 2½ *M*, good; *Fredenhagen's Keller*, corner of the Fisch-Str. and the Schüsselbuden (Pl. D, 4), D. 2 or 3 *M*; *Kelling*, Schüsselbuden 18; *Bodega*, Fleischhauer-Str. 14. — Beer: *Theatre Restaurant*, in the Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, E, 3), D. 1½ *M*; *Reichel's*, Fleischhauer-Str. 16 (Pl. E, 4), D. 1¼ *M*; *Deutscher Kaiser*, corner of König-Str. and Johannis-Str. (Pl. E, 4), D. 1¼ *M*; *Schiffer-Gesellschaft* (p. 152); *Rathaus-Halle*, Weiter Krambuden 5, D. 1¼ or 2 *M*; *Winter-Garten*, Fleischhauer-Str. 13, D. 1½ *M*; *Altdeutsche Bierstube*, at the Deutsches Haus (see above), D. 1½ *M*. — *Automatic Restaurant*, Breite-Str. 51.

Cafés. *Köpff*, *Hansa Café*, Breite-Str. 89 & 13; *Café Opéra*, Beckergrube 2 (1st floor). — MARZIPAN (the old English 'marchpane') is a sweetmeat for which Lübeck is famous; to be had of *Marci* (Markt 17), *Köpff* (see above), and elsewhere.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4) in the market-place.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 3); *Stadthalle* (Pl. E, F, 7); *Hansa-Theater* (Pl. A, 6), varieties. — *Lachswehr* (Pl. B, C, 8), a gärden-restaurant on the Trave; *Forsthalle*, at Israelsdorf (tramway, see below). — *Organ Recitals* (free) in summer in the Cathedral (Sun., at noon) and the Marien-Kirche (5 p.m. on Wed. in Aug. & Sept.).

Taximeter Cabs. For 1-2 pers., 1000 mètres 50 pf., each 500m. more 10 pf.; 3-4 pers., 750 m. and 375 m.; at night (10-6), 500 m. and 250 m. Luggage up to 22 lbs. free, up to 55 lbs. 25 pf. — Also ordinary cabs.

Electric Tramways from the Railway Station (Pl. A, 4) to the Barracks (beyond Pl. G, 6), from the Hospital (beyond Pl. E, 8) by the Mühlen-Tor to the Burg-Tor (Pl. F, 2), and on to the Roeck-Str. or the Forsthalle (see above); from the Kohlmarkt (Pl. D, 4, 5) by the Holsten-Tor and Linden-Platz to the Schützenhof, and on to Krempelsdorf or the Schwartauer Allée. Fare 10 pf., to the Forsthalle 20 pf. — **Light Railway** to *Schwartau* (p. 153), 4½ M. in ½ hr.

Steamboats. Small steamboats ply from the Trave Pavilion (Pl. C, 4) to *Schwartau* (p. 153; 30 pf.), *Israelsdorf*, and *Travemünde* (p. 153) on the Lower Trave, and to the *Lachswehr* (see above; 10 pf.) and the *Walk-Mühle* (p. 153; 15 pf.) on the Upper Trave. Motor-launches to Moisling and Padelügge. Large steamers to Copenhagen (quay Pl. E, 1), Reval, Helsingfors, and other ports on the Baltic.

Baths at the Krähen-Teich (Pl. F, 6) and the Wakenitz (Pl. G 2). *Warm Baths* (Pl. F, 5), Hüx-Str. 130.

British Vice-Consul, *D. E. W. Eschenburg*, Carl-Str. — **U. S. Agent**, *Wolfgang Gaedertz*, König-Str. 39. — **Lloyd's Agent**, *Max Gaedertz*, Engelsgrube 76. — *Strangers' Enquiry Office*, Markt 15 (Pl. D, 4) and at the railway station, room 21 (week-days 9-12.30 & 4-7).

Chief Attractions (one day). Holsten-Tor (p. 149); Rathaus (p. 149); St. Mary's (p. 150); Schabbel-Haus (p. 151); Cathedral (p. 151); Museum (p. 151); Schiffer-Gesellschaft (p. 152); Kaufleute-Kompanie (p. 152); Holy Ghost Hospital (p. 153); Burg-Tor (p. 153); Travemünde (p. 153).

Lübeck, with 99,000 inhab., the smallest of the three independent Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, is still a busy commercial industrial place. It lies 14¼ M. from the Baltic, on

the *Trave*, the channel of which has been deepened, so as to afford access to vessels of 28 ft. draught, while the Elbe and Trave Canal (42 M. long; completed in 1900) connects it with the Elbe. Wine (especially claret), timber, and tar are the chief articles of trade at Lübeck. — The town still contains reminiscences of its mediæval greatness in its lofty towers, its ancient gabled houses in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles (Kohlmarkt 13, Fisch-Str. 34, etc.), its fortified gateways, its Gothic churches, and its venerable Rathaus.

Lübeck was founded in 1143 by Count Adolph II. of Holstein, near the site of an earlier town of the Wends (Alt-Lübeck, near Schwartau), and shortly afterwards ceded to Henry the Lion, under whom it prospered so well that it was declared a free town of the Empire in 1226 and invested with important municipal privileges. In 1227 Lübeck in alliance with the Holsteiners signally defeated the Danes at *Bornhöved*, thus releasing the surrounding country from their yoke, and soon after it developed considerable naval power. Lübeck's enterprising spirit, coupled with the increasing activity of the neighbouring towns (Rostock, Wismar, Greifswald, Stralsund, Hamburg), gave rise to the foundation of the **Hanseatic League** (from 'Hansa', *i.e.* association), an alliance of the great commercial towns of N. Germany, which formed a peace-loving, but powerful bond of union between Western and Eastern Europe. The first alliances were indeed soon dissolved, but in the 14th cent. they were eagerly renewed, in consequence of the Danes having by the conquest of the ancient colony of Wisby in the island of Gothland in 1361 threatened to monopolize the trade of the Baltic. The war resolved on by the general *Hanseatic Diet* at Cologne in 1367 soon raised the League to the zenith of its power. It conquered S. Sweden (Skåne) and Denmark and permanently garrisoned several important places within these countries, and by the *Peace of Stralsund* in 1370 it even became entitled to ratify the election of the next king of Denmark. The League enjoyed marked prosperity for upwards of a century, and embraced eighty cities in all, from Reval to Amsterdam, and from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow, besides owning factories at Bergen, Novgorod, Bruges, and London. Lübeck at that period held undisputed precedence over the other members of the League. Towards the close of the 15th cent. the increasing power of the three Northern kingdoms and of Russia proved detrimental to the League, and its decline was accelerated by the new commercial relations of Europe with America and India, which were chiefly carried on through the medium of England and Holland. Notwithstanding this, Lübeck again endeavoured to assert her ancient supremacy over the Baltic, and the enterprising burgomaster *Jürgen Wullenwever* conceived the bold project of establishing a dominion over the Danish kingdom (1531-35). But these schemes proved abortive, and a war against Sweden in 1563-70, although not unattended with glory, led to no practical result. Lübeck's power thenceforth declined, although she preserved her position as a free city of the Empire, and continued to enjoy considerable commercial prosperity. The form of government is the same as that of Hamburg (p. 121).

In the history of MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE Lübeck is a place of great importance, owing to the care with which brick building was practised here. This style was chiefly cultivated during the Gothic period. The Lübeck style of church-architecture, particularly that of the Marien-Kirche, has extended to Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Brandenburg, and to the W. far beyond the frontiers of Holstein. The material was unsuitable for rich plastic decoration, and compelled the architects to simplify their forms. Thus the buildings are destitute of foliage ornamentation, the capitals are trapezium-shaped instead of cubical, and there are no slender columns; but these peculiarities led to new structural and

decorative beauties. Great attention was paid to the vaulting; spacious halls were constructed without difficulty; surfaces, otherwise blank, were enlivened by moulded stones; and coloured bricks were introduced for the same purpose. The external architecture of the churches appears plain and clumsy, owing to the sparing use of flying buttresses, but the interiors are generally imposing.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 4) we cross the *Puppen-Brücke* (Pl. B, 4, 5) to a small park with a bronze *Statue of Prince Bismarck*, by Hundrieser (1903). Hence we enter the town by the inner **Holsten-Tor* (Pl. C, 4), a fine specimen of a mediæval fortified gateway, completed in 1478 and restored in 1871. The Holsten-Strasse leads straight to the MARKET PLACE (Pl. D, 4), which contains the *Post Office* and is adorned by a lofty *Fountain*, erected in 1873. — The BREITE-STRASSE, skirting the market-place on the E., is the busiest street in the city.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. D, 4), occupying the N.E. corner of the market-place, a Gothic brick building (13-15th cent.) with huge gables and quaint spires, consists of two buildings adjoining each other at right angles (comp. p. xxxi). In 1570 the principal part of the building, adjoining the market-place, was embellished with an entrance-hall in the Renaissance style, and in 1594 a handsome staircase in the same style (restored in 1895) was constructed on the side next the Breite-Strasse. In front of the main entrance in the Breite-Str. are two 'Beischläge' (see p. 353), with metal reliefs of 1452. The N. façade is adorned with paintings in mineral colours, by Lütgendorff (1889).

The INTERIOR (open 9-6; adm. by tickets obtained from the keeper, to the left, in the main entrance; 30 pf.) underwent a complete restoration in the late-Gothic style in 1887-91. The main entrance (see above) leads into a square *Vestibule*. On the GROUND FLOOR, to the right, are the *Audience* or *Senate Room*, rebuilt in the rococo style in 1754-60 (door of 1573; paintings by Torelli, of Bologna), the *Börsen-Nebensaal* (with ceiling-paintings, ancient civic coats-of-arms, etc.), and the *Börsen-Saal*. A staircase with mural paintings by Koch (Henry the Lion receiving the homage of Lübeck; comp. p. 148) ascends from the vestibule to the FIRST FLOOR, with the *Bürgerschafts-Saal*, constructed in 1891 and adorned with mural paintings by Koch. Among the more ancient apartments is the **Kriegs-stube* ('War Chamber'; 1594-1608), with beautiful carvings and inlaid wall-panelling, and a sandstone and alabaster mantelpiece (1595). The decorations are due to Tönnies Evers the Younger; the cassetted ceiling is new. The ancient *Hanseatic Hall*, in the N. part of the upper floor, in which the diets were held, was destroyed in 1817.

The ***Ratsweinkeller** (see p. 147; entrance from the Market), with its remarkable late-Romanesque and Gothic vaulting and columns, was last restored in 1900. The *Hansa-Saal* is adorned with the arms of the Hansa towns (1889). The sandstone *Chimney Piece* in the 'Braut-Gemach' bears the quaint inscription of 1575: 'Menich man lude synghet, wen men em de brut bringet; weste he wat men em brochte, dat he wol wenen mochte' (many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride; if he knew what they brought him, he might well weep). The *Admiral's Table* is said to be made of a plank of the last admiral's ship of Lübeck (1570). The *Admiral's Room (Admiralszimmer)* is adorned with humorous mural paintings by Lütgendorff (1887).

A few paces to the N. of the market rises the ***Church of St. Mary** (Pl. D, 4), one of the most admirable examples of low-German brick architecture, which has served as a model for numerous churches in this part of the country. It was indebted for its origin in 1251-1310 to the ambition of the citizens to have their principal church larger than the cathedral of the bishop. The plan is similar to that of the French cathedrals, the aisles being lower than the nave, which is not the case with most of the brick churches. It is 335 ft. long; transept 187 ft. in width; nave 126 ft. and aisles 69 ft. high; spires about 410 ft. high. A chime of bells in the small E. tower plays a chorale at the hours and half-hours.

Interior (open all day, entr. by S. door; tickets, 30 pf., for closed chapels obtained at No. 8 in the neighbouring Meng-Str. from the sacristan, who, however, is generally in the church about noon). On the wall to the left of the S. door is a fine memorial brass of the Wigerinck family by Peter Vischer (1518). Farther on, to the left, are the Stalls of the Skåne (S. Sweden) Sailors (1506), adjoining which is the BRIEFKAPELLE (chapel of letters, built in 1310), so named because portraits of saints with written or printed prayers were once sold here, with groined vaulting supported by two slender monoliths, 28 ft. high; *Altar with scenes from the life of the Virgin, carved at Antwerp, and painted in the style of the Louvain school (1518). — FONT of 1337 (the best view of the church is from this point). — Beneath the organ is the CHAPEL OF THE BERGEN SAILORS, with fine carved stalls and bronze screen (1518). In this chapel, to the right, a diptych, with the Conversion of St. Olaf, King of Norway, patron-saint of the 'Bergenfahrer', or mariners of the northern seas, by J. Kemmer (1524). Stained-glass windows. — The DANCE OF DEATH, in a chapel on the N., is a copy (1701) of the original of 1463. — In front of the next chapel *(Gerwe-Kammer)* is a stone Madonna of 1420. In the chapel is the Entombment, painted by *F. Overbeck* in 1846, one of his best works. — The SACRISTY contains some gilded carving from the old high-altar, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin and the Passion of Christ (1425). The silver statuettes formerly here have been replaced by plaster casts copied from the St. Sebaldus shrine at Nuremberg. — Farther to the E. hangs an admirable old winged picture, the Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, and Flight into Egypt, painted in 1518. — The *Clock* at the back of the high-altar, dating from 1561-66, has mechanical figures which move at noon. To the right and left of the clock are *Stone Reliefs (1498) of Christ washing his Disciples' feet, the Last Supper (at the foot a black mouse gnawing at the roots of an oak, the ancient emblem of the city), Gethsemane, and Taking of Christ. — The so-called BEICHT-KAPELLE, to the E., at the back of the choir, contains an altar-piece with the Crucifixion and the Death of the Virgin, by Herm. Rode (1494), and also *Overbeck's* Entry of Christ into Jerusalem. The *Stained Glass of three of the windows in this chapel was executed about 1400, and removed hither from the old Burg-Kirche. — To the right, on the choir-wall, is a winged altar of about 1520 (in the centre Adoration of the Trinity, after Dürer). Mass of St. Gregory, a 'tempera' painting of the early 16th century. — Marble HIGH ALTAR of 1697, by Thomas Quellinus, of Antwerp, adjoined by a graceful Gothic *Ciborium of 1479, restored in 1855. — The CHOIR SCREEN has some stucco sculptures (ca. 1520) and paintings (some by J. Willinges, 1595, others older). On the first pillar to the right, fine statue of St. John the Evangelist, in painted wood (1520). Some fine wood-carving on the benches (14-18th cent.), several brasses of the 15th and 16th cent., the Renaissance epitaphs, the pulpit of 1691, and the screens are also worthy of notice. — The organ-loft of the largest of the three organs (W. side; 5134 pipes and 81 stops) is in the ornate style of the latest Gothic period (1516-18).

In the Meng-Str. (No. 36) is the **Schabbel-Haus** (Pl. D, 3, 4), a patrician residence of the end of the 16th cent., restored in 1906 (open daily, 10-4; fee; restaurant, see p. 147). The hall, with panelling of 1595, the kitchen, and, upstairs, the counting-house and the shop are interesting. The wing contains ten rooms with old furniture.

To the S.W., near the market, is the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. D, 5; sexton, Grosse Petersgrube 2), founded in the first half of the 13th, and converted into the present Gothic edifice with double aisles early in the 14th century. The tower is 282 ft. high (view).

Among the objects of interest in the INTERIOR are the monumental *Brass of Burgomaster Klingenberg (d. 1356), which was executed in Flanders; a smaller brass of Lüdeke Lammeshoft (15th cent.), with the Crucifixion and donors; the organ, with rich carvings by Tönnies Evers (1587-90); an artistic clock (1605); and a carved wooden pulpit with reliefs (ca. 1665).

We now cross the KLINGENBERG (Pl. D, 5), where there is a handsome *Fountain*, 36 ft. in height (1875), and proceed to the S., passing the modern *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. D, 6), to the —

***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 6; sacristan, Hartengrube 3; ticket for the chapels 30 pf.), founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, enlarged in the 13th cent., and completed in the 14th cent.; towers 394 ft. high. The *Porch of the N. aisle, a gem of the transition style, dates from the middle of the 13th cent. (restored in 1890); the inner portal, with garlands, fantastic animals, and polished columns of black slate, is especially worthy of attention.

Interior (entr. by N. door). Beneath the organ (1699) is a font of 1455. In the wall of the S. aisle is the *Brass of Bishop Tiedemann (d. 1561). — The pulpit, with seven alabaster reliefs (1568), is enclosed by an iron railing of 1572. Opposite is a Last Judgment, by B. Wulff (1673). — Choir-screen of the late 15th cent.; in front of it, a large crucifix dating from 1477, repainted in 1894. In the CHOIR, the recumbent bronze *Figure of Bishop Bocholt (d. 1341), probably of Flemish workmanship. — HIGH ALTAR of 1696, with a Crucifixion by *J. H. Tischbein*. The sedilia to the right, erected by Bishop Bocholt, should be noticed. — The ARCHIEPISCOPAL CHAPEL contains sarcophagi of the last prince-bishops. — In the MULSCHE-KAPELLE the large *Brass of Bishops von Serken and von Mul, Netherlandish workmanship of the 14th cent.; Madonna of 1509 in coloured stucco. — The altar-piece in the GREVERADE CHAPEL is a double *Triptych by *Memling* (1491). On the external shutters is represented the Annunciation, in grisaille; on the inner shutters the lifesize figures of SS. Blasius, John the Baptist, Jerome, and Ægidius, the patron-saints of the donor, Canon Adolf Greverade. These saints, with their rich warm tones, rank with the artist's masterpieces. The inner pictures are scenes from the Passion; a Crucifixion occupies the principal place in the centre.

Adjoining the cathedral on the S. is the ***Museum** (Pl. D, 7), a Gothic edifice built in 1892 by *Schwiening*. The E. wing includes remains of the old cathedral-cloisters. Open free on Sun., 11-4, and Thurs., 4-6 (in winter 2-4); adm. on other days, 10-3, 50 pf., on application to the custodian on the S. side of the building. Catalogue 30 pf.

GROUND FLOOR (Lower Section). *Museum of Lübeck Art and History.* In front and to the right of the entrance: Architectural specimens; prehistoric antiquities; weapons; seals; portraits of local celebrities; views of Lübeck; musical and scientific instruments; instruments of torture. — To the left of the entrance: Weapons (*No. 143, dagger with chasing and niello-work), military apparatus, costumes, ornaments, boats, coaches, coins, weights, and measures. — W. Corner Room: Domestic articles, guild-utensils.

GROUND FLOOR (Upper Section). In front and to the right: *Industrial Museum.* — To the N.: **Ecclesiastical Collection*, including tasteful altar-screens of 1484, 1496, 1500, 1522, etc.; ivory diptychs; clerical vestments; altar utensils; crucifixes; educational appliances. — To the left of the entrance: *Ethnographical Collection.*

MAIN FLOOR. The S. and E. rooms contain the interesting *Natural History Collection.* — In the W. wing is the *Commercial Museum.*

UPPER FLOOR. *Plaster Casts.* In the rooms to the W. is the *Picture Gallery.*

To the N.E. of the cathedral is the late-Gothic *Convent of St. Anne* (Pl. E, 6; 1502-10), in the St. Annen-Str., which has been converted into a museum of industrial art. The *Church of St. Ægidius* (Pl. E, 5) is a somewhat cumbrous structure of the 14th century. In the interior (entr. on W. side; sexton, Ægidien-Kirchhof 1) are a richly-carved organ-case (1625), a screen by Tönnies Evers the Younger (1587), and a bronze font of 1453.

The **Church of St. Catharine** (Pl. E, 3), now secularized and used for exhibitions, is a fine Gothic structure of the middle of the 14th cent., with a lofty nave and an elevated choir borne by columns. Below the choir is a brass of Burgomaster Lüneborg (d. 1461).

The old *Franciscan Convent*, which adjoins the church on the S., has been altered several times since the Reformation. The building now contains the *Katharineum* (a 'gymnasium' and a 'real-gymnasium'), the *Public Library*, founded in 1620 (open daily, except Sun., 10-2; entr., Hunde-Str. 1), with 125,000 vols., and a *Cabinet of Coins*, with a complete series of Lübeck coins and medals. — The *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 3) was built by Dülfer in 1908.

The **Church of St. James** (Pl. E, 3; sacristan, Königs-Str. 2), a Gothic building of the 14th cent., contains a fine flight of steps (ca. 1620), adorned with carving and intarsia-work, leading below the Gothic organ to the choir. In the Brömsen-Kapelle is an interesting *Altar* of about 1500.

Opposite the W. Portal of the church, Breite-Str. 2, is the handsome house of the ***Schiffer-Gesellschaft** (Pl. D, E, 3; adm. 20 pf. for visitors taking nothing at the restaurant), built in 1535 and remodelled in 1880. The little altered interior is an interesting example of a guild-house. On the walls are pictures of Scriptural subjects (17th cent.). Models of ships and bronze candelabra hang from the roof. — The house of the **Kaufleute-Kompanie** (Pl. D, E, 3), Breite-Str. 6, rebuilt in 1840, contains some admirable wood-carving, particularly in the old **Fredenhagen Room*, executed in 1573-85 (open daily; 20 pf.).

The **Hospital zum Heiligen Geist** (Pl. E, F, 3; adm. by ticket 20 pf.), in the Geibel-Platz, is an admirably organized almshouse, completed in 1286. The façade shows three gables and five turrets. An early-Gothic chapel serves as an entrance-hall. The screen is adorned with scenes from the legend of St. Elizabeth, below which are 15th cent. frescoes; to the left of the screen is a carved altar-piece of about 1525. The brass candelabra (1673) has 16 arms. Beyond the chapel is the so-called 'Langes Haus', a large ecclesiastical-looking room containing about 140 cubicles. — In the Geibel-Platz is a seated bronze figure, by Volz, of *Emanuel Geibel* (1815-1884), the poet, who was born in Lübeck.

The *Law Courts* (*Gerichtsgebäude;* Pl E, 2), built in 1896, incorporate the cloisters and several rooms of the old Burgkloster. Above an old archway at the N.E. corner of the building are some excellently executed grotesque wood-carvings.

The **Burg-Tor* (Pl. F, 2), the N. gate of the town, is a lofty brick structure of 1444. Near this point the Battle of Lübeck took place on Nov. 6th, 1806, between Blücher, with the wreck of the Prussian army after the battle of Jena, and the pursuing French marshals Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat. — Good views of the Trave and harbour are enjoyed from the grounds outside the Burg-Tor and from the bridge over the canal.

On the left bank of the Trave, between *Schwartau* and *Herrenwick*, are factories, a large blast furnace, etc. — The *Walk-Mühle* (restaurant), 2 M. from the Mühlen-Tor, is a favourite resort (steamboat, see p. 147).

A branch-railway (13 M., in 30-40 min.; fares 1 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ, 65 pf.) runs from Lübeck past (7½ M.) *Waldhusen* to Travemünde. The 'Hun's Grave', discovered in 1843 about 1 M. from Waldhusen (pretty forest-path), is one of the largest tumuli of the kind in Germany. — 12½ M. **Travemünde** (*Hôt. de Russie*, R. 2-4, D. 2½ ℳ, very fair), a small town with 2200 inhab., was the port of Lübeck before the deepening of the river. The train goes on to (13 M.) **Travemünde-Strand** (**Kurhaus*, R. 3-7½, D. 2½-4, pens. 6½-10 ℳ; **Strand Hotel;* restaurant in the *Strand Pavilion;* visitors' tax 7½ ℳ), frequented for sea-bathing. Pretty walks. — About 3½ M. to the N.W. of Travemünde (steamer, 50 pf.) is *Niendorf*, another sea-bathing place. Other sea-bathing resorts of the Lübeckers are *Timmendorfer Strand*, *Scharbeutz*, and *Haffkrug*.

From Lübeck to *Büchen (Berlin)*, see p. 158.

From Lübeck to Kiel, 50 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (express fares 7 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 10 pf.). — The train follows the left bank of the *Trave*. 3½ M. *Schwartau* (Erbgrossherzog), a favourite resort from Lübeck (steamboat and light railway, see p. 147). Fine view from the Bismarck Tower (35 min.). — 20 M. **Eutin** (*Voss-Haus*, Pl. a, see p. 155, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½-5, pens. 6½-7 ℳ, well spoken of; *Stadt Hamburg*, Pl. b; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, Pl. c, R. 1¾-2, B. ¾ ℳ; *Schloss-Hôtel*, Pl. d; *Victoria*, Pl. e, R. & B. 1½-3, D. 1½ ℳ), a town with 6200 inhab., pleasantly situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Eutiner-See*, was the seat of a bishop from 1162 to 1535, and now belongs to the grand-duchy of Oldenburg.

Its *Schloss* (1689) has pretty grounds. Weber (1786-1826), the composer, was born here at No. 26 Lübecker-Str. His monument is in a grove to the S. of the town. Count Stolberg, the friend of Goethe, and the poet Voss (monument in front of the gymnasium) also resided here, and their houses, in the Hinter-Str., are indicated by memorial tablets. Voss's house, formerly the rectory, is now a hotel (p. 153). Eutin is situated in the prettiest part of Holstein (automobile lines to various points).

FROM EUTIN TO ORTH, 53 M., railway in 5½ hrs. — 10 M. *Neustadt* (Stadt Hamburg; Marienbad), with 5100 inhabitants. — 24½ M. *Oldenburg* (Stadt Hamburg, R. 2-3 *M*), an ancient town on the *Brökau*, with 2550 inhabitants. — 34 M. *Lütjenbrode*, junction of a branch-line to (2½ M.) *Heiligenhafen* (Kurhaus, pens. 5-6 *M*; Kurhaus Warteburg, R. 2-3 a seaside-resort with 2300 inhabitants. — From (39 M.) *Grossenbrode* a ferry-steamer plies to the isle of *Fehmarn* (10 min.; Lloyd's *E. Aereboe*). 44 M. *Burg*, with a small museum. — 53 M. *Orth*.

The scenery between Eutin and Ascheberg is very pretty. 25 M. **Malente-Gremsmühlen** (**Park Hotel*, Pl. a, p. 155; 2½-5 *M*; *Villa Seeblick*, Pl. b, pens. 5-8 *M*; *Bellevue* & *Brahmberg*, Pl. h & i, R. 2-2½ *M*, well spoken of), a frequented summer-resort, charmingly situated on the *Dieksee*, with interesting walks.

FROM MALENTE-GREMSMÜHLEN TO LÜTJENBURG, 10½ M., railway in ¾ hr., traversing the most picturesque part of Holstein, known as the *Holstein Switzerland*, with the *Keller-See*, the **Uklei* or *Uglei-See*, the *Bungsberg*, and other points. Good inns. — 10½ M. *Lütjenburg* (pop. 2300; Stadt Hamburg) has an ancient church with a monument of 1608.

30 M. **Plön** (*Zum Prinzen*, Pl. a, p. 155, R. 2-2½, D. 2½-3 *M*, very fair; *Deutscher Kaiser*, Pl. b; *Post*, Pl. c), with 3800 inhab., is very picturesquely situated between the *Grosser* and *Kleiner Plöner-See*. The Prussian military school was once a royal Danish château.

A pleasant walk of 1½-2 hrs. may be taken from the station by the Eutin road to (¼ M.) *Seegarten* (with garden-restaurant; boats), on the Grosser See (view). Then to the *Steinberg* (view), and by the Lütjenburg road round the *Schöhsee* to the *Parnass* (210 ft.; restaurant and view-tower; 20 pf.), returning viâ *Lange's Anlage* to the station.

The railway skirts the N. bank of the Grosse Plöner-See. 35 M. *Ascheberg* (Rail. Hotel), junction for Neumünster (p. 136). The Kiel line turns to the N. and skirts the *Lanker-See*. — 40 M. **Preetz** *(Stadt Hamburg)* possesses a 13th cent. convent, now an institution for ladies of noble birth. Pop. 5200. A busy manufacture of shoes is carried on here.

50 M. *Kiel*, see p. 137.

Beyond Lübeck the railway to Stettin runs towards the E. From (61½ M.) *Grevesmühlen* (Rail. Restaurant) a light railway runs to (9½ M.) *Klütz*, whence a diligence plies to (2½ M.) *Boltenhagen* (Grossherzog von Mecklenburg, pens. from 5 *M*), a sea-bathing place. At (76 M.) *Kleinen* (Railway Restaurant) our line intersects the railway from Ludwigslust (Berlin) to Schwerin and Wismar (R. 25), and farther on it skirts the Lake of Schwerin.

Geograph. Anstalt von

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometer

1: 200.000

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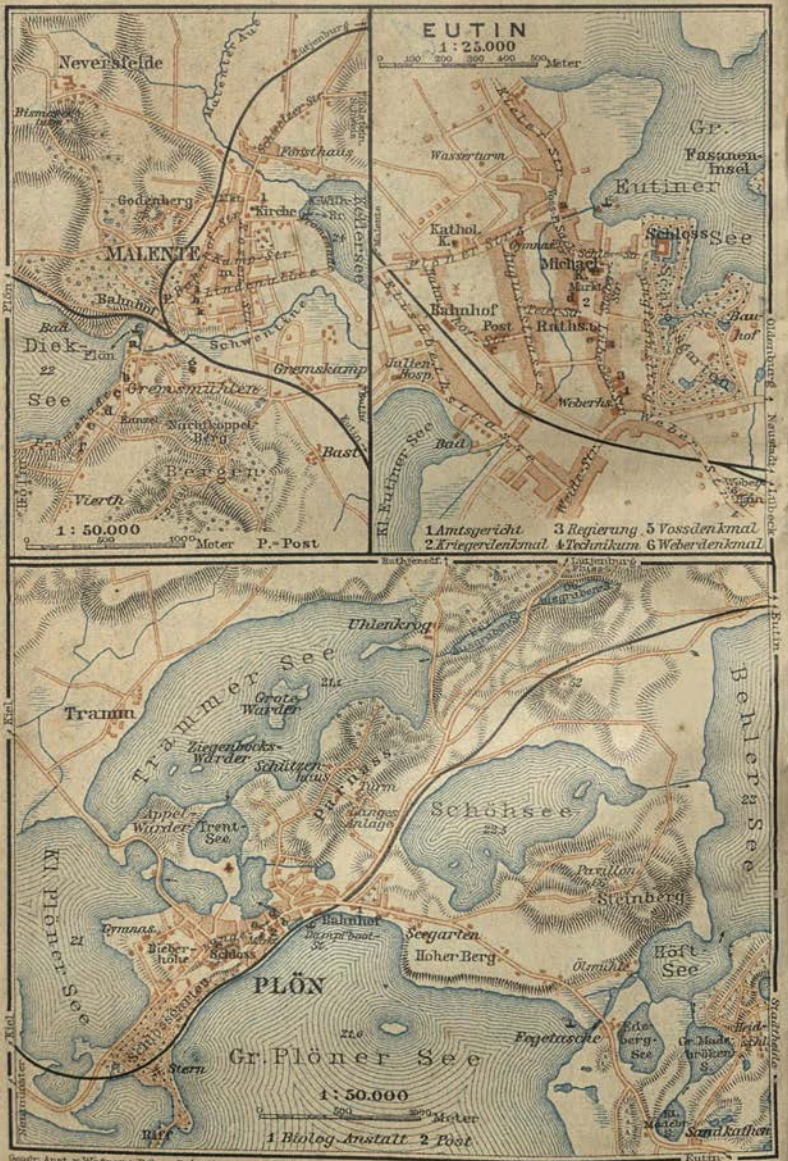
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

At (87½ M.) *Blankenberg* (Rail. Restaurant) we cross the line from Wismar to Karow and Neustadt (p. 159). — 102 M. *Bützow* (Hôtel de Prusse), a little town with 5850 inhabitants.

From Bützow to Rostock, 19 M., railway in ½-¾ hr. The line runs first on the right, then on the left bank of the *Warnow*. — 9½ *Schwaan*.

19 M. **Rostock** (Plan, see p. 156). — Hotels. **Rostocker Hof* (Pl. c; D, 3), Hopfen-Markt 11, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*, with restaurant; *Fürst Blücher* (Pl. d; D, 3), Blücher-Str. 24, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, with garden and wine-room; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. e; D, 4), Alexandrinen-Str. 59; *Hôtel de Russie* (Pl. a; D, 3), Neuer Markt 9, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, with restaurant; *Sonne* (Pl. b; E, 3), Neuer Markt 2, R. 1½-4 *M*, good; *Pohlert's* (Pl. f; D, 3), Stein-Str. 7, well spoken of; *Central-Bahnhofs-Hôtel* (Pl. g; C, 5), R. from 1½ *M*.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; Heldt's Wintergarten*, Breite-Str. 23, D. 1 *M* 60 pf.; *Klingenberg*, Friedrich-Franz-Str. 109; *Fritz Reuter Ke[illegible]* in the Sonne Hotel (see above). — Wine Rooms: *Ratsweinkeller*, [illegible] *Geccelli*, Stein-Str. 16; *Evert*, Hopfen-Markt 29. — *Automatic* [illegible]*nt*, Blut-Str. 18. — *Café Flint*, Hopfen-Markt 16.

[illegible] Theatres. *Town Theatre* (Pl. E, 4), open in winter only. — *Mahn [illegible]ch's Keller* (Pl. A, 2), a place of popular resort.

[illegible] and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Wall-Promenade.

[illegible]om the Central Station to the town 70 pf., trunk 25 pf.; per [illegible] 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, per hr. 2 *M*; between 10 and 11 p.m. 50 pf. [illegible]r 11 p.m. double fares (minimum 1½ *M*). There are taximeter [illegible]. — Tramways through the principal streets (comp. the Plan). [illegible]teamboat 15-30 times daily in the season to Warnemünde in 1 hr. [illegible]pf.), starting at the Zollspeicher (Pl. E, 1).

British Vice-Consul, *H. Ohlerich*. — Lloyd's Agent. *E. Brockelmann*. — *Strangers' Enquiry Office*, Neuer Markt 19 (Pl. D, E, 3).

Chief Attractions (3-4 hrs.). Blücher-Platz, Hopfen-Markt, St. Mary's, Neuer Markt, Grosse Wasser-Strasse, Museum of Art, Wall-Promenade, and Kröpeliner-Tor.

Rostock, with 65,400 inhab., once a prominent member of the Hanseatic League (p. 148), the most important place in Mecklenburg, and the seat of a university (over 700 students), lies about 8 M. from the Baltic, on the left bank of the *Warnow*, which is 550 yds. wide, and deep enough for vessels of moderate tonnage to enter the town. The town still retains a picturesque, mediæval appearance. The visitor will observe a number of tasteful Gothic dwelling-houses, some of which are adorned with coloured bricks (Grosse Wasser-Str., S. side of Am Schild, Hopfen-Markt 28, etc.).

The central point of the old town is the Neuer Markt, which contains the *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 3), built in the beginning of the 14th cent.; the old Gothic façade with its seven turrets is concealed by a building added in 1727. Near it, to the N.W., is the *Church of St. Mary* (Pl. D, 2; open daily, from June 15th to Sept. 15th, 11-1; sacristan, Marienkirch-Platz 8), crowned by two unfinished Romanesque towers, with an ambulatory of the 13th century. It contains a Romanesque font of bronze (1290), a carved-wood altar (end of the 15th cent.), and an astronomical clock in a late-Renaissance style (1643).

In the quarter to the E. of the Rathaus is the *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. F, 3; open as St. Mary's; sacristan, Bei der Nikolaikirche 1), of the early 14th cent., restored in 1893; it has a carved altar (ca. 1470), interesting mural paintings (15th cent.), and a curious old crucifix. To the N. rises the lofty tower of *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 2; 15th cent.; 427 ft. high). Adjacent is the monument (Pl. 12) of the Reformer *Joachim Slüter* (d. 1532).

From the Neuer Markt diverges, to the W., the Blut-Str., continued by the long Hopfen-Markt, both containing a number of mediæval houses), and leading to the Blücher-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3). In this square rises Schadow's bronze *Statue of Blücher* (1742-1819), who was born in the Blücher-Str., in the house No. 22, marked by a tablet. The inscription is by Goethe.

On the left (S.) side of the square are the *Grand Ducal Palace* (Pl. 4; C, 3) and the *Church of the Holy Cross* (14th cent.), containing a well executed carved high-altar of the 15th cent. On the W. is the *Geological & Mineralogical Institute* (open Sun. & Wed., 11-1). Adjoining this on the N. is the *U*[illegible] (Pl. 14; C, 3), a brick structure in the Renaissance style, [illegible] 1867-70 and adorned with statues and medallion-portraits. [illegible]rary contains 285,000 volumes (open on week-days, 11-1).

The Kröpeliner-Str. leads from the Blücher-Platz to the *Kröpeliner-Tor* (Pl. B, 2), a brick structure of the 14th cent., with addition of 1847.

The Stein-Str., to the S. of the Neuer Markt, ends at the *Stein-Tor* (Pl. D, E, 3), built in 1575. Adjoining the gate is the *Ständehaus* (Pl. 12a; D, 3), erected in 1889-93. Outside the Steintor rises the *Town Theatre* (Pl. E, 4). Opposite, to the W., is the Municipal Museum of Art and Antiquities (Pl. 7, D 4; open free on Sun. & Wed., 11-1.30; at other times on application to the caretaker, fee), containing coins, models, weapons, relics of Blücher, furniture, costumes, etc. The picture-gallery is on the first floor.

To the W. of the Stein-Tor is a bronze statue of *Grand Duke Frederick Francis III.* (d. 1897), by Wandschneider.

Small steamers ply every 1/4 hr. (5 pf.) from the N. end of the Schnickmann-Str. (Pl. C, D, 1) to *Gehlsdorf* (restaurant in the ferry-house), on the right bank of the Warnow, with the lunatic asylum of *Gehlsheim*. About 1 1/2 M. farther on is *Toitenwinkel*, with an interesting old church.

From Rostock to *Warnemünde*, railway, see p. 165; steamer, see p. 15[illegible]

From Rostock to Wismar, 35 1/2 M., railway in 1 3/4 hr. — 10 M. **Doberan** (*Logierhaus; Lindenhof; Erbgrossherzog*), on the Baltic, a pleasant little town (5200 inhab.) with a chalybeate spring. The fine Gothic **Church* was completed in 1368 and restored in 1884-1900. It contains some interesting tombs, choir-stalls of the 14th cent., a large ciborium, etc. (adm., 1-4 pers., 1 *M*). A light railway runs from the station through the town to (4 1/2 M.) Heiligendamm, (8 M.) Brunshaupten, and (9 1/2 M.) Arendsee. The sea-bathing resort of **Heiligendamm** (*Kurhaus; Krieg*, pens. 5-8 *M*; *Scherpeltz; Mellendorf*) is situated near fine

ROSTOCK
1 : 15.400
Meter.
UNTER-WARNOW
Christinen od. Kiel-Hafen
Holzlagerwerfte
Petritor
Alter Markt
Landestrasse
Wall-Strasse
Franz-Strasse
Landen-Str.
Hauptbahnhof
Schwerin
Lalendorf
Wasserturm
Stralsund
1. Amts & Landgericht D.3.
2. Archiv & Bibliothek E.2.
3. Commandantur C.3.
4. Grossherzogl. Palais C.3.
5. Hauptwache C.3.
6. Katharinenstift E.F.2.
7. Kunst- u. Altert.-Mus. D.4.
8. Oberlandes-Gericht C.2.
9. Polizei D.3.
10. Reichsbank E.4.
11. Gewerbebank F.3.
12. Blücher Denkmal F.2.
13. Steuer-Amt D.3.
14. Universität E.2.
15. Zollspeicher C.3.
16. Zoologisches Institut D.1.2. C.3.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

beech-woods. **Brunshaupten** (*Strandperle; Ostsee-Hôtel; Kurhaus*) is frequented annually by 14,000 sea-bathers (bath 30 pf.; visitors' tax 5-12 ℳ). **Arendsee** (*Moll; Hansahaus*) is another resort of the same character. — 15½ M. *Kröpelin* (Haase); 21 M. *Neubukow*; 31 M. *Hornstorf*. — 36 M. *Wismar*, see p. 163.

From Rostock to Greifswald (p. 166), 60 M., railway in 4 hrs.

From Rostock to *Stralsund*, see p. 168; to *Berlin* viâ *Neu-Strelitz*, see pp. 165, 164; to *Copenhagen*, see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*.

The Mecklenburg Line proceeds from the Bützow junction in an easterly direction to (111 M.) **Güstrow** (*Erbgrossherzog*, R. 2-2½, D. 2 ℳ, good; *Germania*), a town of 17,800 inhab., with an old ducal *Schloss* (1558-70; now a house of correction). The Gothic *Parish Church (Pfarrkirche)* has a double-winged *Altar Screen of 1522; the wood-carving is by Jan Borman of Brussels, and the oil-paintings by the Flemish court-painter B. van Orley (sacristan, Grüner Winkel 37). The *Cathedral (Domkirche)*, a brick edifice of the 13th cent., contains a high-altar of ca. 1500, interesting wood-carvings of the 15-16th cent., and ducal and other monuments (verger, Küsterhören 1). In the public gardens is a *Memorial Fountain* to Brinckman (d. 1870), the Platt-Deutsch poet. — Branch-line hence to *Karow* (p. 158).

137 M. **Malchin** (*Hôtel de Russie*, R. 2½-3, D. 2½ ℳ, very fair), a town with 7100 inhab. and two gates of the 15th cent., situated in the plain of the *Peene*, between the *Cummerower-See* and *Malchiner-See*. The finest points of the pretty environs (the 'Mecklenburg Switzerland') may be visited by carriage in an afternoon (10-12 ℳ). — Branch-line from Malchin to *Basedow* and (17½ M.) *Waren* (p. 165).

144 M. *Stavenhagen* (pop. 3450; Fritz Reuter Hotel, R. 2-3 ℳ) is the birthplace of Fritz Reuter (1810-74), the Platt-Deutsch poet (statue in the market-place). — 165 M. **Neu-Brandenburg** (*Rail. Restaurant; Goldene Kugel*, R. 2-3, D. 1½-3 ℳ, very fair; *Deutsches Haus; Ratskeller*), with 12,300 inhab., situated on the *Tollense-See* and enclosed by a wall (25 ft. high) and ramparts. It has an early-Gothic church (St. Mary's) of the 14th cent. and four picturesque Gothic gates. To the S. of the station are a statue of *Fritz Reuter* (see above), a *War Monument*, and (in the Palais-Str.) the *Grand Ducal Palace* and the *Municipal Art Gallery*.

Neu-Brandenburg is the junction for the Berlin Nordbahn (to Stralsund; see p. 165) and for Ludwigslust (p. 158).

At (187 M.) *Strasburg in der Uckermark* (6400 inhab.) we enter Prussia. Branch-lines to Prenzlau (p. 165) and to Blankensee (p. 165). — 198 M. *Pasewalk* (p. 165), the junction of the line from Berlin to Stralsund viâ Angermünde.

224 M. *Stettin*, see p. 351.

24. From Hamburg to Berlin.

178 M. Railway in 3½-6½ hrs. (express fares 24 ℳ 70, 15 ℳ 90, 9 ℳ 90 pf.; ordinary fares 22 ℳ 70, 13 ℳ 90, 8 ℳ 90 pf.).

Hamburg, see p. 116. — 10½ M. *Bergedorf*, with 14,900 inhab., is the station for the Vierlande (p. 133), the peasant-women of which offer fruit and flowers for sale. The Stadt Hamburg Hotel is an interesting frame-building of 1669. — 13 M. *Reinbek;* 15½ M. *Aumühle*, with a Bismarck tower. — 16½ M. *Friedrichsruh* (Prohl), with the château where Prince Bismarck died on July 30th, 1898 (no admission). Close by is his mausoleum (special permission necessary). — 23 M. *Schwarzenbek.*

30 M. **Büchen** is the junction of lines to Lüneburg (p. 115) and to Lübeck.

From Büchen to Lübeck, 30 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. — The first important station is (11 M.) **Mölln** *(Kurhaus*, R. 3-6 ℳ, good; *Stadt Hamburg; Germania)*, a town and summer-resort of 4600 inhab., with numerous mediæval buildings, pleasantly situated between two lakes. The popular German jester, Till Eulenspiegel, is said to have died here in 1350, in proof of which his tombstone (really of the 16th cent.), with an owl ('Eule') and mirror ('Spiegel') upon it, and various personal relics are shown in the tower of the interesting old *Church* (restored in 1896-99).

17½ M. **Ratzeburg** *(Ratskeller*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2 ℳ; *Stadt Hamburg*, R. 1½-2 ℳ; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a town with 4400 inhab., formerly a celebrated episcopal see, is charmingly situated on an island between the Ratzeburger-See and the Küchen-See. The handsome late-Romanesque **Cathedral*, begun about 1173 and completed in the 13th cent., was restored in 1895. The interior contains several very ancient tombstones, including some of the early bishops. The richly decorated pulpit is in the Renaissance style (1576). To the left of the altar is the so-called Apostle Cabinet, with a fine stone-relief of the Crucifixion (15th cent.) and a silver statue of Christ on the top; the silver figures of the apostles have vanished and are replaced by silvered porcelain figures after Thorvaldsen. The font, to the right of the choir, dates from 1440. The remains of a Romanesque-Gothic *Monastery* (partially restored in 1898) may be seen to the N. of the cathedral. The mediæval mural paintings in the cloisters have been refreshed. — The visitor should make a trip by ferry (10 pf.) from the cathedral to the *Bäk* (Kurhaus, with restaurant); or walk round the Küchen-See to (¾ hr.) *Waldesruh* (hotel-restaurant; motor-boat daily) and the (¾ hr.) *St. Georgsberg* (restaurants), and thence back to the (¼-½ hr.) town. — Branch-line to Oldesloe (p. 146).

22 M. *Sarau;* 25 M. *Blankensee.* — 30 M. *Lübeck*, see p. 147.

59 M. *Hagenow-Land* is the junction for Schwerin and Rostock (R. 25) and also for Ratzeburg (see above) viâ *Zarrentin.*

72 M. **Ludwigslust** *(Hôt. de Weimar)* is a residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a château (1775) and park. Pop. 6950.

From Ludwigslust to Neu-Brandenburg, 88 M., railway in 5½ hrs. — 16 M. **Parchim** *(Wall-Hôtel)*, on the navigable *Elde* (10,600 inhab.), is the birthplace of the famous Prussian field-marshal Count Moltke (1800-1891), to whom a monument, by Brunow, was erected here in 1876. Branch-line to Schwerin, see p. 163. — 38 M. *Karow* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Neustadt and Wismar line (p. 159). A branch-line runs hence to *Güstrow* (p. 157). — 60 M. *Waren* (p. 165). — 88 M. *Neu-Brandenburg*, see p. 157.

From Ludwigslust to *Schwerin*, see R. 25.

99 M. **Wittenberge** (*Rail. Restaurant*, good; *Germania*, R. $2^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$ *M*; *Hiller*, R. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*), an industrial town of 20,600 inhab., on the Elbe, is the junction for Magdeburg and Leipzig viâ Stendal (comp. p. 253), for Lüneburg and Buchholz (p. 135), and of a branch-line viâ *Perleberg* to Neu-Strelitz (p. 165).

From (115 M.) *Glöwen* a short branch-line runs to *Havelberg* (Hôt. Magdeburg), with a fine Romanesque cathedral of 1170 (interior restored in 1892). Pop. 6200.

At (131 M.) *Neustadt* (Huth) the *Dosse* is crossed.

From Neustadt to Wismar, 102 M., branch-railway in 7 hrs. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Kyritz*; 49 M. *Plau* (Sonntag), on the *Plauer-See*; $54^1/_2$ M. *Karow*, on the Ludwigslust and Neu-Brandenburg line (p. 158). 78 M. *Sternberg* (Hôt. de Russie), on the *Sternberger-See*, alternates with Malchin (p. 157) as the seat of the Mecklenburg Diet. At (86 M.) *Blankenberg* we cross the Lübeck and Stettin railway (p. 155). — 102 M. *Wismar* (p. 163).

Another branch-line runs to ($21^1/_2$ M.) *Rathenow* (p. 39) and (78 M.) *Treuenbrietzen*.

139 M. *Friesack* (pop. 2800; Rail. Restaurant), with a monument to Elector Frederick I., by Calandrelli (1894). — 147 M. *Paulinenaue*. Light railway to Rathenow (p. 39).

From Paulinenaue to Neu-Ruppin, $17^1/_2$ M., railway in 1 hr. — At (10 M.) *Fehrbellin* (Stadt Magdeburg) is a statue, by Schaper (1902), of the Great Elector, who defeated the Swedes in 1675 near the village of *Hakenberg*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. A column, 105 ft. in height, marks the battlefield. — $17^1/_2$ M. **Neu-Ruppin** (*Märkischer Hof*, R. 2-5 *M*; *Bernau*; *Krone*, R. $2^1/_2$ *M*), a town with 18,700 inhab., on the *Ruppiner-See*, has an abbey-church of the 13th cent. (restored in 1841; towers completed in 1908), and statues of Fred. William II., of the poet Fontane (d. 1898), and of Schinkel, the architect (1781-1841; the last two born here).

159 M. *Nauen*, with an important wireless telegraph tower. Light railway to Brandenburg, see p. 55. — 173 M. *Spandau*, see p. 39. The train now crosses the *Havel* and the *Spree*.

178 M. *Berlin*, see p. 1.

25. From Berlin to Schwerin and Wismar.

149 M. Railway to (129 M.) *Schwerin* in $3^1/_2$-5 hrs. (express fares 18 *M* 20, 11 *M* 90, 7 *M* 70 pf.); thence to (20 M.) *Wismar* in $^3/_4$ hr. (fares 2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 15 pf.).

From Berlin to (106 M.) *Ludwigslust*, see R. 24.

About 2 M. to the S.E. of (112 M.) *Lüblow* lies *Wöbbelin*, with the grave of Theodore Körner (who fell at Rosenberg, p. 163) and some reminiscences of that poet. — 123 M. *Holthusen*, junction of a line to Hagenow (p. 158).

129 M. **Schwerin.** — Hotels. In the Town: *Nordischer Hof* (Pl. a; C, 4), Schloss-Str. 9, new; *Stern's* (Pl. b; B, 3), on the Pfaffenteich, with restaurant, good; *Hôtel de Paris* (Pl. c; C, 3), König-Str. 31. — At the Station: *Hôtel de Russie* (Pl. d; B, 2), R. $2^1/_2$-4, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*, good; *Niederländischer Hof* (Pl. e; B, 2), R. $2^1/_2$-5, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*; *Luisenhof* (Pl. f; B, 2), R. $2^1/_4$-6, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*.

Restaurants. See the above hotels. Also: *Cohen*, König-Str. 81; *Dumst*, Schloss-Str. 35; *Kücheumeister*, Wismarsche-Str. 57; *Dabelstein*, Salz-

Str. 1; *Klemann*, Bischof-Str. 3; *Feltmann*, Rostocker-Str. 55; *Automatic Restaurant*, Markt 7. — WINE ROOMS. *Uhle*, Schuster-Str. 15; *Wöhler*, Fischer-Str. 2; *Havemann*, Grosser Moor 5. — CONFECTIONERS. *Krefft*, corner of the Schloss-Str. and König-Str.; *Goldenbaum*, Arsenal-Str. 16.

CABS, for 1-2 pers. 50 pf. per drive; per ½ hr. 75 pf.; box 30 pf. — TAXIMETER CABS, for 1-2 pers. 1000 mètres 50 pf., each addit. 500 m. 10 pf.; outside the town 750 m. 50 pf., each addit. 375 m. 10 pf.; at night 500 m. 50 pf., each addit. 250 m. 10 pf.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS through the chief streets (comp. Plan).

STEAMBOATS on the Lake of Schwerin several times daily in summer, starting at the Anna-Str., near the Museum (Pl. C, 4), or at the Alter Garten, by the Burgsee (Pl. C, 4): to Zippendorf and the Kaninchenwerder 20 pf., to the Ferry 30 pf.

THEATRES. *Hof-Theater* (Pl. C, 4), in the Alter Garten, performances in winter; *Tonhalle*, Wismarsche-Str. 71, summer-theatre. — CONCERT GARDENS: at the *Hôtel de Paris* (p. 159); *Pavillon* (Pl. C, 5), in the Schloss-Garten; *Paulshöhe*, on the road to Zippendorf (p. 163).

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. B, 3), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse.

Schwerin (125 ft.; accent on the second syllable), an ancient settlement of Wends, invested with municipal rights in 1162 by Henry the Lion, and an episcopal see from 1167 to 1648, is now a well-built town with 42,500 inhab., and the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is prettily situated on the *Lake of Schwerin* (13½ M. long, 3½ M. broad) and several smaller lakes. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 2) we proceed by the Luisen-Platz and the Wilhelm-Str. to the *Pfaffenteich* (Pl. B, 2), among the buildings round which the most conspicuous are the *Arsenal* (Pl. B, 3; with a collection of weapons, etc.; open on week-days, 11-2), the *Amt* (Pl. 7; B, 2), and the *Gymnasium* (Pl. 8; C, 2).

Near the S. end of the Pfaffenteich, in the heart of the town, rises the ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine brick edifice in the Baltic style, dating from 1327-1416. The tower, 385 ft. high, was built in 1889-91. Open free 12.30-2 p.m.; at other times, 1-2 pers. 50 pf., each pers. more 25 pf.; sacristan, Am Dom 4.

The '*Chapel of the Holy Blood*', at the back of the high-altar, contains tombs of the grand-ducal family. The stained-glass windows represent the Ascension, with figures of apostles and evangelists; those in the centre were executed from cartoons by *Cornelius* (p. 161). The N. side of the ambulatory contains the large marble *Monument of Duke Christopher* (d. 1592) and his consort. To the right of the above chapel is a bronze *Epitaphium* of the Duchess Helena (d. 1524), by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg. The four curious monumental *Brasses*, 10 ft. long, are of Flemish workmanship and date from 1347 and 1375. Excellent organ.

The cloisters, to the N. of the cathedral, contain the *Ducal Library* (250,000 vols.).

From the cathedral we cross the market-place (Pl. B, C, 3), with a monumental *Fountain*, by Berwald (1911), and a bronze *Statue of Bismarck* (Pl. 1), by Wandschneider (1901), then traverse the König-Str. and the Schloss-Str., at the end of which, on the right, are the *Government Offices* (Pl. 12), built in 1826. Beyond them is the *Alter Garten* (Pl. C, 4), an open space, with the *Court Theatre*, a *Monument to Grand-Duke Paul Frederick* (Pl. 2), designed

SCHWERIN
1:20.000
Meter
Ziegel-See
Pfaffenteich
Beutel
Schweriner See
Burg-See
Ostorfer See
Schloss
Garten
Marstall
Hoftheater
Museum
Alter Garten
Greenhouse
Artillerie Kaserne
Schloss
Bahnhof
Kirchhof
Infant. Kasernen
Kirchhof
Gendarmerie
Schwerin
Schweriner See
Ziegel-See
Ostorfer See
Pinnow-See
Godern
Görslow
Ziegel-Werder
Raben-Steinfeld
Müss
Zippendorf
Kaninchen-Werder
Schelf-Werder
Lankower See
Lankow
Weinberg
Friedrichsthal
Wandrum
Wittenförden
Kl. Rogahn
Gr. Rogahn
Görries
Krebsförden
Hasel-Holz
Ostorfer See
Neumühler See
1:125.000
Kilometer

by Rauch (1849), and a *Monument* (Pl. 5) to the memory of the Mecklenburgers who fell in 1870-71.

In the same square, at the corner of the Anna-Str., stands the ***Museum** (Pl. C, 4), erected by Willebrand in 1882, and enlarged in 1900. On the upper floor is the grand-ducal picture-gallery, with good examples of the Dutch school of the 17th century, and on the lower floor are the other collections.

The **Picture Gallery** is open free on Sun. 11.30 to 2 and on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 11-2; adm. on other days, 8-11 and 3.30 to 5, 50 pf. (bell at the top of the staircase). — From the vestibule we enter —

Room III (lighted from the roof). To the right, 426a. *Goyen*, Landscape; 9. *Aalst*, Still-life; 146. *Codde*, Family concert; 1011. *Terburg*, Domestic scene; 542. *C. Janssens van Ceulen*, Portrait; *339. *G. Dou*, Astronomer; 554. *W. Kalff*, Still-life; 326. *G. Dou*, Rembrandt's mother at the spinning-wheel; *1086. *De Vlieger*, Shipping; 618. *A. de Lorme*, Interior of the Groote Kerk; *841, *Potter*, Tavern; 1006. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Landscape; 426 b. *Goyen*, River-scene; 1058. *Verboom*, Landscape; 91. *F. Bol*, Portrait; *1013. *Terburg*, Violin-player; *666. *Fr. van Mieris the Elder*, Lady at the piano; 910. *J. van Ruysdael*, Mountain scene with water; *854. *Rembrandt*, Old man; 959. *P. van Slingelandt*, Genre-scene; *327. *G. Dou*, Rough dentistry; 701. *P. Morcelse*, Portrait; 1076. *H. Sorgh*, Old woman in the kitchen; *1099. *Corn. Vroom*, River scene; 661. *Mierevelt*, W. J. Delff, the engraver; 89. *W. Dubois*, Evening scene; 1126. *Wouwerman*, River-scene; *144, *145. *Frans Hals*, Laughing youths; 341. *Karel Fabritius*, Sentinel; *1085. *De Vlieger*, Rough sea with shipping; 916. *W. Kalff*. Old woman in the kitchen; *761. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern; *837. *Potter*, Milk-maid; *656. *Metsu*, The widow's mite; 459. *Heda*, Still-life; *842. *Potter*, Farm; *G. Dou*, 330. At the dealer's, 328. Genre-scene; 460. *Heda*, Still-life; 61. *Berckheyde*, The merry breakfast; 538. *Jan van Huysum*, Fruit and flowers; 547a. *Jordaens*, Birth of the Red Rose; *974. *J. Steen*, Love-sickness; 1012. *Terburg*, Young man reading. In the middle, Dinner-set of Berlin porcelain (ca. 1800). In the recess, 1252a. *Paulsen*, Grand-Duke Frederick Francis II. — At the back of this room is Cab. 14, containing Cornelius's coloured cartoons for the windows in the cathedral (p. 160). Cabs. 13 & 15 contain cartoons for Mecklenburg princes by *Schumacher* (17) and *Schlöpke* (1), which were copied on glass by *Gillmeister* for the 'Waffenhalle' in the Palace (p. 163).

Room IV (lighted from the roof). To the right, 458. *Heda*, Breakfast; 421. *J. Glauber*, 99. *Both*, Landscapes; 105. *Brekelenkam*, Hermit; 924, 923. *Saftleven*, Landscapes; 725, 724. *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight-scenes; 679. *Kl. Molenaer*, Winter-scene; 1105. *J. B. Weenix*, Shepherds on the Campagna; 653, 654. *J. van der Meer*, Landscapes; 509. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 1027. *Wouverman*, Bear-hunt; 663. 662. *Mierevelt*, Portraits; 1103. *Weenix*, Dutch kitchen; 555. *W. Kalff*, Still-life; 669. *W. van Mieris*, Maternal joy; 733. *Netscher*, Entertainment; *Honthorst*, 518. Prince Frederick of Orange, 519. Prince William II. of Orange; *576. *S. Koninck*, Joseph and Pharaoh; *90. *F. Bol*, Joseph in prison interpreting the dreams of Pharaoh's servants; *Rembrandt*, 855. Old man, 857. Portrait of himself; 40. *L. Bakhuysen*, Stormy sea with shipping; 664, 665. *P. van Mieris the Elder*, Portraits of himself and his wife; 577. *Koninck*, Vision of Zacharias.

Room V (lighted from the roof). Early German School. To the right, 870, 871. *H. tom Ring*, Portraits; 754. *Upper German School* (16th cent.), Adoration of the Magi; *Cranach the Elder*, 169. Luther, 167. Lucretia; 748. *Master of the Altar of Mary Magdalen*, Wings of an altar-piece; *L. Cranach*, 159. Emperor Charles V., 158. Catharine von Bora, 157. Luther; 757. *B. van Orley*, Abraham's Sacrifice; 567. *Knüpfer*, Pursuit of pleasure; 994. *Strigel*, Margaret of Austria, Stadholder of the Netherlands.

Room VI (lighted from the roof). Italian School. 96. *Borgognone*, Madonna; 119. *Luca Giordano*, Feeding of the five thousand; *Ribera*, Boy with his patron-saints; 91. *Moretto*, Nun; 877. *Tintoretto*. Portrait; 325a. *Dosso Dossi*, Concert; 876. *Tintoretto*, Admiral Sebastiano Venicro; 125. *Paolo Veronese*, Portrait; *Francesco Francia*, Madonna and Child, with St. Francis; 878. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 930. *Giulio Romano*, Holy Family; 120. *Luca Giordano*, Wedding at Cana of Galilee; 124. *Veronese*, Venetian lady; *51. *Canaletto*, Approach to the Doge's palace; *Umbrian-Florentine Master* (1500), Pietà, with SS. John and Paul; 53. *Canaletto*. Court of an Italian palace; 639. *P. de Matteis*, Madonna; *Unknown Master*, Apotheosis of a saint; *Guido Reni*, 861. Mary Magdalen, 863. Lucretia. — The sculpture in this room includes an ancient bust of Homer, an ancient herma of an unknown person, and two clay models by *Bernini* (Time unveiling Truth; Venus finding the dead Adonis).

We now return through R. V to Cabinet VIII. *833. *J. Molenaer*, Boors. — Adjacent, to the left, is the *Collection of Coins*. — Cabinet VII. 1013a. *Terburg*, Portrait; 613. *D. van der Lisse*, Lot and his daughters; 732. *C. Netscher*, The black-sealed letter. — Cabinet V. 667. *W. van Mieris*. Candaules and Gyges.

We now return through the vestibule and R. III to Room II (lighted from the roof). Dutch School. To the right, 119. *J. Brueghel*, Windmills; 492. *J. van der Neer*, Moonlit-scene; 111. *P. Bril*, Roman ruins; 758. *A. van Ostade*, Boor drinking; 1112. 1113. *A. van der Werff*, The painter and his wife; *1010. *Teniers the Younger*, Village-tavern; *1052. *A. van de Velde*, St. Jerome; 1107. *Weenix*, Game; *Wouverman*, 1130. Battle-piece, 1129. Gipsy camp; 118. *J. Brueghel*, Fishmarket; 63. *Berckheyde*, Palace at Amsterdam; 1001. *Teniers the Elder*, St. Anthony; 110. *P. Bril*, Harbour; 424. *Govaerts*, Stag-hunt; 333. *H. Dubbels*, Rough sea.

Room I (lighted from the roof). French Masters, chiefly pictures by *Oudry* (d. 1755), the animal-painter. Also, 153. *Courtois*, Cavalry-engagement; 687-690. *Pierre Mangin*, Roman gardens; 999. *Le Sueur*, St. Paul at Ephesus; 590. *Lairesse*, Children dancing.

Room VII (lighted from the roof). Modern Pictures and Periodical Exhibitions.

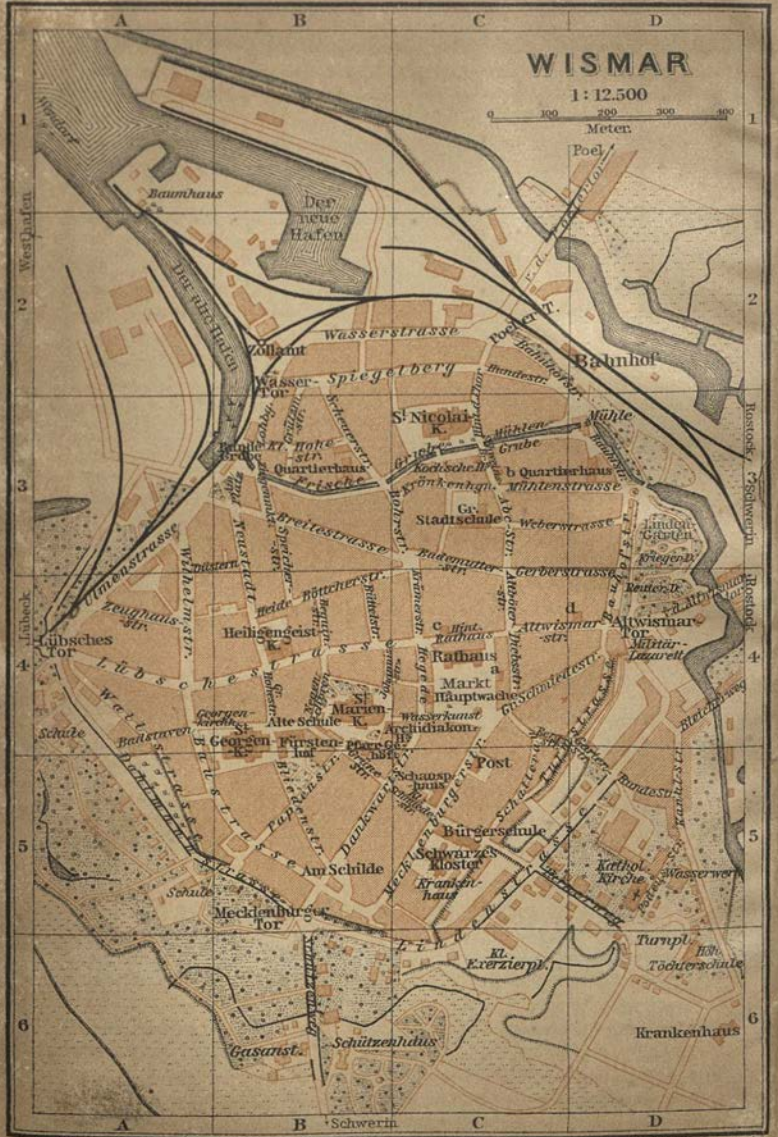
We now return through R. I to Cabinet IV. Various Schools. 413. *Claude Lorrain*, Roman landscape. — In the adjoining ante-room are 16 unfinished portraits of the ducal court of 1749, by *Balt. Denner*. — Cabinets I-III. Modern pictures, chiefly by Mecklenburg painters.

Lower Floor (entr. below the flight of steps; adm. Sun. 12-2, Wed. and Frid. 11-2, free; at other times 50 pf.). — The rooms in front and to the left contain the *Museum of Industrial Art* and a *Collection of Ecclesiastical Antiquities*. To the right is the *Collection of Casts*, beyond which is the *Cabinet of Engravings*.

The Sunk Floor contains the interesting *Collection of National Antiquities*.

The Anna-Strasse (Pl. C, 4; steamboat-quay) leads from the Museum to the S.E., along the lake, to the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. D, 3; open daily till 3 p.m.).

A bridge adorned with two colossal groups (Obotrites equipping their chargers) crosses to an island lying between the Schweriner See and the Burgsee, on which is situated the grand-ducal ***Palace** (*Residenzschloss;* Pl. C, 4), begun in the early-Renaissance style from designs by *Demmler* in 1845, and completed by *Stüler* in 1857. It is an extensive structure, with irregular wings flanked with lofty towers, and encloses a pentagonal courtyard, the whole producing a very picturesque effect. As early as the 12th cent. a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Wasserstrasse
Zollamt
Wasser-Tor
Spiegelberg
Poeler T.
Bahnhof
Bahnhofstr.
Bundesstr.
Rostock, Schwerin
Mühle
Mühlengrube
Mühlenstrasse
St. Nicolai-K.
Kl. Hohestr.
Quartierhaus
Fritsche
Kl. Hohe Brücke
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palace of the princes of Mecklenburg occupied this site. It was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent., and parts of this mediæval edifice have been skilfully incorporated with the modern palace. Above the portal is an equestrian statue of Niclot, the Obotrite chief (d. 1160), by Genschow.

The *Interior, decorated chiefly by *Stüler* and *Strack*, is open on Sundays and holidays at noon, on week-days at 10, 1, and 5.30 (from 1st Sept. to 31st March at 3) o'clock (tickets, 1 *M* each, to be obtained from the porter on the left side of the inner portal). The most interesting apartments are the *Waffenhalle*, the *Thronsaal*, and the *Goldener Saal*. The tasteful Gothic *Chapel*, built in 1560-63, was afterwards restored. — The *Burg-Garten* adjoining the Schloss is open to the public on Sun. afternoon (at other times with guide obtained at the palace).

The extensive *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. C, 5, 6) is worth visiting. Near the entrance is an *Equestrian Statue of Grand-Duke Frederick Francis II.*, by Brunow (1893). Refreshments at the *Pavilion*.

*Walk along the bank of the lake to (3 M.) *Zippendorf* (steamboat station; beyond Pl. C, 6; Kurhaus), and on to (1 M.) *Müss* and (½ M.) the *Fähre* (steamboat-station). At (¾ M. farther) *Rabensteinfeld* there are several favourite resorts in the woods bordering the lake. The *Pinnower-See* lies ½ M. from Rabensteinfeld, surrounded by wooded hills. The *Kaninchenwerder* (restaurant; steamboat-station), or rabbits' island, is much visited (view-tower).

From Schwerin to Rehna, 21 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5 M. *Friedrichstal*. About 1 M. from the station is the former hunting-lodge of the same name (Dreyer's Restaurant); pretty woodland walks on the banks of the lake of *Neumühlen*. — At *Rosenberg*, 2 M. to the N.E. of (10½ M.) *Lützow*, is an obelisk marking the spot where Theod. Körner fell in 1813 (comp. p. 159). — 15 M. *Gadebusch* (2400 inhab.), with an interesting church (13-15th cent.), Rathaus (1618), and château (1571). — 21 M. *Rehna*.

A branch-line runs from Schwerin to (28½ M.) *Parchim* (p. 158).

139 M. *Kleinen*, junction for Lübeck and Stettin (p. 154).

149 M. **Wismar** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — Hotels. *Stadt Hamburg* (Pl. a; C, 4), R. from 2, B. 1, D. from 2 *M*, very fair; *Wädekin* (Pl. d; D, 4), R. 2, D. 1¾ *M*; *Fründt's Hotel* (Pl. b; C, 3); *Sonne* (Pl. c; C, 4), R. 2, D. 1¾ *M*. — Restaurants. *Ratskeller*; *Fenger*; *Alter Schwede* (see below); *Altdeutsches Restaurant*, in the Koch House (p. 164); *Böckel Wine Rooms*. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Mecklenburger Str. 18. — British Vice-Consul, *Heinrich Podeus*. — Lloyd's Agent, *R. Nilsson*.

Wismar, an old Mecklenburg town with 24,400 inhab., once an important member of the Hanseatic League, possesses many interesting mediæval buildings and monuments.

In the market-place (Pl. C, 4), in the middle of the town, are the *Guard House*, the '*Alter Schwede*' (a house of the end of the 14th cent.; see above), and the *Rathaus*. The *Waterworks* in the S.E. corner date from 1581, the gable of the Wädekin Hotel (see above) from 1363. — To the W. of the market-place are the *Archdeaconry* (15th cent.) and St. Mary's Church (Pl. B, 4; sacristan, Marien-Kirchhof 5), a brick edifice of the 14th cent., with a brazen font of the 14th cent., a carved altar of the early 15th cent. (spoiled by painting), and the fine brass of Duchess Sophie of Mecklenburg

(d. 1504). The W. tower is 265 ft. high. — To the S. of the church is the so-called *Alte Schule (Pl. B, 4), dating from about 1400 and rebuilt in 1880. It contains a collection of Wismar antiquities (Sun., 12-1.30; at other times on application to Herr Schröder, Grüne-Str. 7). — The *Fürstenhof (Pl. B, 4, 5), formerly a ducal palace, and now the seat of the district court, is a good specimen of the German Renaissance (1553-4; badly restored in 1879-81). — St. George's Church (Pl. B, 4; sacristan, Georgen-Kirchhof 16) has a choir of the 14th and a nave of the 15th century. It contains a fine altar (ca. 1430), choir-stalls of the 15-16th cent., a pulpit of 1608, and a bronze font with a carved wooden cover of 1649.

To the N. of the market-place is the Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. C, 3; sacristan, Nicolai-Kirchhof 11), which was begun at the end of the 14th cent.; the nave was finished in 1459. The exterior is elaborately decorated, and the interior has some old mural paintings. The *Koch House* (Pl. C, 3; see p. 163) dates from 1571. — A walk round the town (3/4-1 hr.) may be begun at the Linden-Garten (Pl. D, 3) and ended at the *Baumhaus* (Pl. A, 1; restaurant), at the harbour.

A pleasant steamer-excursion (15 pf.) may be made to (2½ M.) *Wendorf* (Hôtel Ostseebad); fine view of the town. — A steamer also plies to the sea-bathing resort of *Kirchdorf*, on the island of *Poel* (Kurhaus Schwarzenbusch).

From Wismar to *Rostock*, see pp. 157, 156; to *Neustadt an der Dosse*, see p. 159.

26. From Berlin to Stralsund.

a. Viâ Neu-Brandenburg.

137 M. Railway from the Stettin Station (p. 1) in 4-6 hrs. (fares 17 ℳ 40 pf., 11 ℳ, 7 ℳ; express fares 19 ℳ 40 pf., 13 ℳ, 8 ℳ.

Berlin, see p. 1. — The first important station is (18 M.) *Oranienburg* (Eilers), a town of 13,000 inhab., on the *Havel*. The château (1650-90) is now a normal school. In front of it is a statue of Louisa Henrietta (d. 1667), wife of the Great Elector, by Fr. Wolff (1858). — 29 M. *Löwenberg*.

From Löwenberg to Prenzlau (p. 165), 45 M., railway in 3 hrs., viâ (20½ M.) *Templin* (5700 inhab.) and (31½ M.) *Hassleben*.

From Löwenberg a light railway runs to (23½ M.) **Rheinsberg** *(Ratskeller)*, with the château where Frederick the Great lived when crown-prince from 1736 to 1740. A statue, by Elster, was erected to him in 1903.

50 M. *Fürstenberg* is the junction of a branch-line to *Eberswalde* (see p. 350).

62 M. **Neu-Strelitz** *(Mahncke*, R. 2-2½, D. 2-2½ ℳ; *British Hotel*, similar charges; *Rail. Restaurant)*, the capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is a town of 12,000 inhab., pleasantly situated amid woods on the *Zierker-See*. The handsome *Schloss* is

surrounded by pleasure-grounds. In the market-place is a bronze statue of Grand-Duke George (d. 1860), by A. Wolff (1866).

About 7 M. to the N. (carr. there and back 6-8 *M*) is the summer-château of *Hohen-Zieritz*, where Queen Louisa of Prussia, a princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, died in 1810.

From Neu-Strelitz a branch-line runs to *Wittenberge* (p. 159).

From Neu-Strelitz to Rostock and Warnemünde, 82 M., railway in $2^1/_4$-$4^1/_4$ hrs. The express from Berlin to (136 M.) *Rostock* viâ Neu-Strelitz (4 hrs.; fares 18 *M* 70, 12 *M* 30, 8 *M* 10 pf.) affords the shortest route to Copenhagen. — 22 M. **Waren** (*Stadt Hamburg*, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*, very fair), a town of 9150 inhab. on the *Müritz*, a large lake, is the junction of the line from Ludwigslust to Neu-Brandenburg (p. 158). — 54 M. *Güstrow*, see p. 157. — 74 M. *Rostock*, see p. 155.

82 M. **Warnemünde** (**Berringer & Pavillon*, R. $1^1/_2$-3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $1^3/_4$-3, pens. $5^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ *M*; **Hübner*, R. $1^1/_2$-4 *M*; **Stralendorf; Strand Hotel*, all on the beach; *Heldt; Bellevue-Rohn*, with restaurant, R. $1^1/_2$-4, D. 2 *M*, these two near the beach; *Börse* and *Quittenbaum Restaurants*; lodgings 25-60 *M* per week; visitors' tax 4-8 *M*; *Post Office*, Kirch-Platz) is a seaport and bathing-place with 4500 inhab. (ca. 20,000 visitors) on the Baltic. — Excursions to the *Wilhelmshöhe*, to the *Rostocker Heide*, to the *Markgrafenheide* (electric tramway), to the *Schnatermann* (by motor-boat), and to *Müritz* and *Graal* (p. 168; by steamer). From Warnemünde to *Copenhagen*, viâ Gjedser, see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*.

From (72 M.) *Blankensee* a branch-line runs to (23 M.) *Strasburg in der Uckermark* (p. 157).

$84^1/_2$ M. *Neu-Brandenburg*, see p. 157; 93 M. *Treptow* (Deutsches Haus), on the *Tollense*; 110 M. *Demmin* (Sonne), with 12,400 inhab. and a 14th cent. church; 125 M. *Grimmen*.

137 M. *Stralsund*, see p. 166.

b. Viâ Angermünde.

150 M. Railway in 4-6 hrs. (fares as in R. 26a). — To *Swinemünde* (125 M.) viâ Ducherow (see below) in 4-$6^1/_4$ hrs. (express fares 17 *M* 90, 11 *M* 60, 7 *M* 30 pf.); to *Heringsdorf* (130 M.) in $4^1/_2$-7 hrs. (express fares 18 *M* 30, 11 *M* 90, 7 *M* 50 pf.).

From Berlin to (45 M.) *Angermünde*, see R. 53.

68 M. **Prenzlau** (*Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-4 *M*; *Hôtel du Nord*), on the *Ucker*, the ancient capital of the Uckermark, with 21,400 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lower *Uckersee*. The Gothic *Church of St. Mary* (13-14th cent.) is one of the finest brick structures in this district. The great E. gable is adorned with elaborate tracery and mouldings. The *Uckermark Museum*, in the old Holy Ghost Church, is open free in summer on Wed. & Sat., 2-4, and on Sun., 11-1. In the market-place are statues of Emp. William I. (equestrian), Bismarck, and Moltke, all by Schilling. Three gate-towers of the 15th cent. and part of the town-walls are preserved. — Railway to *Löwenberg*, see p. 164.

82 M. **Pasewalk** (*Stuthmann's Hotel; Rail. Restaurant*), a town on the *Ucker*, with 10,900 inhab., is the junction of the lines to Stettin, Lübeck, and Hamburg (R. 23). — 101 M. *Ducherow* (to *Swinemünde* and *Heringsdorf*, see p. 355).

108 M. **Anklam** (*Goldene Traube*, R. 2¼-3 *M*; *Preussenhof*), with 15,300 inhab., on the *Peene*, formerly the frontier between Prussia and Sweden. The town contains quaint old houses, some relics of its old fortifications (*e. g.* the *Stein-Tor*, of the 15th cent.), and a church (*St. Mary's*) of the 13-15th cent., with a modern tower (sexton, Bau-Str. 17).

119 M. *Züssow* is the junction of a line (11 M.) to *Wolgast* (Deutsches Haus), a busy commercial town (8200 inhab.) on the *Peene*.

From the Wolgast Ferry, in Usedom, a branch-railway runs to *Zinnowitz* (p. 356).

130 M. **Greifswald.** — Hotels. *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. a; E, 2), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, omn. 50 pf.; *Hôtel de Prusse* (Pl. b; D, 3), R. 2½-4, D. 3 *M*, very fair; *Hôt. du Nord* (Pl. c; D, 3); *Traube* (Pl. d; D, 1). — *Rathauskeller; Ihlenfeld's Restaurant; Railway Restaurant; Bartens' Wine Rooms.*

Taximeter Cabs per drive, 1-2 pers., 1000 mètres 50 pf., each 500 m. more 10 pf. — Post Office, in the market-place.

The chief points of interest may be visited in 2-3 hrs.

Greifswald, an ancient town (1241) with 24,700 inhab., lies on the right bank of the navigable *Ryck*, 2½ M. above its mouth in the Greifswalder Bodden. In the market-place (Pl. E, 3) are the *Rathaus* and two late-Gothic gabled houses (Nos. 11 & 13). *St. Mary's Church* (Pl. E, 2), to the N.E., dates from the 13-14th cent. and contains a carved wooden pulpit of 1587. The *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. C, D, 3), also of the 13-14th cent., has a tower 300 ft. high (view); that of *St. James* (Pl. C, D, 3), of the same period, contains a granite font of the 13th century. The *University* (1000 students) was founded in 1456. Opposite is a monument commemorating its 400th anniversary. The university owns the *Croy Tapestry* (16th cent.), representing Luther preaching before the royal families of Saxony and Pomerania (shown only once every 10 years; last exhibition in 1910).

Steamers (10 pf.) ply in summer to *Eldena* (with a ruined convent of 1199), at the mouth of the Ryck. — A light railway runs via Eldena and the bathing-resort of (19 M.) *Lubmin* to (30½ M.) *Wolgast* (see above).

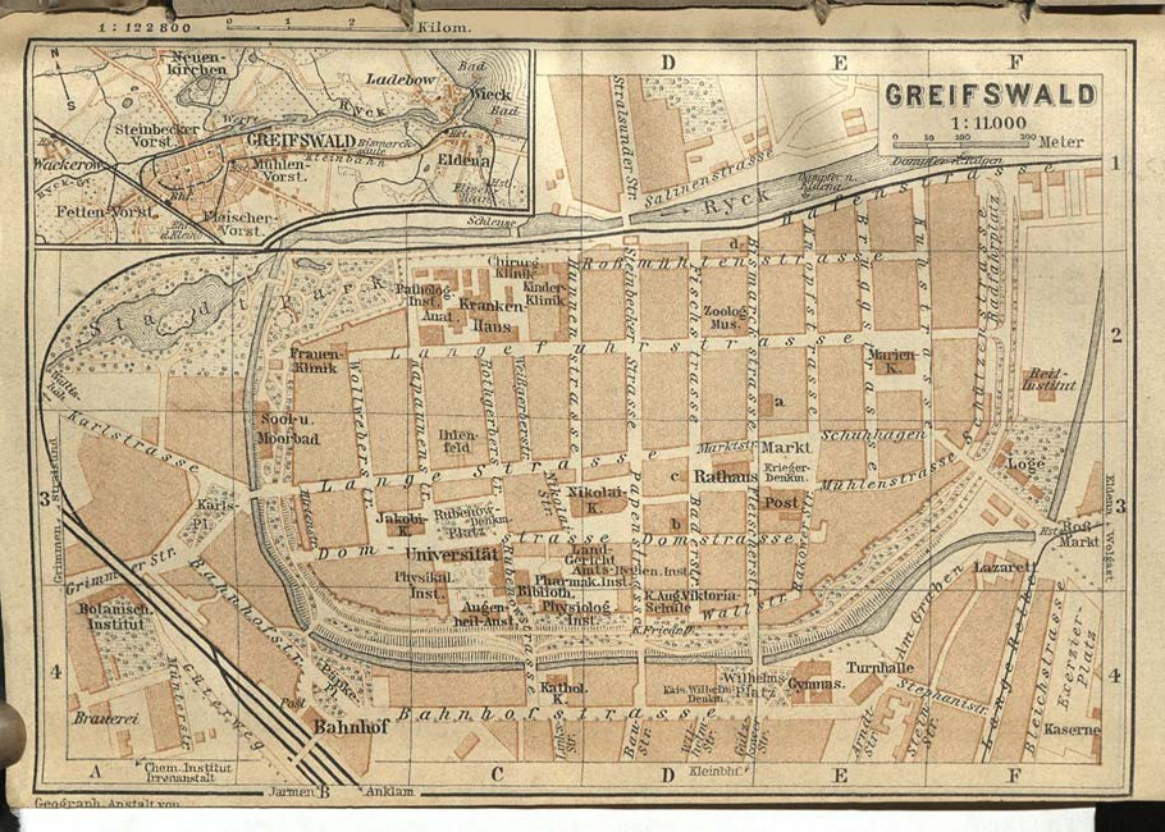
From Greifswald to *Rostock*, see p. 157. — Steamer to *Rügen*, see p. 168.

140 M. *Miltzow;* 144 M. *Wüstenfelde.*

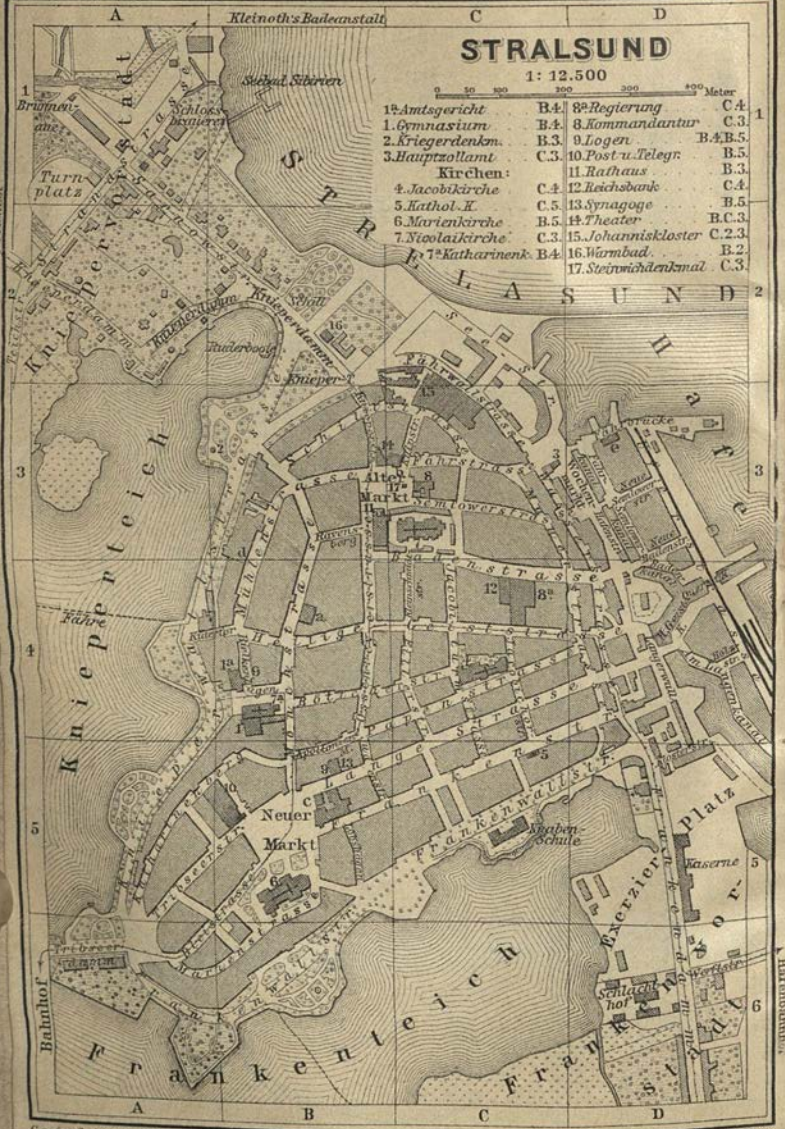
150 M. **Stralsund** (*Railway Restaurant*). — Hotels. *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1¾-2½, omn. ½ *M*, very fair; *Hôtel Bismarck* (Pl. d; B, 3), with view from terrace; *Hôtel Brandenburg* (Pl. a; B, 4), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; *Hôtel zum Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A, 6); *König von Preussen* (Pl. c; B, 5), R. 2-2½, B. ¾, D. 1¾ *M*; *Fähr-Hôtel* (Pl. e; D, 3), at the harbour, R. 1½-2, B. ¾ *M*.

Restaurants. Wine: *Ratsweinkeller; Friederich*, Baden-Str. 44; *Wulfferona*, Heiligegeist-Str. 30. — Beer: *Heim*, Ossenreyer-Str. 16, D. 2 *M*; *Schlossbrauhaus*, Heiligegeist-Str. 87; *Rathausbierkeller*, D. 1¼-2 *M*.

Sea Baths at *Kleinoth's*, Strand-Str. (above Pl. B, 1). — *Warm Baths* (Pl. 16; B, 2), Sarnow-Str. 5.



1 : 122800
0 1 2 Kilom.
GREIFSWALD
1 : 11.000
0 50 100 200 Meter
Neuenkirchen
Ladebow
Wieck
Bad
Steinbecker Vorst.
GREIFSWALD
Bismarckstraße
Eldena
Wackerow
Mühlen-Vorst.
Fetten-Vorst.
Fleischer-Vorst.
Ryck
Schleuse
Stralsunder Str.
Salinenstrasse
Dampfer n. Rügen
Hafenstrasse
Roßmühlenstrasse
Chirurg. Klinik
Kinder-Klinik
Pathologische Anat.
Kranken-Haus
Zoolog. Mus.
Langefuhrstrasse
Frauen-Klinik
Marien-K.
Reit-Institut
Sool- u. Moorbad
Inlenfeld
Markt
Schuhhagen
Loge
Rathaus
Krieger-Denkm.
Post
Mühlenstrasse
Karlstrasse
Karls-Pl.
Jakobi-K.
Rubenow-Denkm.
Nikolai-K.
Universität
Land-Gericht
Amts-Regien. Inst.
Physikal. Inst.
Pharmak. Inst.
Bibliothek
Augenheil-Anst.
Physiolog. Inst.
K. Aug. Viktoria-Schule
K. Friedoff.
Wallstr.
Bakower Str.
Roß-Markt
Lazarett
Am Graben
Bahnhofstr.
Botanisch. Institut
Brauerei
Bahnhof
Bahnhofstrasse
Kathol. K.
Wilhelms-Platz
Gymnas.
Turnhalle
Stephanistr.
Kaserne
Bleichstrasse
Exerzier-Platz
Chem. Institut Irrenanstalt
Jarmen
Anklam
Kleinbhf.
Geograph. Anstalt von


STRALSUND
1: 12.500
0 50 100 200 300 400 Meter
1a. Amtsgericht B.4.
1. Gymnasium B.4.
2. Kriegerdenkm. B.3.
3. Hauptzollamt C.3.
Kirchen:
4. Jacobikirche C.4.
5. Kathol. K. C.5.
6. Marienkirche B.5.
7. Nicolaikirche C.3.
7a. Katharinenk. B.4.
8a. Regierung C.4.
8. Kommandantur C.3.
9. Logen B.4.B.5.
10. Post u. Telegr. B.5.
11. Rathaus B.3.
12. Reichsbank C.4.
13. Synagoge B.5.
14. Theater B.C.3.
15. Johanniskloster C.2.3.
16. Warmbad B.2.
17. Steinwichdenkmal C.3.
Kleinoth's Badeanstalt
Stadt. Schwimmbad Sibirien
Brunnenanl.
Schloss-bauplatz
Turnplatz
Knieperstadt
Knieperteich
Knieperdamm
Knieperdamm-Brücke
Knieperthor
Knieperdamm-Thor
Kniepertor-Platz
Kniepertorstrasse
Kniepertorbrücke
Kniepertorbollwerk
Kniepertorwall
Kniepertorgraben
Kniepertorgraben-Brücke
Kniepertorgraben-Thor
Kniepertorgraben-Wall
Kniepertorgraben-Bollwerk
Kniepertorgraben-Graben
Kniepertorgraben-Damm
Kniepertorgraben-Steg
Kniepertorgraben-Platz
Kniepertorgraben-Strasse
Kniepertorgraben-Allee
Kniepertorgraben-Park
Kniepertorgraben-Garten
Kniepertorgraben-Anlage
Kniepertorgraben-Ufer

CABS. Drive within the town, 50 pf. (at night, 11-6, 70 pf.); to one of the suburbs, to the station, or from the station to the harbour 70 pf. (at night 1 *M*); trunk 20 pf.; per hr. 2 *M*.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS. From the station to the Frankendamm (Pl. D, 5, 6) and from the intersection of the Ossenreyer-Str. and the Heiligegeist-Str. (Pl. B, 4) to the Knieperdamm (Pl. A, 2).

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. 10; B, 5), in the Neuer Markt.

STEAMBOAT to Rügen, leaving the landing at the Fähr-Brücke (Pl. D, 3) 1¼ M. from the main railway station, see p. 168. A steam-ferry plies from the Fähr-Brücke to *Altefähr* (p. 169; 20 pf.).

LLOYD'S AGENT, *F. C. Wulf.*

CHIEF ATTRACTIONS (4 hrs.): St. Mary's Church; St. James's Church; Rathaus; Church of St. Nicholas; Johannis-Kloster; Knieperdamm.

Stralsund, with 34,000 inhab., lies on the *Strelasund*, a strait 2 M. wide, which separates Rügen from the mainland and washes the small fortified island of *Dänholm*. The town is entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by three moles only. The lofty gabled houses, the towers, and the Gothic churches of brick resemble those of Rostock and Lübeck. The fortifications have been removed or converted into promenades.

Stralsund was founded about 1209, and soon attained to such prosperity that in the 14th cent. it was second in importance, among the Hanseatic towns on the Baltic, to Lübeck alone. The citizens adopted the reformed faith at an early period, and were therefore on the side of Sweden during the Thirty Years' War. In 1628, aided by Danish and Swedish vessels, they gallantly defended their town against Wallenstein, who had sworn to take it, 'though it had been chained to heaven', but was compelled to abandon the siege after losing 12,000 men. From the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 until 1815, when it became Prussian, the town, belonged to Sweden. — In 1809, when the war between France and Austria broke out, *Major Ferdinand von Schill*, a distinguished Prussian officer of hussars, quitted Berlin with his regiment without the knowledge of the king, with a view to effect a patriotic rising against the French in N. Germany. His noble effort met with little response, and he and his corps were eventually driven back to Stralsund. The town was taken by storm, and after a heroic defence Schill and most of his corps were killed in the streets. The spot where Schill fell is indicated by an inscription in the pavement of the Fähr-Strasse (Pl. C, 3; opposite the house No. 21). His grave is in the N.E. angle of the *St. Jürgen Cemetery*, ¾ M. from the Knieper-Tor (p. 168; to the left of Pl. A, 2). Comp. p. 93.

On leaving the *Railway Station* (beyond Pl. A, 6), we cross the Tribseer Damm to (½ M.) the *Neuer Markt* (Pl. B, 5). The *Church of St. Mary*, situated here (Pl. 6; open daily in summer, 11-12 and 3-4; on Sun., 12-1), erected in 1416-73, is a vast brick structure with a transept, aisles, and a series of chapels between the flying buttresses. The tower affords a fine survey of the town and part of the island of Rügen. (Sacristan, Marien-Str. 10.)

In the *Alter Markt* (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine mediæval square, stands the *Rathaus* (Pl. 11), dating partly from the 13th century. The two rich façades fronting the market, built in the 14th and modernized in the 18th cent., have been restored in the original style.

The large *Council Chamber* contains portraits of Swedish and Prussian kings, and Luther at the Diet of Worms, by Jakobs. — The *PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF NEU-VORPOMMERN AND RÜGEN, on the upper floor, contains an important Collection of Prehistoric Antiquities, mediæval ornaments,

pictures, weapons, coins, guild insignia, and ecclesiastical antiquities (open daily from May 10th till Sept. 30th, 11-1; adm. 20 pf., free on Sun.; at other times on application to the castellan of the Rathaus, Room 18).

Beyond the Rathaus rises the *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. 7; C, 3), a noble edifice begun in 1311, resembling St. Mary's (open 11-1 & 3-4, on Sun. in morning only; sacristan, Nicolai-Kirchhof 2). The choir has been repainted after the old fashion.

The INTERIOR contains mural paintings of the 14th cent., discovered in 1909. The high-altar, carved in wood in the 15th cent. (?) and restored in 1856, represents the Passion; fine brass of Burgomaster Hövener (d. 1357), of Netherlandish workmanship; pulpit of 1637. The benches are partly of the 16th cent.; at the entrance to those of the Krämer, or merchants, is the polite intimation: 'Dat ken kramer ist de blief da buten, oder ick schla em up de schnuten' (literally, 'He that's no merchant stay without, else I shall strike him on the snout!').

At Baden-Str. 13 (Pl. C, 3, 4) is the *Municipal Library*, founded in 1709 (70,000 vols.). — The old *Johannis-Kloster* (Pl. 15; C, 3) has some features of interest. — *St. James's Church* (Pl. 4, C 4; open at same times as St. Nicholas; sacristan, Papen-Str. 14) is a Gothic building of the 14th cent., with nave and aisles of different heights. The W. façade is surmounted by a richly-decorated tower. In the sacristy is some fine carved panelling. — At the W. end of the Heiligegeist-Str. is the *Küter-Tor* (Pl. A, B, 4; 15th cent.). — Outside the *Knieper-Tor* rise a Gothic *War Monument* (Pl. 2; B, 3), 52 ft. in height, by Wichards (1886), and a *Statue of Schill* (Pl. B, 2; p. 167), by Glümer (1909).

FROM STRALSUND TO ROSTOCK, 45 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — From (12 M.) *Velgast* a branch-line runs, viâ (7 M.) *Barth*, to the seaside-resorts of (14 M.) *Zingst* (Wiener Hof; Central; Deutsches Haus; visitors' tax 3-6 ℳ) and (18½ M.) *Prerow* (Strand; Hafen; visitors' tax 3-6 ℳ). — 27 M. **Ribnitz** *(Sonne)*, with 4600 inhabitants. An omnibus runs twice daily from Ribnitz to (8 M.) *Müritz* (p. 165), near which lies *Graal* (p. 165); and steamers ply daily to *Wustrow* and to *Ahrenshoop*, all frequented as sea-bathing resorts. — 46 M. *Rostock*, see p. 155.

27. The Island of Rügen.

RAILWAY from *Stralsund* (p. 166), see p. 169. — STEAMBOATS also ply from *Stralsund* to Hiddensee, Breege, Wiek, and Arkona, from *Greifswald* to Thiessow, Göhren, Sellin, Binz, and Sassnitz, and from *Stettin* viâ *Swinemünde* to Göhren, Sellin, Binz, and Sassnitz. — *Steam Ferry* from Stralsund to *Altefähr*, see p. 167.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany (377 sq. M.; 32 M. long and 25 M. wide), is separated from the mainland on the S.W. by the *Strelasund* (p. 167). The deep bays by which the island is indented in every direction form a number of peninsulas, connected with it by narrow strips of land only. The most important of these are *Wittow* and *Jasmund* on the N. and *Mönchgut* on the S. side of the island. The scenery on the E. coast of the island is very picturesque, with its beach-woods, white cliffs, and blue water. The finest points are *Stubbenkammer*, *Putbus*, and the *Jagdschloss*. *Binz* and *Sassnitz* are the most frequented bathing-resorts.

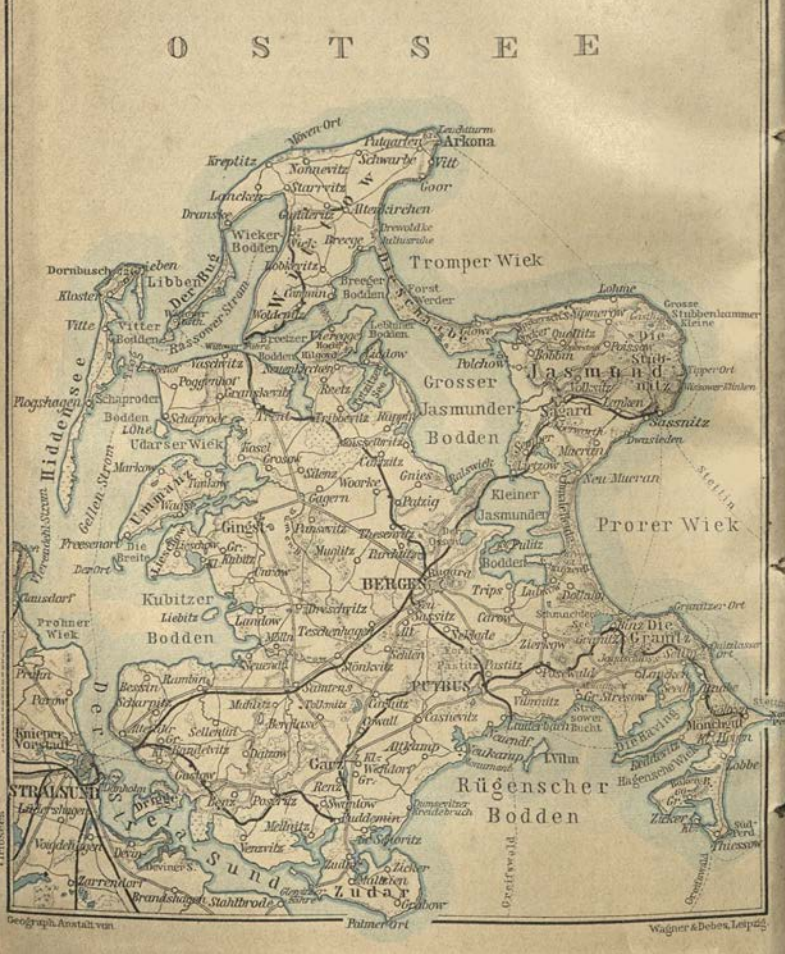
The hotels in the most frequented resorts are often crowded in summer, so that previous application for rooms is advisable.

RÜGEN

1 : 500.000

Kilometer 0 5 10 15 20

Engl. Miles 0 2 4 6 8 10 12


OSTSEE
Arkona
Tromper Wiek
Grosser Jasmunder Bodden
Kleiner Jasmunder Bodden
Prorer Wiek
Rügenscher Bodden
Tromper Wiek
Hiddensee
Gellen-Strom
Umannaz
Dornbusch
Libben
Der Bug
Vitte
Kloster
Hafen
Vitter Bodden
Rassower-Strom
Wieker Bodden
Kreptitz
Lenkevitz
Dranske
Nonnevitz
Starrvitz
Altenkirchen
Breege
Juliusruhe
Lobbe
Gummanz
Forst Werder
Woldenitz
Lebbin
Bodden
Vasevitz
Poggenhof
Grumsevitz
Schaprode
Bodden
Schaprode
Trent
Tribbevitz
Rugvitz
Rassower Strom
Lancken
Grabow
Ralow
Polchow
Bobbin
Lohme
Grosse Stubbenkammer
Kleine
Die Stubbenkammer
Tipper Ort
Hagensche Wieken
Sassnitz
Wissower Klinken
Tromper Wiek
Glowe
Quolitz
Posser
Tolkwitz
Tempen
Saßgard
Wreetzer Bodden
Wreetzer
Wreetzer Hoved
Klausdorf
Lüdershagen
Lüdersdorf
Udarser Wiek
Udarser Bodden
Löhme
Markow
Tunkow
Wuske
Kasel
Grosskubitz
Silenz
Woorke
Aarvitz
Gnies
Patzig
Gagern
Putzig
Neu Mucran
Mucran
Drasnede
Stettin
Gingst
Presenaer Breite
Presenaer Ort
Gr. Kubitz
Kl. Kubitz
Muglitz
Tarnevitz
Tressenitz
Tarnitz
Bergvitz
Pulitz
Bodden
Zuglitz
Dollahn
Trips
Lauke
Carow
Schmuckenitz
Granitzer Ort
Die Granitz
Granitz
Jagdschloss
Schloss
Hertha See
Hertha Bucht
Hertha Ort
Bergen
Kubitzer Bodden
Prohner Wiek
Liebitz
Lumlow
Mylitz
Teschenhagen
Lütt
Seitzle
Zierkow
Gr. Schoritz
Kl. Schoritz
Pastitz
Pustitz
Putbus
Vilmnitz
Gr. Stresow
Kl. Stresow
Lauterbach
Lauterbach Bucht
Moenchgut
Kl. Hoven
Lobbe
Die Havlund
Bessin
Rambin
Scharpitz
Parchow
Prohn
Knieper Vorstadt
Mühlitz
Tollmitz
Langenhof
Quoltitz
Gustevitz
Wolfshagen
Berglasse
Sellenhof
Dalmsdorf
Dalmsdorf
Stönkvitz
Altkamp
Kl. Wedderort
Gr. Wedderort
Gaby
Gustow
Renz
Posewitz
Swantow
Quadtmenin
Mellnitz
Seravitz
Zicker
Zicker Kl.
Zicker Gr.
Süd-Ford
Thiessow
Strelasund
Strelasund
Strelasund

a. From Stralsund to Sassnitz *(Trelleborg)* viâ Bergen. Stubbenkammer. Arkona.

32 M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. (fares 4 *M*, 2 *M* 50, 1 *M* 65 pf.; express fares 4 *M* 50, 3 *M*, 1 *M* 90 pf.). — Steamboats to *Trelleborg* (for Copenhagen and Stockholm), see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.*

The train starts from the principal station of *Stralsund* (p. 166), and skirts the *Frankenvorstadt* to (2 M.) *Stralsund Harbour*. Hence it is conveyed by a steam-ferry-boat across the *Strelasund* to (25 min.) *Altefähr Station*, in Rügen. — **Altefähr** *(Kurhaus; Seeschloss)*, 1 M. from the station, is a small bathing-resort.

From Altefähr a light railway runs to (22 M.) *Putbus* (p. 171) in 2 hrs. (fares 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 40 pf.), passing (11 M.) *Gross-Schoritz* (birthplace of E. M. Arndt; 1769-1860) and (14½ M.) *Garz* (Hôt. du Nord).

Our line runs towards the N.E.

18 M. **Bergen.** — HOTELS. *Ratskeller*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2 *M*, very fair; *Hôtel zum Bahnhof: Prinz von Preussen*, R. 1½-2, D. 1¾ *M*; *Goldner Adler*, R. 1½-2, D. 1¾ *M*.

Bergen, a town with 4200 inhab., is the official capital of Rügen. The conspicuous *Church* with its lofty tower is in the late-Romanesque style and dates originally from the 13th cent. but was remodelled in 1445 (restored Romanesque paintings in transept; sexton, 50 pf.). — About 2 M. to the E. of the rail. station rises the *Rugard* (300 ft.; carr. there and back 3 *M*), crowned by an ancient intrenchment, and with a tower to the memory of Arndt (see above; adm. 20 pf.; restaurant). The *View is very extensive and picturesque, especially by evening-light.

FROM BERGEN TO ALTENKIRCHEN, 24 M. railway in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 3 *M*, 1 *M* 95 pf.). — 13½ M. *Wittower Fähre*. From (20½ M.) *Wiek* (Schütt, R. 1 *M*) a steamer runs to Stralsund viâ Hiddensee (see below). — 24 M. *Altenkirchen* (Nordischer Hof, R. 1½ *M*), a village with 600 inhab. and a late-Romanesque church, in the porch of which is a relief of the god Swantewit(?). Arkona (p. 171) lies about 4½ M. to the N.E.

From Bergen to *Putbus*, see p. 171; to *Binz* and *Göhren*, see p. 171.

To the W. of Rügen lies the narrow island of **Hiddensee** (11 M. long; steamer, see above), inhabited by fishermen. The *Dornbusch* (216 ft.), at the N. end of the island, affords fine views. It is reached from the steamboat-station viâ (4½ M.) *Kloster* (inn), with the scanty ruins of a Cistercian convent (1296).

Beyond Bergen the railway crosses the narrow passage between the Grosser and Kleiner Jasmunder Bodden to (24 M.) *Lietzow*. — Near (28 M.) *Sagard* (Fürstenkrone), to the left, is the *Dubberworth*, the largest tumulus, or 'giant's grave', in Rügen. Lohme (p. 171) is 5½ M. to the N.E. (omn. 1½, carr. 7 *M*). — 31 M. *Sassnitz* (town). — 32 M. *Sassnitz Harbour*.

Sassnitz. — HOTELS. In the E. Part of the Town: **Hôtel Fahrnberg*, high up near the wood, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 *M*; *Ostsee-Hôtel, Strand Hotel, Hôtel am Meer, Seeschloss*, these four on the Strand Esplanade; *Bristol*, R. 2-3, D. 1¾-2½ *M*; *Waldesruhe*, ½ M. to the E.; *Kaiserhof*, R. 1½-3 *M*; *Böttcher*, R. 2-4 *M*; *Stöwer*, R. 2-4 *M*. — In the W. Part of the Town (formerly called *Crampas*): *Victoria*, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Monopol; Prinz Heinrich von Preussen*, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-8 *M*,

all three with view of sea; *Geschwister Koch; Stubnitz*, R. 1-2½ *M.* — Lodgings from 25 *M* per week.

Restaurants. *Kur-Restaurant & Miramare*, on the beach, D. 2 *M*, with music pavilion; *Böttcher's Strand-Pavillon*, D. 2 *M*; *Seeschloss* (p. 169), D. 1¾-2½ *M*; *Hauer*, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Berg-Schlösschen*. — *Strand-Konditorei*, on the beach.

Post Office, Excellenz-Kirchhoff-Str., near the Hôtel Fahrnberg. — Visitors' Tax, 50 pf. per day, 5 *M* for the season. — Bath 40 pf.; warm bath 1 *M*.

Carriages (with two horses) from the rail. station to the town 1 *M*; to Stubbenkammer 6 *M*, there & back 8 *M* (incl. stop of 1 hr., each addit. hr. 1 *M*). — Omnibus to Stubbenkammer (1¼ hr.) 1 *M*. — Motor Boat to Stubbenkammer 75 pf. each, there & back 1¼ *M*.

Sassnitz, prettily situated at the mouth of a ravine, near the forest of Stubnitz, has 2300 permanent inhab. and is annually frequented by 22,000 visitors, whose chief resort is the **Strandweg* or *Esplanade*. The beach is stony.

The most attractive walks are afforded by the beautiful beech-forest, called the ***Stubnitz**, which covers the seaward half of the peninsula of Jasmund. A favourite point is the (¾-1 hr.) *Restaurant Waldhalle*, which is reached either by road viâ the Waldesruhe Hotel (p. 169) or on foot along the beach and up (12 min.) past the *Wissower Klinken*, a series of chalk cliffs. Numerous finger-posts.

From Sassnitz to Stubbenkammer, about 8 M. (on foot 2¾ hrs., by carr. 1¼ hr., by motor-boat 35 min.). The road ascends past the Johannis-Kirche and traverses the W. part of the Stubnitz. From the Waldhalle (see above) walkers follow the path along the cliffs, crossing three small ravines and passing the *Victoria-Sicht* and the *Wilhelm-Sicht* (or *Kleine Stubbenkammer*). — The landing-place of the motor-boats is about ½ M. from the hotel.

Stubbenkammer (*Hôt. Stubbenkammer*, R. 1½-3½, D. 2½, pens. 6-7½ *M*; tolerable quarters at the *Fürstenkrone* at *Hagen*, 2 M. to the S.W., and at *Eichstädt's* in *Nipmerow*, 2 M. to the W.), the finest point in Rügen, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of *Jasmund*, is a furrowed chalk cliff, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 400 ft. The summit, called the **Königsstuhl*, commands a beautiful view. To the left is a rugged precipice of chalk; in the distance the lighthouse of Arkona; to the right the Kleine Stubbenkammer (see above). Between the Königsstuhl and the Kleine Stubbenkammer a winding path descends amid tall beeches to the (10 min.) foot of the cliffs, of which an imposing survey is obtained from below.

About 12 min. to the W. of Stubbenkammer, between the Nipmerow and Sassnitz roads, lies the *Hertha-See*, a small lake about 200 yds. in diameter, on the N. bank of which rises the *Herthaburg*, a semicircular mound, 50 ft. in height. [At (6 min.) the finger-post on the Sassnitz road we take the middle, unpaved path to the right, reaching in 3 min. more another post marked 'Gasthof zur Hertha-

Lohme
Ranzow
Stubbenhörn
Gr. Stubbenkammer
Stubbenkammer
Nipmerow
Hagen
Die
Stubnitz
Beustrin
Trenzer Bg.
Wittenfelde
Dargast
Buddenhagen
Fährend Bg.
Hengst
Lancken
Sassnitz
Dwasieden
1: 100.000
Kilom.
Prorer Wiek
Granitzer Ort
Silvitzer Ort
Kiekower
Schanzenort
Binz
Die Granitz
Jagdschloss
Blieschow
Sellin
Fischerstrand
See
Ost-
Altensien
Selliner See
Lancken
Neuensien
Zarnekow
Burtevitz
Previtz
Moritzdorf
Baabe
Forst Mönchgut
Gähren
Die Having
Mönchgut
Gobbin
Reddevitz
Philippshagen
Middelhagen
Hagensche Wiek
Gr. Lobbe
Nord-Perd
Landungsbrücke
1: 100.000
Kilom.
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

burg'.] The tradition which connects the mysterious rites of the goddess Nertus or Hertha (mentioned by Tacitus, Germ. 40) with this spot is not older than the 17th century. The so-called 'Opferstein' ('altar of sacrifice') is about 110 yds. from the second of the above-mentioned finger-posts.

From Stubbenkammer a motor-boat plies in 20-30 min. (calm weather necessary) to Lohme (fare 50 pf.), which walkers may reach in 1 hr. through the wood (views), or along the beach (path slippery in wet weather; steady head required). **Lohme** *(Jenssen,* pens. 5-6 ℳ; *Strand Hotel,* pens. 4½-6 ℳ; *Grey,* pens. 4-6 ℳ; *Mau,* pens. from 4 ℳ; visitors' tax, 3 ℳ) is a fishing-village, frequented annually by 2200 sea-bathers. Road to Sagard, see p. 169.

ARKONA is most conveniently reached by steamer (in summer daily; from Sassnitz 2 ℳ 5, from Stubbenkammer 1 ℳ 55 pf.). We may, however, also drive across the narrow line of sand-dunes named the *Schaabe* (see Map) to *Glowe* (Strand Hotel, pens. 4 ℳ) and **Breege** *(Ostsee,* pens. 4½-5 ℳ; *Schön),* from the latter of which we may follow the beach (2½ hrs.; carr. 6 ℳ) to Arkona (steamer to Stralsund, see p. 168).

The promontory of **Arkona** *(Schilling),* the northernmost point of Rügen, 140 ft. above the sea, is crowned with two lighthouses (adm. 30 pf.). The view embraces the coast of Jasmund, the Tromper Wiek, and the Danish island of Möen in the distance. Here are the ruins of an ancient stronghold of the Wends, consisting of a circular intrenchment 30-40 ft. high, which contained the temple of their four-headed idol Swantevit. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1168.

b. From Bergen to Putbus and Lauterbach.

7½ M. RAILWAY in ½ hr. (fares to Putbus 90, 45, 30 pf.; to Lauterbach 1 ℳ 15, 55, 40 pf.; from Stralsund to Putbus 3 ℳ 20, 1 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 25 pf.).

6 M. Putbus *(Railway Restaurant).* — HOTELS. *Fürstenhof,* in the Allée, R. 1½-3½, D. 1¾ ℳ; *Bellevue,* in the Circus; *Adler,* in the Allée, unpretending; *Deutsches Haus,* in the market, pens. 4-5 ℳ. — RESTAURANTS. *Kursaal,* in the Allée, with garden. — *Theatre,* open July 15th to Sept. 15th. — Railway to Altefähr, see p. 169.

Putbus, a cheerful little town with 2000 inhab., and the residence of the Prince of Putbus, lies about 1½ M. from the sea. The town consists chiefly of the *Allée-Strasse* and the *Circus;* the latter is adorned with an obelisk in memory of the foundation of the town in 1810. — The *Palace,* in the park, in the late-Renaissance style, was completed in 1872. In front of it is a marble statue of *Prince Malte* (d. 1854), founder of Putbus, by Drake.

The bathing-places are 1½ M. distant (omn. 10 pf.), at **Lauterbach** *(Hôt. Victoria;* farther to the E., *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Bad),* which is charmingly situated on the *Rügenscher Bodden.* The island of *Vilm* (Hotel, pens. 5-6 ℳ; motor-launch there and back 40 pf.) contains magnificent oaks and beeches.

c. From Putbus to Binz and Göhren.

15 M. RAILWAY in 1½ hr. (fares 1 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 25 pf.); to *Binz* in 40 min. (fares 90, 55 pf.); to *Jagdschloss* in 50 min. (fares 1 ℳ 10, 75 pf.); to *Sellin* in 1 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 30, 85 pf.).

Putbus, see p. 171. The train runs towards the E., passing (3½ M.) *Seelvitz* and the *Schmachter-See* (left).

7 M. Binz. — HOTELS. *Kurhaus: Kaiserhof*, R. 3½-6, B. 1½, D. 2½-4, pens. 8-12 ℳ; *Seeschloss*, R. 3-5, pens. 8-10 ℳ; *Kurhaus Prora*, well situated ½ M. to the E., pens. 9-12 ℳ; *Fürst Blücher*, pens. 6-10 ℳ; *Hôt. am Meer*, pens. 7½-15 ℳ; *Strand*, pens. 6-8½ ℳ; *Ostsee-Hôtel; Potenberg*, R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5 ℳ. — RESTAURANTS. *Gramm*, D. 1¼-1¾ ℳ; *Café Royal; Bail. Restaurant.* — VISITORS' TAX, 4-8 ℳ. — BATH 40 pf. MOTOR BOAT (in calm weather only) to *Sassnitz* (1 ℳ., there and back 1½ ℳ) and *Stubbenkammer* (1½, 2½ ℳ); also to *Sellin* (50 pf.) and *Göhren* (1 ℳ).

Binz, a seaside-resort with a good sandy beach, attracts 22,000 visitors annually. It lies on the W. side of the *Granitz*, a beautiful beech-wood with pleasant promenades and views, and has an esplanade and a long pier. Pretty walks to the Jagdschloss (see below; a deer-park enclosed by a lofty fence), to the (1 hr.) *Waldhalle* (restaurant), to the (¾ hr.) *Café Waldwiese*, and to the (1⅓ hr.) *Forsthaus Prora*.

9 M. Jagdschloss; the station lies ½ M. from the château. The *Jagdschloss* (or 'shooting-lodge'), situated on an eminence, contains a collection of antlers. The platform of the tower, to which a spiral staircase of 154 steps ascends, commands a fine *View over the whole island. Tickets of admission (20 pf.) are obtained at a stall opposite the *Hôtel Granitz*.

11 M. Sellin (*Kurhaus*, R. 3-4, pens. 6½-8½ ℳ; *Strand Hotel; Ostsee; Wald-Hôtel; Ehlert;* Visitors' Tax, 4-10 ℳ), with two stations, is a pleasant little resort (11,500 visitors annually) with a long pier.

The railway, running to the S., now enters the rugged peninsula of *Mönchgut*, where the primitive native customs and peculiar costume still prevail. — 13 M. *Baabe*, a small bathing-resort.

15 M. Göhren. — HOTELS. *Brandenburg*, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 ℳ; *Kurhaus*, R. 1½-3, pens. 4-8 ℳ; *Nordpeerd*, pens. from 4 ℳ; *Seeschloss*, well spoken of; *Borgmeyer; Ostsee-Hôtel; Bellevue; Wald-Hôtel*, very fair; *Wendt, Linde*, both moderate. — VISITORS' TAX (after 4 days), 5 ℳ. — BATH 30 pf.

Göhren is situated on a narrow ridge, on the N. side of which is the bathing-beach (11,500 visitors). Good views are obtained from the *Nordpeerd* (200 ft.; E. extremity of Mönchgut) and the *Plansberg* (¼ hr. to the W.).

Thiessow (Strand Hotel; Mönchgut; Westpfahl; Visitors' Tax, 1½-3 ℳ) is a little bathing-resort at the S. extremity of Mönchgut, 5½ M. to the S. of Göhren. Daily steamer to Greifswald (p. 166).

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28. From Berlin to Dresden.

a. Viâ Zossen.

112 M. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 16 ℳ 20, 10 ℳ 50, 6 ℳ 60 pf.); ordinary trains in 4½ hrs. (fares 14 ℳ 20, 8 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 60 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — Unimportant stations: 20½ M. *Zossen* is also connected with Berlin by a military railway, running parallel with ours and going on to

(43½ M.) Jüterbog (see below). — 47 M. *Uckro*, also a station on the Falkenberg-Lübben line (p. 257). At (64 M.) *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* (with an old Cistercian convent-church) the train crosses the Halle-Cottbus-Guben line (p. 257), and at (76½ M.) *Elsterwerda* the Kohlfurt-Rosslau line (p. 381). A branch-line also runs from Elsterwerda to Riesa (p. 236). — 87½ M. *Grossenhain* (Hôtel de Saxe), with 12,200 inhab. and important cloth-factories, the junction for Frankfort-on-the-Oder (p. 377) and Priestewitz (p. 236). — 97½ M. *Weinböhla;* 105 M. *Radebeul* (p. 236). — 109½ M. **Dresden** (p. 177), Neustadt Station; the trains go on to the (112 M.) Central Station.

b. Viâ Jüterbog and Röderau.

119 M. Express in 2½-3¼ hrs.; ordinary trains in 5 hrs. (fares as above).

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — At (5½ M.) *Lichterfelde* we see the Cadet School (p. 23) on the right. 11 M. *Gross-Beeren*, where, on 23rd Aug., 1813, the Prussians under Bülow defeated a French corps under Oudinot. 31 M. *Luckenwalde* (23,500 inhab.). — 36½ M. *Grüna.*

The Cistercian abbey of **Zinna**, 1¼ M. to the E., was founded in 1170 and secularized in 1547. The church, a handsome granite edifice dating from early in the 13th cent. (key at the 'Vogtei'), contains brick vaulting of the 15th cent. and some old stained glass and wood-carvings. The secular buildings of the abbey are interesting; the larger dates from the 15th, the smaller from the 14th century. The village of *Zinna* (1400 inhab.; Schwarzer Adler) was founded in 1764-77 by Frederick the Great for a colony of weavers.

39 M. **Jüterbog** *(Herold; Bergschmidt)*, an old town of 7600 inhab., 1½ M. to the E. (tramway). The *Church of St. Nicholas* (sacristan, Mittel-Str. 27) dates from the 15th cent., while the towers were finished in the 16th cent. (chimes). The interior contains a ciborium of the early 16th cent., some ceiling-paintings (Old Sacristy), and the so-called 'Tetzelkasten'. The *Rathaus* (15-16th cent.) contains a room with star-vaulting. The *Abbot's House*, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Zinna (see above), the *Tetzel Chapel*, and the three old gates of the town also merit inspection. The line to Halle and Leipzig diverges here (R. 35).

Dennewitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of Jüterbog, was the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians under Bülow, on 6th Sept., 1813, over the French under Ney and Oudinot (monument and memorial hall). — Military Railway to Berlin, see p. 175.

69½ M. *Falkenberg* (p. 257); 87½ M. *Röderau* (line to Riesa, see p. 236). From (90 M.) *Langenberg* to (119 M.) **Dresden** (Central Station) this line is identical with that from Leipzig (R. 33 a).

DRESDEN I
1:30000
DRESDENER BEIDE
Grosses Ostragebege
Königl. Albertpark
Lugeburte
BEI GRUNA
GRUNA
STHERGEN
Zschertnitz
Laubegast
Dobritz

29. Dresden.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are issued at the stations, as at Berlin (p. 1). No hotel-omnibuses. *Cab* into the town, see p. 179. *Tramway* between the Neustadt and Central stations (No. 26, see p. 180).

Railway Stations in Dresden proper: 1. CENTRAL STATION (Pl. D, 7, *I*; *Restaurant), for the trains to Berlin, Leipzig, the Saxon Switzerland, Bodenbach, and Prague (upper platform), and for Tharandt, Freiberg, Chemnitz, Görlitz, and Breslau (lower platform). 2. WETTINER STRASSE STATION (Pl. C, 5; *I*) for the loop-line connecting the Central Station with the Neustadt Station. 3. FRIEDRICHSTADT STATION (Pl. B, 5; *I*), for local trains. 4. NEUSTADT STATION (Pl. E 3, *I*: Restaurant), for Leipzig, Berlin, Görlitz, and Breslau. The first three are in the Altstadt, the last in the Neustadt. — *Steamers*, see p. 180.

Hotels. *In the Altstadt:* *SENDIG'S EUROPÄISCHER HOF (Pl. a, D 7; *II*), at the corner of the Prager-Str. and Sidonien-Str., R. 3½-10, B. 1½, D. (1.30 p.m.) 4½-5, pens. from 9 ℳ, with a new dépendance opposite (Pl. *a*; *II*), containing 100 rooms at 10-15 ℳ (incl. bath); *SAVOY HOTEL (Pl. b, D 8; *I*), Sedan-Str. 7, R. 3-10, B. 1½, D. (1.30) 4½, pens. from 9 ℳ, with an elegant Kurhaus and baths; *GRAND UNION (Pl. c, D 7; *I*), Bismarck-Platz 2, R. 3-8 (with bath 7-12), B. 1½, D. 4-5, pens. 8-14 ℳ; *KAISER WILHELM (Pl. e, D 7; *II*), Wiener-Platz 5, with garden, R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 ℳ; *CONTINENTAL (Pl. f, D 7; *I*), Bismarck-Str. 16, R. 3-10 (with bath 6-12), B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-15 ℳ; *NEW YORK (Pl. u, D 7; *II*), Prager-Str. 47, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-14 ℳ; *BRISTOL (Pl. d, D 8; *I*), Bismarck-Platz 5, R. 2½-8, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-12 ℳ; WESTMINSTER, Bernhard-Str. 1, R. 3-10 (with bath from 5½), B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 7½ ℳ; EXCELSIOR, Strehlener-Str. 12 (Pl. E, 8; *II*), R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 9-13 ℳ. — HÄRTIG'S CARLTON HOTEL (Pl. v, D 8; *I*), Bismarck-Platz 1, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 2-3, pens. 7-10 ℳ, good; REGINA, Bismarck-Str. 20 (Pl. C, D, 7; *II*), new, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 2-3, pens. from 6 ℳ; WINDSOR (Pl. x, *D 7; II*), *Prager-Str. 50, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2½-3 ℳ, good*; MONOPOLE & *MÉTROPOLE, Wiener-Platz 9 (Pl. D, 7; II)*, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 2-3, pens. *from 6 ℳ; TERMINUS, Wiener-Platz 8, R. 2½-7½, B. 1¼, D. 2½-5, pens. 6½-12 ℳ; HÔT. CENTRAL (Pl. t, D 7; II)*, Wiener-Platz 10, with restaurant, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. from 1¾, pens. from 6 ℳ; HÖRITZSCH (Pl. i, D 7; *I*), Bismarck-Str. 14, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 1¾-2½ ℳ. The above hotels are all near the Central Station.

*BELLEVUE (Pl. g, D, E, 5; *II*), Theater-Platz 1, on the Elbe, first-class, with garden, R. 5-10 (with bath 12-30), B. 1¾, D. 5-6 ℳ; *PALAST-HÔTEL WEBER (Pl. h, D 5; *II*), Ostra-Allée 1, a new building close to the Zwinger, R. 4-15 (with bath 8-30), B. 1½, D. 3, pens. from 10 ℳ; *HÔT. DU NORD (Pl. m, D 7; *II*), Moszczinsky-Str. 3, with restaurant, R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7½-12 ℳ; REICHSPOST, Grosse Zwinger-Str. 18 (Pl. D, 5, 6), R. 2½-10, B. 1½, D. 1¾ ℳ; STADT GOTHA (Pl. n, E 5; *II*), Schloss-Str. 11, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 ℳ; GOLDENER ENGEL (Pl. s, D 6; *II*), Wilsdruffer-Str. 7, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1¾-3, pens. 6-9 ℳ; STADT BERLIN (Pl. k, E 5; *II*), Neumarkt 1; STADT ROM (Pl. l, E 6; *II*), Neumarkt 10, R. 1½-4, B. 1, pens. 7-12 ℳ; DREI RABEN, Marien-Str. 18 (Pl. D, 6; *II*), R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2 ℳ; DEUTSCHES HAUS, Scheffel-Str. 4 (Pl. D, 6; *II*), R. 2-3 ℳ, B. 90 pf., D. 1¾-2¼ ℳ; IMPÉRIAL, König-Johann-Str. 12 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); HOHENZOLLERN-HOF, Breite-Str. 5 (Pl. D, 6; *II*), R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2-3 ℳ; RHEINISCHER HOF, Breite-Str. 1 (Pl. D, 6; *II*), R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 1½ ℳ; HÔT. DE FRANCE, Wilsdruffer-Str. 15 (Pl. D, 6; *II*), R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 3 ℳ, good; KURLÄNDER HAUS, Dippoldiswalder-Platz 2 (Pl. D, 6; *II*), R. 1½-3, D. 1¾ ℳ, B. 85 pf.; WETTIN, Grosse Zwinger-Str. 8, R. 2¼-3½, B. 1, D. 1¾ ℳ; DEUTSCHER HEROLD, Sophien-Str. 2, R. 1¾-2½, B. 1, D. 1¼-2 ℳ, these two near the Zwinger (Pl. D, 5; *II*); PALMENGARTEN, Pirnaische-Str. 29 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*),

R. 2-3, B. 3/4, D. 1¼ *M.*; Amalienhof, Amalien-Str. 24 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*), R. 1½-3 *M.*; Edelweiss, Wettiner-Str. 2 (Pl. C, D, 5; *II*), R. 1¾-2½ *M.* — Hôtel Garni Schiller, Prager-Str. 45 (Pl. D, 7; *II*); Angermann's Hôtel Garni (Pl. w, F 6; *II*), Pillnitzer-Str. 54, R. 1¾-3½ *M.*, good; Hauboldt's Hôtel Garni, Jüdenhof 1 (Pl. E, 5; *II*), R. from 2 *M.*; Mahrhold's Hôtel Garni, Maximilians-Ring 27, at the corner of Moritz-Str. (Pl. E, 6; *II*), R. 2-3 *M.* — Hospiz, Zinzendorf-Str. 17 (Pl. E, 6, 7; *II*), with lift and electric light, R. from 2½ *M.*, good; Hospiz des Johannes-Vereins, Feldgasse 7 (Pl. D, 7; *II*), for ladies, R. 1¼-2½ *M.*

In the Neustadt: Kronprinz (Pl. o, E 4; *II*), Haupt-Str. 5, R. 2½-8, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7½ *M.*; Kaiserhof & Stadt Wien (Pl. p, E 5; *II*), by the Frederick Augustus Bridge, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2, pens. from 7½ *M.*, well spoken of. — Royal (Pl. q, E 3; *I*), Anton-Str. 33, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1½-2½, pens. from 7 *M.*; Neustädter Hof, Anton-Str. 25, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1¼ *M.*, these two opposite the Neustadt Station; Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. r, E 4; *II*), in the market-place; Stadt Coburg, Kaiser-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 4; *I*), near the Neustadt Station, R. 2-3 *M.*, B. 85 pf., D. 1½, pens. 5-8 *M.*; Drei Goldene Palmenzweige, by the Japanese Palace (Pl. D, E, 4; *II*).

Pensions (terms and length of notice should be arranged in advance). Between the Inner City and the Central Station: Ammon-Str. 7 (Pl. C, D, 6, 7; *II*), *Blech*, 5-8 *M.* — Bürgerwiese (Pl. E, 7; *II*): No. 18, *Fritzsche*, 4½-8½ *M.*; No. 20, *Von Leipziger*, 5-10 *M.* — Kohlschütter-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 7; *II*), *Villa Lüderitz*, 4½-8 *M.* — Lüttichau-Str. (Pl. E, 7; *II*): No. 13, *Donath*, 5-7 *M.*; No. 24, *Simon*, 4-7 *M.*; No. 30, *Seidel.* — Portikus-Str. 12 (Pl. E, 7; *II*), *Mehring*, 4-6 *M.* — Prager-Str. 58 (Pl. D, 7; *II*), *Meincke*, 5-9 *M.* — Räcknitz-Str. (Pl. D, E, 7; *II*): No. 6, *Fricke*, 4-7 *M.*; No. 22, *Gäde*, 4½-7 *M.* — Sidonien-Str. 5 (Pl. D, 7; *II*), *Ilm*, 5½-10 *M.* — To the South of the Central Station: Wiener-Str. 11 (Pl. E-H, 7-9; *I*), *Than*, 5-9 *M.* — Bendemann-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 8; *I*), *Villa Nora*, 5-7 *M.* — Berg-Str. 33 (Pl. D, 7, 8; *I*), *Baumann-Riesel*, 5-8 *M.* — Winckelmann-Str. 31 (Pl. D, 7, 8; *I*), *Mrs. Todd*, 5-9 *M.* — Bismarck-Platz 16 (Pl. D, 7, 8; *I*), *Ripberger*, 5½-8 *M.* — Hettner-Str. 8 (Pl. D, 9; *I*), *Mrs. Keyser*, 6½-10 *M.* — Lindenau-Platz 4 (Pl. E, 8; *I*), *Schadewell*, 5-7 *M.* — Münchner-Str. (Pl. C, 9; *I*): No. 3, *Kuhlemann*, 5-8 *M.*; No. 7, *Scharstein*, 5-8 *M.* — Nürnberger-Platz (Pl. C, D, 8; *I*): No. 3, *Le Riche*, 5-8 *M.*; No. 5, *Petereit*, 5-9 *M.* — Reichenbach-Str. 22 (Pl. D, E, 8; *I*), *Dr. Opel-Güntz*, 4½-7 *M.* — Reichs-Str. (Pl. D, 8; *I*): No. 1, *Görnemann*, 5-10 *M.*; No. 4, *Edelmann*, 5½-8½ *M.*; No. 9, *Kinze*, 4½-8 *M.*; No. 14, *Böckmann*, 5-7 *M.*; No. 26, *Von Oertzen*, 5-10 *M.* — Schnorr-Str. (Pl. D, E, 8; *I*): No. 1 a, *Rudeloff*, 4-7 *M.*; No. 14, *Kosmos*, 4-6 *M.* — Sedan-Str. (Pl. D, 8, 9; *I*): No. 25, *Loos*, 5-8 *M.*; No. 31, *Von Oertzen-Boltenstern*, 5-10 *M.* — Lukas-Str. 4, near the Reichs-Platz (Pl. D, 8; *I*), *Hübler*, 6-10 *M.* — In the Neustadt: Hospital-Str. 13 (Pl. F, 4; *I*), *Büsché*, 5-8 *M.*

Wine Restaurants. In the Altstadt: **Europäischer Hof* (p. 177); **Hôt. Continental* (p. 177); *Belvedere*, on the Brühl Terrace (p. 184), D. (12.30-6) 4 *M.*; **Englischer Garten*, Waisenhaus-Str. 29 (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*), D. 3½ *M.*; **Ratskeller*, in the New Rathaus (Pl. E 6, *II*; p. 202), entr. at the corner of Gewandhaus-Str. and Kreuz-Str., D. from 2 *M.*; **Petera*, Viktoria-Str. 28 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), L. (12-4) 3½, S. (after 9 p.m.) 4 *M.*; **Müller*, Marien-Str. 46 (Pl. D, 6; *II*), D. 2½-4, S. 4 *M.*; **Kempinski*, Marien-Str. 26; **Stadt Gotha*, (p. 177), D. 3 *M.*; *Tiedemann & Grahl*, See-Str. 9 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), D. 2-3 *M.*; *Eremitage*, Moritz-Str. 16 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), first floor; *Malepartus*, Moritz-Str. 21 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), D. 2-3 *M.*; **Grell*, Zahnsgasse 2 (Pl. D, 6; *II*), D. 1¾-2¾ *M.*; *Kaiser-Palast*, Amalien-Str. 1 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*), D. 2-3 *M.*; *Neues Palais de Saxe*, Neumarkt 9 (Pl. D, 6; *II*), D. 2½ *M.*; **H. Schönrock's Nachfolger*, Wilsdruffer-Str. 14 (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*), D. 1½ *M.* In the Neustadt: *Kronprinz* (see above). — Wine and Luncheon Rooms. *Kunath*, Wall-Str. 8 (Pl. D, 6; *II*); *Anton*, An der Frauenkirche 2 (Pl. E, 5; *II*); *Bodega*, Waisenhaus-Str. 14 (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*), first floor; *Marchi*, See-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), Italian wine.

Beer Restaurants. In the Altstadt: *Stadt Gotha* (p. 177), D. 1³/₄ *M.*; *Künstlerkeller*, Albrecht-Str. 6 (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Stadt-Restaurant*, Theater-Platz (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*); *Kneist*, Grosse Brüdergasse 2 (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*), good cooking; *Kaiser-Palast* (p. 178), D. 1¹/₄-1³/₄ *M.*; *Drei Raben* (p. 177), with garden, D. 1¹/₂ *M.*, good; *Viktoria-Haus*, Friedrichs-Ring 18, at the corner of the See-Str. (Pl. E, 6; *II*), D. 1¹/₄-1³/₄ *M.*; *Hôt. de France* (p. 177), much frequented; *Reichsbanner*, Gewandhaus-Str. 5 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), opposite the New Rathaus, D. from 1¹/₄ *M.*; *Gewerbehaus*, Ostra-Allée 13 (Pl. D, 5; *II*), near the Zwinger (comp. p. 181); *Angermann* (p. 178), well spoken of; *Zacherlbräu*, König-Johann-Str. 8 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), D. 1¹/₄ *M.*, well spoken of; *Löwenbräu*, Moritz-Str. 1 b (Pl. E, 6; *II*), D. 1¹/₄ *M.*, well spoken of; *Franziskaner*, Neumarkt 10 (Pl. E, 5; *II*), at the corner of Moritz-Str.; *Pilsener Bierstube*, Grosse Kirchgasse 6 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Amtshof*, Sachsen-Platz 2 (Pl. F, G, 5; *II*); *Bürger-Kasino*, Grosse Brüdergasse 25 (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*); *Stadtwaldschlösschen*, Sophien-Str. 1, cor. of the Post-Platz (Pl. D, 5, 6; *II*). — In the Neustadt: *Kaiserhof & Stadt Wien* (p. 178); *Frankenbräu*, Bautzner-Str. 45 (Pl. F, G, 4; *I*), D. 1 *M.*, well spoken of.

Automatic Restaurants: König-Johann-Str. 12 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); See-Str. 7 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); Wilsdruffer-Str. 25 (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*); Prager-Str. 33 (Pl. D, 6, 7; *II*).

Cafés and Confectioners. In the Altstadt: *Belvedere* (p. 178); *Central Station Café*, Bismarck-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 7; *I*); *Kaiser-Café*, Wiener Platz 1 (Pl. D, 7; *I*), corner of Prager-Str.; *Limberg, Hülfert*, Prager-Str. 10 and 48 (Pl. D, 6, 7; *II*); *Café de Paris, Conradi*, See-Str. 7 and 3 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Pollender, Central Theatre Café*, Waisenhaus-Str. 14 and 8 (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*); *König*, Johannes-Ring 14 (Pl. D, 6; *II*); *Residenz Café*, König-Johann-Str. 2 b (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Kreutzkamm*, Altmarkt 14 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Central, Göhring*, Schloss-Str. 2 and 19 (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*). — In the Neustadt: *Pollender*, Haupt-Str. 27 (Pl. E, 4; *I*); *Albert Café*, Albert-Platz 8 (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*).

Cabs. *Motor Cabs.* For 1-2 pers. 70 pf. for 600 mètres, 10 pf. for each 300 m. more; 3-5 pers. 70 pf. per 450 m., 10 pf. for each 225 m. more; 1-5 pers. at night (11-7) or outside the town limits, 70 pf. per 300 m., 10 pf. for each 150 m. more.

Taximeter Cabs (first-class). For 1-2 pers. 70 pf. for 800 mètres, 10 pf. for each 400 m. more; 3 pers. 70 pf. per 600 m., 10 pf. for each 300 m. more; 1-3 pers. at night (11-7) or outside the inner town, 70 pf. per 400 m., 10 pf. for each 200 m. more. — The fare from the railway stations is in each case 10 pf. more. Bridge-toll 10 pf. Luggage under 22 lbs. free, under 55 lbs. 25 pf., under 110 lbs. 50 pf. Waiting for 8 min. 70 pf., each 4 min. more 10 pf., per hr. 1¹/₂ *M.* — The charges of the second-class taximeter cabs are somewhat lower.

'Fiacres', or carriages with two horses, first ¹/₂ hr. 2-2¹/₂, each addit. ¹/₂ hr. 1¹/₂ *M.* — It is advisable, particularly for the longer excursions (1st hr. 5, 2nd hr. 4, 3rd hr. 3, each addit. hr. 2 *M*) to make a bargain with the driver beforehand.

Trip round the Town (3 hrs.). Four-horse vehicles start from the Theater-Platz at 10 a.m. daily from May 15th to Oct. 15th; fare 3 *M.*

Electric Tramways. The yellow cars belong to the lines bearing uneven numbers, the red cars to those bearing even numbers. — The most important points of intersection are the *Albert-Platz* (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*), for Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16, 26; the *Altmarkt* (Pl. E, 6; *I*), for Nos. 2, 19, 21, 22, 23; *Amalien-Platz* (Pl. F, 5; *I*), for Nos. 1, 4, 5, 12, 19, 21, 23; the *Exhibition Buildings in the Stübel-Platz* (Pl. F, 6; *I*), for Nos. 2, 12, 22, 23, 26; *Georg-Platz* (Pl. E, 6; *I*), for Nos. 1, 5, 9, 16; the *Central Station* (Pl. D, 7; *I*), for Nos. 1, 5, 16, 23, 26; the *Neumarkt* (Pl. E, 5; *I*), for Nos. 9, 16; the *Neustadt Station* (Pl. E, 3; *I*), for Nos. 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 26; *Am Markt* (Pl. E, 4; *I*), for Nos. 4, 7, 9, 15, 16; *Pirnaischer Platz* (Pl. E, 6; *I*), for Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 19, 21, 22, 23; *Post-Platz* (Pl. D, 5, 6; *I*), for Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 15, 19, 21-23; *Sachsen-Platz* (Pl. F, G, 5; *I*), for Nos. 1, 3, 5, 18, 26; *Schloss-Platz and Theater-Platz* (Pl. D,

E, 5; *I*), for Nos. 4, 7, 15, 18. — **1.** *Plauen* (Pl. B, 9; *I*) to the Central Station (Pl. D, 7; *I*), Georg-Platz (Pl. E, 6; *I*), Sachsen-Platz (Pl. F, G, 5; *I*), and *Blasewitz* (p. 212), *Neu-Gruna* (Pl. M, 7; *I*), or *Loschwitz* (p. 212; 43 or 49 min.). — **2.** *Schlachthof* (Pl. B, 2; *I*) to the Wettiner-Str. Station (Pl. C, 5; *I*), the Altmarkt (Pl. E, 6; *I*), Exhibition Building, Barbarossa-Platz (Pl. K, 6; *I*), and *Blasewitz* (p. 212; 40 min.). — **3.** *Neustadt Station* (Pl. E, 3; *I*) to the Albert-Brücke (Pl. F, 5; *I*) and *Barbarossa-Platz* (Pl. K 6, *I*; 22 min.). — **4.** *Neustadt Station* (Pl. E, 3; *I*) to the Friedrich-August-Brücke (Pl. E, 5; *I*), Post-Platz (Pl. D, 5, 6; *I*), Ferdinand-Platz (Pl. E, 6; *I*), Schnorr-Str. (Pl. D, E, 8; *I*), Johann-Georgen-Allée (Pl. F, E, 7, 6; *I*), the Carola-Brücke (Pl. F, 5; *I*), and the *Neustadt Station* (48 min.). — **5.** *Hecht-Str.* (Pl. F, 1, 2; *I*) to Alaun-Platz (Pl. F, G, 2; *I*), the Albert-Brücke (Pl. F, 4, 5; *I*), Georg-Platz (Pl. E, 6; *I*), Central Station (Pl. D, 7; *I*), and *Zschertnitz* (Pl. E 10, *I*; 40 min.). — **6.** *Wilder Mann* (bey. Pl. D, 1; *I*) to the Neustadt Station (Pl. E, 3; *I*), the Marien-Brücke (Pl. D, 4; *I*), Post-Platz, Bergkeller (Pl. D, 9; *I*), and *Räcknitz* (Pl. D 10, *I*; 44 min.). — **7.** *Wölfnitz* or *Alt-Cotta* (bey. Pl. A 5-7; *I*) to Post-Platz (Pl. D, 5, 6; *I*), the Friedrich-August-Brücke (Pl. E, 5; *I*), Albert-Platz (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*), and the *Arsenal* (Pl. G 1, *I*; 36 or 39 min.). — **9.** *Leubnitz-Neu-Ostra* (bey. Pl. G, H, 10; *I*) to the Zoological Gardens (Pl. F, 8; *I*), Georg-Platz (Pl. E, 6; *I*), the Neumarkt (Pl. E, 5; *I*), the Friedrich-August-Brücke (Pl. E, 5; *I*), Albert-Platz (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*), and the *Waldschlösschen* (Pl. I 3, *I*; 42 min.). — **11.** *Neustadt Station* (Pl. E, 3; *I*) to Albert-Platz (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*), Waldschlösschen (Pl. I, 3; *I*), Weisser Hirsch (p. 211), *Bühlau*, and *Weissig* (bey. Pl. N 4, *I*; 36-42 min.). — **12.** *Seidnitz* (Pl. L, 9; *I*) and *Gruna* (Pl. I, 8; *I*) to Exhibition Building, the Carola-Brücke (Pl. F, 5; *I*), the Neustadt Station (Pl. E, 3; *I*), and the *St. Pauli Cemetery* (bey. Pl. E 1, *I*; 47 min.). — **15.** *Plauen* (Ring-Str.; Pl. B 9, *I*) to Post-Platz (Pl. D, 5, 6; *I*), the Friedrich-August-Brücke (Pl. E, 5; *I*), and *Mickten* (Pl. B 1, *I*; 35 min.). — **16.** *Grenadier-Kaserne* (Pl. H, 2; *I*) to Albert-Platz (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*), the Friedrich-August-Brücke (Pl. E, 5; *I*), Georg-Platz (Pl. E, 6; *I*), Central Station (Pl. D, 7; *I*), and *Reichenbach Str.* (Pl. D, E, 8, *I*; 34 min.). — **18.** *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, 5; *II*) to Sachsen-Platz (Pl. F, G, 5; *I*), Loschwitz (p. 212), Wachwitz (p. 215), Hosterwitz (p. 212), and *Pillnitz* (p. 212; 48 min.). — **19.** *Cotta* (bey. Pl. A, 4; *I*) to the Altmarkt (Pl. E, 6; *I*), Tolkewitz (Pl. N, 8; *I*), and *Laubegast* (bey. Pl. N 8, *I*; 54 min.). — **21.** *Tolkewitz* (Pl. N, 8; *I*) to Amalien-Platz (Pl. F, 5; *I*), the Altmarkt (Pl. E, 6; *I*), *Cotta*, and *Cossebaude* (bey. Pl. A 4, *I*; 67 min.). — **22.** *Cossmannsdorf* to Hainsberg (p. 225), Deuben, Potschappel (p. 225), Plauen (Pl. A, 9; *I*), Wettin Station (Pl. C, 5; *I*), Post-Platz, Altmarkt (Pl. E, 6; *I*), Exhibition Building, Fürsten-Platz (Pl. H, 6; *I*), and *Altenberger-Str.* (Pl. L, 7, *I*; 79 min.). — **23.** *Geising-Str.* (Pl. I, 7, 8; *I*) to Amalien-Platz (Pl. F, 5; *I*), Post-Platz (Pl. D, 5, 6; *I*), Central Station (Pl. D, 7; *I*), Exhibition Building, and *Pfotenhauer-Str.* (Pl. I, H, G, 4, 5, *I*; 48 min.). — **26.** *Central Station* (Pl. D, 7; *I*) to Exhibition Building, the Albert-Brücke (Pl. F, 4, 5; *I*), the Neustadt Station (Pl. E, 3; *I*), the Marien-Brücke (Pl. D, 4; *I*), the Wettiner-Str. Station (Pl. C, 5; *I*), and the *Central Station* (¾ hr.).

Omnibus (10 pf.) from the Reichenbach-Str., past the Central Station, through Prager-Str., See-Str., and Schloss-Str. to the Theater-Platz.

Steamboats, starting from the foot of the Brühl Terrace (Pl. E, 5; *II*) in the Altstadt, ply up the river in summer (every hour in the morning, every ½ hr. in the afternoon) to *Loschwitz* and *Blasewitz* (fare 35, there & back 59 pf.), and to *Pillnitz* (fare 59 pf., there & back 1 ℳ 10 pf.). To *Schandau*, etc., see p. 215. — Others ply down the river to *Meissen* (p. 237; 1 ℳ 15 pf.) and to *Mühlberg* viâ *Riesa* (2 ℳ 90 pf.).

Post Office (Pl. D, 6; *II*), Post-Platz 2, open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sun. and holidays 8-9 and 11-12. Numerous branch-offices. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. D, 6; *II*), Post-Platz 1 (open day and night).

Baths. *Albertshof*, Sedan-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 8, 9; *I*), with swimming-bath; *Güntzbad* (Pl. F, 5; *II*), Elbberg 3, with swimming-bath; *Diana-*

Bad, An der Bürgerwiese 22 (Pl. E, 7; *II*); *Bad zur Hoffnung*, Falken-Str. 5 (Pl. C, 6, 7; *II*), with swimming-bath. — *River Baths* above and below the Frederick Augustus Bridge.

Theatres. *Royal Opera House* (Pl. D 5, *II*; p. 188); closed in July. Ordinary charges: boxes in the first circle 7 *M*, second boxes 6 *M*, other boxes 4½-5½ *M*, parquet 4 or 5 *M*. — The *Royal Theatre (Schauspielhaus;* Pl. F 4, *I*), in the Neustadt, is for dramas and comedies; charges somewhat lower than at the opera-house; closed June-August. Tickets for both may be booked at the office from 12 till 2, forward booking (50 pf. extra) 10-12 (Sun. 10.30 to 12); a larger extra charge is made at the Invalidendank (See-Str. 5, Pl. E 6, *II*; 10-4, Sun. 10.30 to 1). — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. F, 6; *II*), for farces and comic opera. — *Central-Theater* (Pl. D, 6; *II*), *Victoria-Salon* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), two theatres of varieties in the Waisenhaus-Str., Nos. 6 and 26.

Concerts in summer in the *Belvedere* (p. 185), the *Exhibition Buildings* p. 209), *Linckesches Bad* (Pl. G, 3, 4; *I*), the *Waldschlösschen* (Pl. I, 3; *I*), *Zoological Garden* (Pl. F, 8; *I*), etc.; in winter fourteen *Symphony Concerts* by the royal orchestra are given at the Opera House (most of the seats subscribed for; general rehearsal in the morning); others at the *Gewerbehaus* (p. 179).

British Legation: Minister Resident, *A. C. Grant Duff* (office-hour 12-1). British Consul, *C. W. Palmié*, Altmarkt 16 (11-1); Vice-Consul, *F. Bassenge*, Altmarkt 16. — **United States Consul General:** *T. St. John Gaffney*, Ammon-Str. 2 (10-1); Vice-Consul General, *Alfred C. Johnson.*

English Church *(All Saints')* in the Wiener-Str., near the Central Station (p. 208); services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.*, Strehlener-Str. 21. — American Church *(St. John's)*, Reichs-Platz 5 (p. 208), services at 11 a.m. & 5.30 p.m.; rector, *Rev. Dr. J. F. Butterworth, D. D.*, Reichs-Platz 5. — Scottish Presbyterian Services, Bernhard-Str. 2 (p. 208); services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; minister, *Rev. T. L. Wright*, Bernhard-Str. 2.

Bankers (English and American): *Dresdner Bank*, König-Johann-Str. 3 and Prager-Str. 45; *Deutsche Bank*, Johannes-Allée 12; *Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt*, Altmarkt 16. — Physicians: *Dr. Pusinelli*, Bergstr. 21; *Dr. Gunser*, Lüttichau-Str. 25; *Dr. Hilgendorf*, Uhland-Str. 15; *Dr. De Souza*, Sidonien-Str. 26. All these speak English. — American Dentists: *Dr. McBride*, Bürgerwiese 20; *Dr. W. A. Spring*, Nürnberger-Str. 40; *Dr. Upton*, Prager-Str. 38.

Anglo-American Club, Prager-Str. 54. — *English Tennis Club*, Sport-Platz. — *Golf Club*, with links at Reick, to the S.E. of Strehlen (p. 211).

Enquiry Office for Strangers *(Verein zur Förderung des Fremdenverkehrs)*, in the N. pavilion of the Central Station (Pl. D, 7; *II*), open on week-days 9-1 & 3-7. — *Reading Room*, see p. 182. — Depôt of the *Royal Porcelain Manufactory*, Schloss-Str. 36 (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*).

Collections. The royal collections are open on Sunday. They are closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, and the two Saxon fast-days. [The Albertinum and the Zoological Museum are, however, open on Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday.] Comp. the *Führer durch die Königlichen Sammlungen zu Dresden* (50 pf.).

**Albertinum* (p. 205), daily, except Sat., 9-3; Sun. & holidays 11-2; free.

Anglo-Saxon Art Gallery, Schloss-Str. 24 (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*), daily, except Sun., 10-6; 1 *M*.

Aquarium, Zinzendorf-Str. 34 (Pl. E, 6, 7; *II*), daily; 30 pf.

Army Collection, Royal (p. 211), Tues. and Thurs., 10-1; Sun. and holidays; 11-2; free.

Arnold's Picture Exhibition, Schloss-Str. 34 (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*), daily 9-7, Sun. 11-2; 1 *M*.

Arsenal Collection, Royal (p. 211), Königs-Platz 1, Albertstadt, April-Oct., daily 10-2 (Sun. 11-2; Wed. 2-5 also); 25 pf.

Art Union (pictures; p. 185), 11-2 (in winter 3), Thurs. 10-1, other days 10 to 4 or 5; 50 pf.

Botanical Garden (p. 209), daily 6-6, Sun. 6-1 (in winter 8-4 and 9-1); free.

Coins, Cabinet of (p. 187), for scientific visitors only, Tues. and Frid., 10-1.

Cosel Palais (p. 202), hours as at the Albertinum.

Drawings and Engravings (p. 200), daily, except Mon., 9-2 (in winter 10-3); Sun. and holidays 11-2 (also on Tues. & Frid., 5-7, in winter); free.

**Grünes Gewölbe* (Green Vault; p. 186), in summer on Sun. and holidays 11-2, and week-days 9-2 (May and Oct. 10-2), 1 *M*; during the winter-months on week-days 10-1, in parties, each pers. 1½ *M*.

Körner Museum (p. 210), Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 9-2, Wed. & Sat. 9-1 and 2-5, Sun. & holidays 11-2; 50 pf.

Library, Municipal (p. 202), week-days 9-1 and 4-7, Sat. 9-3 only.

Library, Royal (p. 210), daily, 9-2 and 4-6 (closed on Sat. afternoon and on afternoons from July 15th to Aug. 15th). Visitors conducted at 1 p.m. sharp (in summer only; 50 pf. each.). Apply at the office on the groundfloor.

Mathematical and Physical Instruments and Models (p. 201), open free 9-12, except Sat.; Sun. and holidays 11-1; in winter, daily 9-12, 50 pf. (closed on Sat., Sun., and holidays).

Museum of the Antiquarian Society (p. 209), on week-days in summer, 9-12 and 3-6, 50 pf.; free on Sun., Wed., and Sat. afternoons 3-6. — From 1st Nov. to 30th April visitors are conducted round the museum for a fee of 1 *M*.

**Museum, Historical* (p. 203) and *Gallery of Arms* (p. 204) in the Museum Johanneum, Sun. and holidays 11-2 (25 pf.); other days 9-2, in winter 10-2 (50 pf.; Mon. 1½ *M*). In winter, Gallery of Arms 50 pf. extra.

Museum of Industrial Art (p. 209), daily, except Mon., 9-2; Sun. 11-1; free.

Museum Johanneum (p. 202), see the Historical Museum.

Museum, Mineralogical and Prehistoric (p. 201), Sun. and holidays 11-1, Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 10-12, Wed. and Sat. 1-3; free.

Museum, Municipal (*Stadtmuseum*, p. 202), daily, except Mon., in summer 11-1; in winter Tues. and Frid. 11-1, Wed. and Sun. 5-7; free.

Museum, Zoological and Ethnographical (p. 201), on Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 11-1, Wed. and Sat. 1-3; free.

Palace, Royal (p. 185), daily 9-2, Sun. 11-2; 1-3 pers. 1½ *M*, each addit. pers. 50 pf.

***Picture Gallery* (p. 188), on Sun. and holidays (with the exception of those mentioned on p. 181), 11-2, and on Tues., Thurs., and Frid., 9-5 (in winter 10-3), free; on Wed. and Sat. 9-5 (in winter 10-3), 50 pf.; on Mon. 9-1 (in winter 10-2), 1½ *M*.

Porcelain, Collection of (p. 204), same days, hours, and fees as the Historical Museum (see above), except Mon. (50 pf.) and Sat. (1½ *M*).

Railway Museum, Wiener-Str. 4, in the head-office of the Saxon State Railways (Pl. D, E, 7; *I*), Frid. 9-12 and 1.30 to 3.30; free.

Reading Room (*Lesehalle*; p. 202), daily 10 a.m.-10 p.m., with a room for ladies; 30 pf.

Richter's Art Exhibition, Prager-Str. 13 (Pl. D, 6, 7; *II*), week-days 9-7, Sun. 11-2; 50 pf.

Schilling Museum (p. 209), week-days 10-3, Sun. 11-2; free on Wed., Sat., and Sun., on other days 50 pf.

School Museum, 19th District School (Pl. D, 8; *I*), Sedan-Str. 19; open free on Wed. and Sat., 4-6; on other days ticket 30 pf.; closed during vacation.

Silver Room, Royal (p. 187), on week-days 9-1 and 4-6, in winter 9-1; Sun. 10-1, in winter 11-1; 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, each additional pers. 50 pf.

Zoological Garden (p. 209), daily, 75 pf., Sun. 50 pf.; aquarium 30 pf. extra. Military Band on Sat. and Sun. afternoons.

Principal Attractions (two days). 1st Day. Brühl Terrace (p. 184); Picture Gallery (p. 188); Albertinum (p. 205). In the afternoon cross the Frederick Augustus Bridge, traverse the Neustadt to the Albert-Platz, and return by the Carola Bridge; then through the Altstadt to the Grosser Garten (p. 209). Evening at the Opera House (p. 188). — 2nd Day. Green Vault (p. 186); Museum Johanneum (p. 202). Afternoon: second visit to the Picture Gallery; trip towards evening to Loschwitz (Rochwitzer Höhe) and Blasewitz (p. 212). — Excursions to the Bastei (p. 218), to Meissen (p. 237), and to Tharandt (p. 225) recommended.

Rapid changes of temperature are not unfrequent at Dresden, especially in summer, when the evenings are often very cool. This remark also applies to Schandau and other places in the valley of the Elbe.

Dresden (395 ft.), the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, the headquarters of the 12th Army Corps, and the seat of a technical college, contains 547,000 inhab., including a garrison of 11,700 men. It lies on both banks of the *Elbe*, which separates the ALTSTADT on the left bank (with the Royal Palace and Museums) from the NEUSTADT on the right bank, with the Albertstadt (barracks). To the W. and S.W. of the Altstadt lie various industrial suburbs, while to the E. of it is a quarter of villas. The chief manufactures of Dresden are cigarettes, chocolate, photographic paper and apparatus, tinware, and machinery. — The beautiful environs and the magnificent picture-gallery attract numerous visitors, and a considerable English community resides here.

The Altstadt and Neustadt are connected by means of five bridges. The *Frederick Augustus Bridge* (Pl. E, 5; *II*), 59 ft. broad and resting upon eight piers, one of the chief thoroughfares of the city, was built in 1906-10 to replace the Augustus Bridge, which was originally constructed in the 12th cent. and rebuilt in 1727-31. — Lower down is the *Marien-Brücke* (Pl. D, 4; *I*), borne by 12 arches (1851), with the *Railway Bridge* close by. — Above the Frederick Augustus Bridge is the *Queen Carola Bridge* (Pl. F, 5; *II*), completed in 1895, commanding a pleasant view. The sandstone groups at the S. end of the bridge (the Elbe in storm and calm) are by Offermann (1907). — Farther up is the *Albert Bridge* (Pl. F, 4, 5; *II*), opened for traffic in 1877.

Dresden, originally a Slav fishing-hamlet near the present Frauenkirche, is first mentioned in a document of 1206. It began to grow gradually after 1485, when it was selected as his residence by Duke Albert the Hearty of the Albertine branch of the Wettin family. The Reformation was introduced in 1539. The splendour-loving Augustus the Strong (see below) greatly extended and embellished the city. In 1760 Dresden was bombarded by Frederick the Great. The fortifications were razed in 1817.

Dresden will probably long retain the designation of the Cradle of Rococo Art, although the expression 'rococo' is now used in a somewhat narrower sense than it formerly was, and no longer applies to the whole of the art of the 18th cent., which embraces both the 'baroque' style and 'classicism'. During the reign of AUGUSTUS THE STRONG (1694-1733) Dresden began to occupy a prominent position as a home of art, the foundation of the *Zwinger* and the *Invention of Porcelain* (see p. 205) being the two most important events in its art career. As Augustus the Strong bore some personal resemblance to Louis XIV., so the erection of

the Zwinger, of which, however, a very small portion only (the anterior court) was completed, recalls the palatial edifices built about that period as monuments befitting the glorious reign of the Grand Monarque of France. The leading object of the rococo art, which to some extent finds an exponent in the style of the Zwinger, appears to have been to invest even the domestic life of monarchs with pomp and splendour, and to unveil to the eyes of the public the privacy of the princely boudoir and cabinet. Thus, in harmony with this tendency, the Zwinger must have afforded an admirable scene for the 'Merceries', or fairs, in the comedies and festivities of which the court acted a prominent part in transparent incognito. The porcelain manufacture was particularly well adapted for giving expression to the spirit of the style, as the material was equally suitable for being moulded into elegant, doll-like figures, or into flourishing and fantastic decorations. A characteristic of the style, however, was superficiality, and its reign at Dresden was accordingly but brief. About the middle of the 18th century the city again lapsed into its former obscurity, unaffected to any material extent by the artistic labours of *Mengs* or the important archæological researches of *Winckelmann*.

At length, about the beginning of the 19th cent., Dresden began to regain a share of its former reputation in the province of art, when the city became the headquarters of the 'Romanticists', who were more given to poetry of conception than technical excellence of execution. The chief masters of this period were *Runge*, *Friedrich*, *Gerhard von Kügelgen*, and *Matthäi*. An attempt was made to stimulate the progress of native art by the invitation of eminent artists *(Bendemann*, *Hübner*, and *Schnorr)* from Düsseldorf and Munich; but the experiment was only partially successful. On the other hand, Dresden has made immense strides in the practice of the plastic art. Of this school *Rietschel* (1804-61) was the founder, and he was worthily succeeded by *Johannes Schilling* (1828-1910), the sculptor of the Niederwald Monument, and *Donndorf* (now at Stuttgart). *Ernst Hähnel* (1811-91) was looked upon as the second head of the Dresden school. The realistic school is powerfully represented by *Robert Diez* (b. 1844; p. 208). In the history of architecture Dresden has gradually attained a high reputation from having long been the headquarters of *Gottfried Semper* (1804-79), one of the greatest German architects of the 19th century. In the most recent epoch Dresden has again occupied an important place among the art-centres of Germany through the calling of *Gotth. Kuehl* (b. 1851), the painter, *Georg Wrba* (b. 1874), the sculptor, and others to the Academy and through its admirable exhibitions of art.

a. The Brühl Terrace, the Theatre, and the Royal Palace.

From the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, 7; *II*) a busy line of thoroughfares (Prager-Str., See-Str., and Schloss-Str.) leads to the N. to (1¼ M.) the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, 5; *II*) and the Elbe, passing a *Statue of Bismarck* (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*), by Diez (1903), and the Altmarkt (p. 201). Several of the chief attractions of Dresden are situated close to the Schloss-Platz, on the left bank of the river. On the E. lies the Brühl Terrace; on the S. are the Royal Palace and the Roman Catholic Court Church, and on the W. are the Museum, the Zwinger, and the Opera House.

The ***Brühl Terrace** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), about ¼ M. in length, laid out in 1738 by Count Brühl, minister of Augustus III., on the site of the old ramparts, commands a fine view of the river. It is

DRESDEN II
1 : 15.000
Meter
Strassenbahnen
ELBE
Zwinger
Theater
Neu-Markt
Alt-Markt
Rathaus
Haupt-Post
Haupt-Bahnhof
Kgl. GROSSER GARTEN
Johann-Georgen-Allee
Albert-Pl.
Dampfstationen
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig

approached from the Schloss-Platz by a broad flight of 41 steps adorned with bronze groups of Night, Evening, Noon, and Morning, by *Schilling* (sandstone originals removed to Chemnitz in 1908). The terrace is planted with trees, and on the S. side are the House of the Saxon Diet (see below) and the *Old Academy of Art*, now containing a library (open on Tues., Thurs., and Sat.; 10-1) and a collection of engravings (Mon., Wed., and Frid., 10-1). Opposite rises the *Rietschel Monument*, by Schilling (1876).

The **Academy of Art** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), built in the Italian late-Renaissance style by *K. Lipsius* in 1890-94, consists of several distinct but connected edifices. The *Academy* proper, next the Elbe, has a colonnaded portico with busts and medallions of artists and poets and other sculptures. Adjoining are a small *Domed Edifice* and the *Exhibition Building* of the Saxon Art Union (p. 182).

Between the Exhibition Building and the Albertinum (p. 205) is a bronze statue of *Gottfried Semper*, by Schilling (1892), and nearly opposite is a seated figure of *Ludwig Richter*, by Kircheisen (1898). Beyond the latter is the Belvedere Restaurant (p. 178), below which, at the corner of the terrace next to the quay on the river, is the *Maurice Monument*, originally erected in 1591 and removed to this site in 1895. It commemorates the Elector Maurice of Saxony, who fell in a battle with the Margrave of Brandenburg at Sievershausen in 1553 (comp. pp. 203, 204), after having resigned his dignity to his brother Augustus, as the relief indicates.

The Roman Catholic **Court Church** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), to the W. of the Brühl Terrace, erected in the Roman baroque style in 1739-56 by *Chiaveri*, and adorned with 59 statues of saints on the parapets, by *Mattielli*, contains an altar-piece by *Raphael Mengs*, representing the Ascension. The tower is 272 ft. high. Beneath the sacristy are the royal burial-vaults. *Church-music on Sun. and festivals at 11 a.m. A covered passage connects this church with the first floor of the palace.

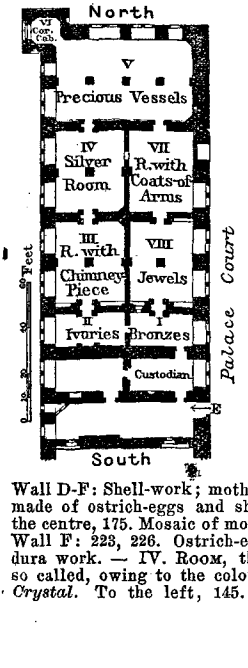
To the E. of the Court Church, on the site of the old Brühl Palace, is the new **House of the Saxon Diet** *(Ständehaus;* Pl. E 5, *II*), erected by *Wallot* in 1901-07. In front of it is a bronze *Statue of King Albert* (d. 1902), by Baumbach (1906).

The **Royal Palace** (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*) was founded in 1530-35, and frequently enlarged, notably by Augustus the Strong after a conflagration in 1701. In 1889-1901 extensive alterations under the direction of Dunger and Frölich imparted to it its present Renaissance character. On the N. side, towards the Frederick Augustus Bridge, is the *Georgen-Tor*, capped by an equestrian statue of George the Bearded, by Behrens (1901). From the Schloss-Str. we pass through the gateway beside the guard-room and enter the *Small Court*, in which is a fountain by Volkmann (1905). Farther on, to the right, is the *Great Court*, at the N.W. corner

of which is the entrance for tourists (adm., see p. 182); the staircase-towers at the corners and the gallery below the tower (1551; 331 ft.) should be noticed. Below the gallery is the *Grünes Tor*, through which the Court Church is reached.

The INTERIOR of the palace is embellished with beautiful frescoes by *Bendemann* (1845). In the *Ball Room* are scenes from Greek mythology. — In the *Throne Room*, or Banquet Hall, the Four Estates are represented in scenes from the history of Emp. Henry I. (d. 936). On the frieze, the Occupations and Labours of Life. — In the *Tower Room* and the adjoining *Gallery* are some large Chinese vases and a valuable collection of Dresden china of the baroque period.

The ***Green Vault** (*Grünes Gewölbe;* entrance from the S.W. corner of the Great Court; adm., see p. 182), on the ground-floor of the palace, contains one of the most valuable existing collections of curiosities, jewels, trinkets, and small works of art, dating chiefly from the late-Renaissance and rococo eras, but also including numerous fine examples of an earlier period. The German goldsmith's work of the 16th and 17th cent., the enamels of Limoges, and the arts of ivory-carving and crystal-cutting are particularly well represented. Catalogue 50 pf.



I. ROOM. *Bronzes.* To the right of the entrance: 4. Copy of the Farnese Bull, by *Adr. de Vries* (d. 1627); 1. Crucifix, by *Giov. da Bologna.* Opposite, Models of equestrian statues of Augustus the Strong (87) and Louis XIV. (67). Many of the tortoise-shell pedestals inlaid with brass are the work of *Charles André Boulle* (1642-1732), the court cabinet-maker of Louis XIV., who has bequeathed his name to this kind of work ('Buhl' work). — II. ROOM. *Ivories.* To the right, 394. Hunting goblet, with Diana and her train; adjacent, on the table-case, 274. Crucifix with the Madonna (18th cent.). In the middle of the wall to the left, 107. Frigate in full sail, by *Jakob Zeller* (1620); to the right, 51, 52. Wings of triptychs (under glass); to the left, above, *40. Shepherd and musician. By the exit-wall: on a glass-case, 131. Fall of the angels, in 142 figures carved out of a single mass of ivory about 1 foot in height. — III. ROOM. In the middle, *249. Porcelain chimney-piece by *Neuber* (1782). 105. Amber cabinet (17th cent.). Wall A: Limoges enamels (6, 10. Goblets with handles, 8. Dish with a representation of the Scarlet Woman). Wall C: Amber. Wall D-F: Shell-work; mother-of-pearl casket. Goblets and other vessels made of ostrich-eggs and shells. Wall E: 144. Swan; 106. Pelican; in the centre, 175. Mosaic of mother-of-pearl; to the right, 185, 189. Nautilus. Wall F: 223, 226. Ostrich-egg goblets. Florentine tables with pietra dura work. — IV. ROOM, the Silver Room, or 'Green Vault', properly so called, owing to the colour of its walls: *Vessels of Gold, Silver, and Crystal.* To the left, 145. Work-box, presented by the Electress of

Brandenburg to the Elector Christian I. of Saxony (1590); behind, 5. Wash-hand basin from Augsburg (1714); above, 10. Table-service by *Urban Wolff* (1611); 9, 11. Tankard and Ewer by *Dan. Kellerdaler* (1629 and 1617); *184. Nuremberg beaker in the shape of a maiden; 27, 18, 26, 19. Goblets by *Wiber* and *Rösner;* by the first window, to the left, 33. Reliquary, 34. Royal font, by *Daniel Kellerdaler* (1615); in the centre, 41, 42. Goblet and Sacrament chalice of the Archbp. Joh. Gebhard of Cologne (1558-62); 315. Goblet presented to Luther by the Elector John Frederick (1539); 50. Bible of Gustavus Adolphus; 181. Rock-crystal vessel. In the glass-case on the right, Drinking-horns and two Arabian glasses (225, 226); above, 57. Large basin, by *D. Kellerdaler* (1629). By the second window to the left, 106. Private altar, by *Hans Kellerdaler* (1607). Wall C. *115. Jewel-casket by *Jamnitzer* (1508-85), the greatest of the earlier goldsmiths; above, 110. Wall-mirror of the Electress Sophia (1592). Wall D. 12, 8, 296, 297. Goblets; 17, 187. Goblets with lids; 181. Basin (16th cent.); farther on, to the right, 252, 254. Goblets with lids; *268. Bottle of opalescent glass. — V. Room. *Vessels in Stone and Crystal:* various objects in chalcedony, agate, lapis-lazuli, blood-stone, oriental jasper, and onyx; cups with cameos. In the centre, 1. Large antique onyx cameo with portrait of Augustus, 2. Hunting watch. By the first window, on the left, 2. Charles II. of England slaying a dragon; on the right, 153. Vase by *J. M. Dinglinger* (the Benvenuto Cellini of Saxony). Between the first two windows, 152. Madonna, by *G. F. Dinglinger* (1712). By the third window, to the right, 12. Onyx vase. Between the 3rd and 4th windows, 140. Clock ('perpetuum mobile') representing the Tower of Babel, by *Schlottheim* of Augsburg. By the fifth window, Objects in rock-crystal: to the right, 163. Jewel-case by *Jamnitzer;* *306. Jug (under glass), and *171. Mirror with frame in the style of *Benvenuto Cellini*. On the table, *178. Crucifix (1602), and *188. Crystal drinking-glass of Luther. To the right of the exit, Vases in serpentine or jade. — VI. Corner Room, adorned in the baroque style: *Bric-à-Brac* and *Trinkets* of gold, precious stones, and pearls (from middle of 17th to beginning of 18th cent.). On the wall to the right of the window, 119. Caryatid by *Dinglinger*. — VII. Room, decorated with coats-of-arms. *Articles in Wood, Dough, Wax, Cherry Stones,* etc. Polish regalia, in a case to the right. Models of Saxon palaces and churches. Near the exit, to the left, is a case containing specimens from the royal cabinet of coins (see below). — VIII. Room, with handsome mural decorations. This room contains *Jewels,* including the Saxon crown jewels and ornaments. In the 1st wall-cabinet (A) are the jewels; in the 2nd section: green diamond, 48½ carats in weight, set in a hat-clasp; shoulder-knot, with a brilliant, 59 carats in weight; valuable chains of different orders, clasps, buckles, studs; in the 3rd section: ladies' trinkets, including a bow with 662 diamonds; rings, including Luther's signet-ring. 1st window, to the left, 377. Diana bathing; to the right, 203. Golden tea-service. 2nd window, to the left, 204. Court of the Grand Mogul Aurungzebe at Delhi, with 132 movable figures (these three all by *J. M. Dinglinger*); to the right, 199. Onyx-plaque, 7 inches high, 4 inches broad, the largest known. In wall-case C are chains of honour; in wall-case D the golden electoral sword. In the centre, 378-380. Three fine silver-gilt groups by *Dinglinger*, representing the dawn, the climax, and the end of human life.

The **Silber-Kammer,** or *Silver Room,* containing the king's plate, is also on the groundfloor of the palace (adm., see p. 182; entr. from the Small Court, p. 185).

The **Cabinet of Coins,** Kanzleigässchen 1, entered from the Stallhof, was begun by George II. (d. 1680) and considerably extended under Frederick Augustus (d. 1827) and again in 1871. It is particularly rich in mediæval and Saxon coins and medals. Admission, see p. 182.

The N. wall of the old '*Stallgebäude*' in the Augustus-Str., adjoining the palace on the E., is embellished with a cavalcade of the

Saxon princes (since 1127), originally executed by Walther in 'sgraffito' (1874) but renewed on porcelain tiles in 1907. *Museum Johanneum*, see p. 202.

The Theater-Platz (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*), to the N.W. of the Palace, is bounded by the Opera House (see below) on the W., the new Stadt-Restaurant on the N., the Rom. Cath. Court Church (p. 185) on the E., and the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House*, erected from designs by Schinkel in 1833, with a vestibule borne by Ionic columns, and the Museum (see below) on the S. The centre of the square is occupied by an *Equestrian Statue of King John* (d. 1873), by Schilling, unveiled in 1889. The pedestal is adorned with a fine frieze.

The ***Opera House** (*'Hoftheater'*, Pl. D 5, *II;* see p. 181), a magnificent Renaissance building, richly adorned with sculpture, opened in 1878, was built by *Manfred Semper* after designs by his father *Gottfr. Semper* on the site of the former theatre burned down in 1869. The front of the building, facing the Court Church, projects in a semicircular form. The principal entrance is flanked with statues of Goethe and Schiller, by *Rietschel*, and surmounted by a quadriga in bronze by *Schilling*, representing Dionysus and Ariadne. The ornate upper vestibules and upper foyer are decorated with paintings by Choulant, Preller, and others. The interior can contain 2000 spectators; the drop-scene is by *Keller*.

To the S. of the theatre rises a bronze *Statue of Karl Maria von Weber*, the composer (d. 1826; Pl. D 5, *II*), by Rietschel (1860).

b. Picture Gallery and Zwinger.

The ***Museum** (Pl. D, 5; *II*), a handsome edifice in the late-Renaissance style, designed by *Gottfr. Semper*, begun in 1847 and completed in 1854, is considered one of the finest examples of modern architecture. The sculptures on the exterior by *Rietschel* and *Hähnel* indicate the object of the building.

The Museum forms the N.E. wing of the ***Zwinger** (Pl. D, 5; *II*), a building erected by *Pöppelmann*, the architect of Augustus II., in 1711-22, but left unfinished for more than a century. It consists of seven pavilions, connected by a gallery of one story, enclosing an oblong court 128 yds. long and 117 yds. wide. In some of its features the style of the Zwinger is rococo, but in the main it is a baroque edifice, and one of the most pleasing examples of that style (comp. p. 183). The original beautiful marble decorations have been preserved in the Mathematical Saloon (p. 201) and in the N.W. pavilion (Room S. of the picture-gallery); the former is also adorned with ceiling-paintings by *Louis de Silvestre* (1717-23).

In the centre of the Zwinger-Hof is a bronze *Monument of Frederick Augustus I.* (d. 1827), by Rietschel (1843). — Best survey of the building from the *Zwinger Wall*, at the N. angle, reached through the N.W. pavilion.

The Museum and the Zwinger contain the chief collections of Dresden. In the *Museum* are the picture-gallery, engravings, and drawings. In the *Zwinger* are some rooms of the picture-gallery, the zoological, ethnographical, and mineralogical museums, and the collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The ****Picture Gallery** (adm., see p. 182) is entered from the archway, on the right when approached from the theatre. Catalogue, in English, French, or German, 4 *M*, small edition $1^1/_2$ *M*.

The Dresden picture-gallery, which now ranks with the Louvre, Pitti, and Uffizi as one of the finest collections in the world, is essentially the creation of Augustus III. (1733-63), who added to the previously existing royal collection (founded by Elector Augustus in 1560) by the purchase of part of the Modena gallery in 1745. The Sistine Madonna from Piacenza (1754), numerous Dutch and Flemish cabinet-pieces, etc., were also added about this period, so that at the time of the death of Augustus III. it had well-nigh attained to its present high rank. — The total number of oil-paintings by the earlier masters is 2235, that of modern works 395.

In accordance with the taste prevalent at the time of its foundation, the gallery is somewhat sparingly provided with early works. This is notably the case with the Italian Schools of the 14th and 15th centuries, where the following works are alone remarkable: a Holy Family by *Mantegna* (No. 51), St. Sebastian by *Antonello da Messina* (No. 52), a large Holy Family by *Piero di Cosimo* (No. 20), a characteristic example of *Lorenzo di Credi* (No. 13), three works by *Cima* (Nos. 61-63), and four small pictures by *Jacopo de' Barbari* or *Jacob Walch* (Nos. 57-59 a), who is interesting as a German member of the Venetian school and also on account of his influence on Dürer.

The great masters of the Golden Period of Italian art are, on the other hand, admirably represented. The radiant magnificence of *Raphael's* Sistine Madonna, in which the most tender beauty is coupled with the charm of the mysterious vision, will forcibly strike every susceptible beholder, and the longer he gazes, the more enthusiastic will be his delight. Raphael's Florentine contemporaries are represented by *Andrea del Sarto's* large and gaily coloured Sacrifice of Abraham (No. 77) and by two companion-pieces of rare merit by *Franciabigio* and *Ubertini* (Nos. 75, 80). The most noteworthy of the later Florentine works is the portrait of the Grand-Duchess Eleanora by *Bronzino* (No. 82).

The Parmesan School, in the works of its great master *Correggio*, is even more richly illustrated here than at Parma itself. The Madonna enthroned (No. 150) is of the master's earlier period, and reveals in its strict composition and luminous colouring the influence of the earlier Ferrarese school. In the Madonna with St. Sebastian (No. 151) and his Holy Night (No. 152; retouched), the

master of chiaroscuro is seen at his best, while the Madonna and St. George (No. 153) charms by the beauty of its flower-like tinting. The famous little picture of the Magdalen (No. 154) must, however, be pronounced nothing more than a masterly copy, while the so-called Physician of Correggio (No. 155) is probably by a Ferrarese artist. — The SCHOOL OF FERRARA is represented by numerous works of *Dosso Dossi*, *Benvenuto Garofalo*, and others.

The pictures by the great VENETIAN MASTERS rank among the principal treasures of the gallery. *Giorgione* is represented by the fine Venus (No. 185), from which the Cupid was obliterated by an early attempt at restoration. *Titian* is studied here to great advantage. The Tribute Money (No. 169), a grand work of his early period, is one of the most nobly-conceived and admirably-executed paintings ever produced. The portrait of his daughter Lavinia in her riper years (No. 171) and that of Antonio Palma, the painter (No. 172), are good examples of his later style. *Palma Vecchio's* Venus and the Three Sisters (Nos. 190, 189) are among the finest works of this masterly delineator of ripe Venetian beauty. No other gallery possesses so extensive a collection of the gorgeous masterpieces of *Paolo Veronese* (Nos. 224-227, 230, 236). The close of the great epoch of Venetian art is illustrated by numerous good works by *Tintoretto* and the different members of the *Bassano* family, while the landscapes of *Canale* and his nephew *Belotto* still reflect a favourable light on Venice at a time when Italian art generally had fallen into sad decadence (18th cent.). — The school of the ACADEMICIANS and mannerists is represented only too fully for the general character of the collection. The NATURALISTS are represented by the Card Sharper of *Caravaggio* (No. 408) and by a series of good works by *Ribera*, among which the St. Agnes (No. 683) boasts a charm very unusual in this master.

The only works of the SPANISH SCHOOL that demand notice are the splendid portrait of an elderly man by *Velazquez* (No. 697), and the charming genre-like Madonna and Child of *Murillo* (No. 705), deservedly a popular favourite. — The FRENCH SCHOOL of the 17th and 18th cent. is represented by a few good works of its leading masters, including two fine landscapes by *Claude Lorrain* (Nos. 730, 731), of magical atmospheric effect, two large pastoral scenes by *Watteau* (Nos. 781, 782), examples of *Nicolas Poussin* and *Gaspard Dughet*, and numerous characteristic portraits.

NETHERLANDISH SCHOOLS. The masters of the 15th cent. are almost entirely unrepresented, but the gallery possesses one priceless gem of this period in the small altar-piece of *Jan van Eyck* (No. 799). The masters of the 16th cent. are also represented either unfavourably or not at all. The culmination of art in the Netherlands during the 17th cent. is, on the other hand, illustrated by numerous attractive works. *Peter Paul Rubens*, the great master

of the Flemish School, may be studied here to great advantage. Some of the most popular of the works catalogued under his name, such as the Portraits of his Sons (No. 986 b), the Lion Hunt (No. 972), and the Garden of Love (No. 986 c), are, indeed, merely admirable school-pieces, but there is no lack of authentic productions from his own hand. Thus the gallery possesses several paintings of his Italian period, including a fine St. Jerome (No. 955). The Boar Hunt (No. 962), a powerful, broadly-handled work, and a series of admirable portraits which seem to be connected with each other belong to his early Netherlandish period, while his latest style is illustrated in the brilliant Bathsheba (No. 965) and in the large 'Quos Ego' (No. 964 b), an improvisation of imposing dramatic effect, produced for the entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. Rubens's famous pupil, *Anthony van Dyck*, is represented by a series of admirable portraits, chiefly of his later English period, and by a St. Jerome (No. 1024), which surpasses, at least in picturesque treatment, that of his master. *Jacob Jordaens*, the most Flemish of the Flemings, can be studied here better than in any other collection. *David Teniers the Elder* and his more famous son are represented by several genuine though not striking works, which, however, yield in interest to the sketchy but powerful little works of *A. Brouwer*. The gallery also boasts of numerous works by the contemporary landscape-painters *Paul Bril, Momper, Van Uden*, and *Jan Brueghel*, with his followers *Peeter Gysels* and *Peeter Bout*.

Dutch School. The early masters are represented by a few moderate works only. *Frans Hals*, one of the great leaders of the school, also contributes only two or three insignificant portraits, but those by *Ravesteyn* and *Mierevelt* are more important. *Honthorst*, too, is represented, but not so well as the cognate master *Caesar van Everdingen* (No. 1834). The landscapes of *Van Goyen* and *Vlieger* also belong to this period. — *Rembrandt van Rijn*, the great master of chiaroscuro, is represented by several of his finest creations, such as the portrait of his wife Saskia of 1641 (No. 1562), the portrait of himself with his wife on his knee (No. 1559; an earlier work), Samson's Riddle (No. 1560), Manoah's Sacrifice (No. 1563), and the admirable portrait of an old man, dating from 1654 (No. 1567). Rembrandt's school is nowhere better illustrated. His earliest scholar *G. Dou* contributes seventeen pictures of the most varied styles and dates, and *Vermeer* or *Van der Meer* of Delft appears in a group of lifesize half-figures of rare beauty of colouring (No. 1335) and in the charming Love-letter (No. 1336). Scarcely a single one of the masters of low-life pieces is absent; the most prominent is *Adriaen van Ostade*, whose Studio and Village Tavern (Nos. 1397, 1396) are unsurpassed of their kind. The conversation pieces of *Terburg* and *Gabriel Metsu* are numerous and good, while

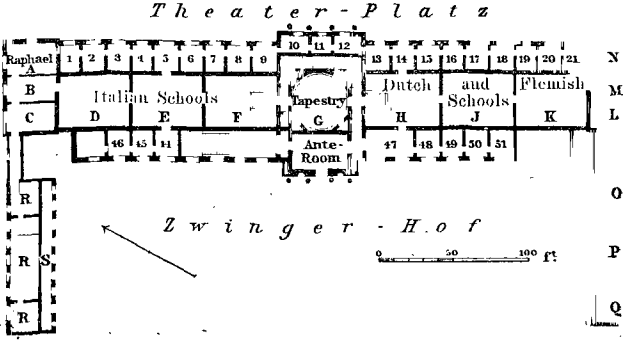
Frans van Mieris the Elder contributes no fewer than fourteen works, several of which rank among his masterpieces. — *Jacob van Ruysdael*, one of the greatest of Dutch landscape-painters, is particularly well and fully represented. The Hunt, the Monastery, and the Jewish Cemetery (Nos. 1492, 1494, 1502) are among the most famous works in the whole gallery, but his delicate management of light and space are perhaps seen to still greater advantage in the less pretentious Château Bentheim, the Heath, and the Forest Path (Nos. 1496, 1503, 1500). *Allart van Everdingen's* Norwegian Mountain-lake (No. 1835) is almost as poetical as the finest of Ruysdael's works, and surpasses them in vigour of colouring. *Jan Both*, *Cuyp*, and *Van der Neer*, the great renderers of sunny atmosphere, are neither so happily nor so numerously illustrated, but their followers *H. Saftleven*, *Griffier*, and *J. Moucheron* are represented to excess. — The Dutch animal-painters may also be well studied at Dresden. *Paul Potter* contributes two works (Nos. 1629, 1630), *Adriaen van de Velde* several masterpieces, and *Berchem* thirteen works, one of which (No. 1478) is a little gem. The gallery also contains nearly seventy examples of *Philip Wouverman*, the masterly delineator of cavaliers and battles, many of which are of the highest excellence. — The masters of still-life and painters of poultry are almost all represented, as are also the somewhat affected and over-refined masters of the early 18th cent., such as the *Van der Werffs* and *W. Mieris*, who inaugurate the decline of the Dutch school into insipid conventionalism.

The German School is not so well illustrated in the Dresden Gallery as those of Italy and the Netherlands. The famous Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer (No. 1892), long ascribed to *Holbein*, has been shown by modern criticism to be only an admirable Netherlandish copy of the original at Darmstadt. On the other hand Holbein's Portrait of the Sieur de Morette (No. 1890) is unquestionably genuine, and of such artistic finish, brilliant colour, and faultless modelling, that it long passed as a masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci. The fine double portrait of Sir Thomas Godsalve and his son (No. 1889) also dates from Holbein's English period. *Dürer's* priceless Crucifixion (No. 1870), a small picture, is purely German in conception, but shows the beneficial influence of the Venetian school in its execution. The winged altar-piece (No. 1869) shows Dürer under the spell of Mantegna, while the portrait of Barend van Orley (No. 1871) was painted in 1521 during his tour in the Netherlands. The examples of the two *Cranachs* are numerous, but indifferent in quality, with the exception of the excellent study for a portrait of the Elector Joachim II. of Brandenburg (No. 1948a) by the younger Cranach. — The masters of the 17th cent. are happily represented by two small masterpieces of *Adam Elsheimer* (Nos. 1977, 1978) and a vigorous family-portrait

by *Knapfer*. — The portraits in chalk and *Belotto's* views of Dresden on the groundfloor possess little artistic merit, but afford an instructive insight into the manners of the 18th century.

To the left of the Entrance Hall (containing the cloak-room and the ticket office) are Rooms 52-69, with *18th Century Paintings*, *Pastels*, and *Miniatures* (comp. p. 200). In a straight direction is the *Collection of Drawings and Engravings* (p. 200).

Ascending the staircase to the **First Floor** (Plan, see below), we traverse an Ante-Room hung with pictures by *L. de Silvestre* (where tickets are given up), a corridor with the most recent acquisitions, the Cupola Saloon G, and the adjacent rooms F-B (*Large*



Italian Paintings and *Spanish Pictures*), and proceed, with unimpaired energy, to inspect and admire the Sistine Madonna in Room A.

Room A. **93. *Raphael*, Madonna di San Sisto, an altar-piece, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. wide (so called from the church of the Benedictines at Piacenza for whom the picture was painted), the Virgin and Child in clouds, with St. Sixtus on the right, St. Barbara on the left, and two cherubs beneath, indisputably a work of the great master's own hand throughout, painted probably about 1515 (purchased in 1754 for 9000*l*.). — 'The composition most resembles that of the Madonna di Foligno. A curtain has just been drawn back and the Virgin issues as it were from the depth of Heaven, awe-inspiring, solemn, and serene, her large eyes embracing the world in their gaze. The idea of the sudden revelation of a hitherto concealed mystery could not be more effectively expressed. The attention is usually concentrated upon the Madonna and the two cherubs below, pictures of naïve innocence. The saints, however, should not be overlooked. Contrasted in age and sex, expression and movement, they supplement each other with admirable effect. Both must be thought of in connection with the whole community of Christians; the reverent and pious Sixtus commends himself to the Virgin's mercy, the beaming face of St. Barbara represents the joyful enthusiasm of the redeemed' (*'Raffael und Michelangelo'*, by *Anton Springer*).

Room B. 1st Wall: 15. *Lor. di Credi.* Madonna and Saints; *20. *Piero di Cosimo,* Holy Family; 48. *F. Francia,* Baptism of Christ (1509). — 2nd Wall: 76. *Andrea del Sarto,* Betrothal of St. Catharine; *Palma Vecchio,* *190. Venus resting in a hilly landscape, *192. Jacob and Rachel. — 3rd Wall: *42a. *Cosimo Tura,* St. Sebastian.

Room C, devoted to works of the Spanish School. 1st Wall: *683. *Ribera,* St. Agnes, the face showing the features of the master's beautiful daughter (dated 1641); *Velazquez.* **697. Juan Mateos, Master of the Royal Hunt (?), *698. Portrait. — 2nd Wall: *703b. *Murillo,* Death of St. Clara (1645). — 3rd Wall: 701. *Murillo,* St. Rodriguez; 696. *Zurbaran,* St. Bonaventura, on behalf of the cardinals, choosing the pope in 1271; 702. *Alonso Cano,* St. Paul; *705. *Murillo,* Virgin and Child, of delicate colouring and charming simplicity. — We now return through Room B to —

Room D (Venetian School). 2nd Wall: 281, 282. *Bassano,* Portraits of the Doge Cicogna and his wife. — 3rd Wall: *224. *Paolo Veronese,* Faith, Hope, and Charity introduce the Cuccina family to the enthroned Madonna; *Titian,* *171. Portrait of his daughter Lavinia; 170. Portrait of the same as a bride; *Tintoretto,* 265a. Portrait, 266. Fall of the rebellious angels; *Veronese,* 227. Bearing of the Cross (studio-work), *229. Finding of Moses, distinguished from the other masterpieces of Veronese in the gallery by its perfect preservation. — 4th Wall: *270. *Tintoretto,* Portraits; *230. *Veronese,* The Good Samaritan, with a charming landscape. — 1st Wall: *225. *Veronese,* Adoration of the Magi, from the gallery of Modena; *172. *Titian,* Portrait of Antonio Palma, the painter, dated 1561; *Veronese,* *236. Daniele Barbaro; *226. The Wedding at Cana, from the gallery of Modena.

Room E (Correggio). 1st Wall: *Correggio,* **152. Adoration of the Shepherds, the far-famed 'Holy Night' (La Notte), his great masterpiece of chiaroscuro; *150. Madonna enthroned, with SS. Francis, Anthony, John the Baptist, and Catharine, a youthful masterpiece, showing the influence of the Ferrara school (1514-15); 204. *Paris Bordone,* Diana. — 2nd Wall: 128. *Dosso Dossi,* Four Fathers of the Church; *103. *Giulio Romano,* 'Madonna della Catina' (Madonna with the basin); 135. *Garofalo,* Mars and Venus before Troy; 161. *Parmigianino,* Madonna with the rose. — 3rd Wall: *Correggio,* *153. Madonna enthroned, with SS. George, Peter Martyr, John the Baptist, and Geminian, a work of his later period, distinguished by breadth of handling and by rich and luminous colouring; 151. Madonna surrounded by angels, with SS. Sebastian, Geminian, and Rochus (damaged). — 4th Wall: 113. *Bagnacavallo,* Madonna with four saints; 77. *A. del Sarto,* Abraham's sacrifice; 306. *Ann. Caracci,* Genius of Fame. — From Room E a side-door leads to Rooms 41-46, containing French paintings.

Room F (Caracci). 2nd Wall: 362. *Guercino,* Semiramis; *108. *Caravaggio,* The card-sharper, a vigorous and masterly work. — 3rd Wall: *Caracci,* 304. Madonna with St. Matthew, St. Francis, and John the Baptist, 305. St. Rochus giving alms. — 1st Wall: 454. *Batoni,* Repentant Magdalen; 303. *Caracci,* Assumption; 328. *Guido Reni,* Virgin and saints.

We now ascend to the Cupola Saloon (G), which is above the lofty portal.

This room contains six valuable pieces of **Tapestry,* probably woven in England, from cartoons by *Raphael.* Also specially selected Italian pictures of the 15th and 16th centuries: *52. *Antonello da Messina.* St. Sebastian, with a Venetian canal in the background, a work of great charm in spite of its damaged condition; *63. *Cima da Conegliano.* Presentation of the Virgin, of exquisite colouring and delicate conception, the model of Titian's celebrated picture in the Academy of Venice; *201. *Morando,* Portrait; *168. *Titian,* Madonna and saints, an early work (half-length); 43. *Fr. Cossa,* Annunciation; *Ercole Roberti,* *16. Christ taken captive on the Mt. of Olives, *15. Christ led away to

be crucified, two spirited compositions in the style of Mantegna; *189. *Palma Vecchio*, The 'Three Sisters', a work of his middle period. 'These three young women are grouped with pleasing variety and artifice in front of a very pretty landscape. There is hardly a single peculiarity in the master remaining unrepresented; his melting shapes, his fair, almost waxen, complexions, his fine chiselled features, small hands, brocades and slashes, his draperies without depth, flow, or winding contour' *(C. & C.)*. *51. *Mantegna*, Holy Family; *185. *Giorgione*, Venus resting; **169. *Titian*, The tribute-money, painted about 1514. 'Simple as the subject is, the thought which it embodies is very subtle ... The contrast is sublime between the majestic calm and elevation, and what Quandt calls the 'Godlike beauty' of Christ, and the low cunning and coarse air of the Pharisee ... The form of Christ was never conceived by any of the Venetians of such ideal beauty as this. Nor has Titian ever done better .... Nothing can exceed the brightness and sheen or the transparent delicacy of the colours .... The most perfect easel-picture of which Venice ever witnessed the production, this is also the most polished work of Titian' *(C. & C.)*. *191. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family with John the Baptist and St. Catharine; 61. *Cima da Conegliano*, Christ blessing.

Returning to Room E, we next enter CABINETS 1-5, containing the *Smaller Italian Pictures.*

1ST CABINET. Wall a: 41. *Pinturicchio*, Portrait; 9. *S. Botticelli*, Life of St. Zenobius; *49. *Franc. Francia*, Adoration of the Magi. — Wall b: *Barbari*, 58. St. Catharine, 59. St. Barbara; *13. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna, an early work. — Wall c: *194a. *Lor. Lotto*, Madonna and Child with St. John; *188. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and Child, with John the Baptist and St. Catherine, an early work. 'There is so much loveliness in the serene rapture of St. Catherine, such sprightliness in the child, nestling at its mother's throat, so much tender inquiry in the Virgin's eye, and a meaning so earnest in the glance of the Baptist, that we dwell with pleasurable sensation on each figure of the group and wonder at the harmony which it creates' *(C. & C.)*. 123. *Mazzolino*, Christ before Pilatus; 57. *Jac. de' Barbari*, Saint in the act of blessing.

2ND CABINET. Wall a: 80. *Francesco Ubertini (Bacchiacca)*, Ordeal to prove the true heir to the throne. — Wall c: *75. *Franciabigio*, The story of Uriah's letter (dated 1523, in the style of his friend Andrea del Sarto).

3RD CABINET. Wall a: 155. *Dosso Dossi (?)*, The so-called 'Physician of Correggio'. — Wall b: 154. *Early Copy after Correggio*, Repentant Magdalen; 436. *Carlo Maratta*, Holy Night. — Wall c: 682. *Ribera*, Diogenes with his lantern.

4TH CABINET. Wall a: *308. *Annibale Caracci*, Lute-player. — Wall b: *82. *Angelo Bronzino*, Eleonora, wife of Cosimo I., Grand Duke of Tuscany; 337. *Francesco Albani*, Cupids dancing; *Sassoferrato*, 432. Virgin at prayer, 431. Madonna. — Wall c: *323. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo; 499. *Solimena*, Mater Dolorosa; 309. *Ann. Caracci*, Head of Christ.

5TH CABINET. Late-Italian pictures, by *Dom. Feti*, etc. Also: 357-360. *Guercino*, The Evangelists; *Carlo Dolci*, 508. The daughter of Herodias with the head of John the Baptist, *509. St. Cecilia.

The next CABINET contains works of the *French School.*

6TH CABINET. Wall a: *731. *Claude Lorrain*, Coast-scene with Acis and Galatea (dated 1657). — Wall c: *754. *Millet*, Roman Campagna, a characteristic, richly coloured masterpiece; *730. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape, with the flight of the Holy Family (dated 1647), a masterpiece of atmospheric effect, in perfect preservation (companion-piece to No. 731).

CABINETS 7-21 are devoted to the *Smaller Works of the Dutch, Flemish, and German Schools.*

7TH CABINET. Wall a: *Karel du Jardin*, 1632. Milking goats, 1633. Cattle grazing; 1813. *A. van der Werff*, Family-portraits; 1428, 1452, 1461. *Ph. Wouverman*, Cavalry skirmishes. — Wall b: *1482. *Cl. P. Berchem*, Fishermen at a lake; 1820. *A. van der Werff*, Annunciation. — Wall c: *A. van der Werff*, 1823. Expulsion of Hagar, 1818. Judgment of Paris.

8TH CABINET. Wall a: *1835. *Allart van Everdingen*, Norwegian mountain-lake, with stag-hunt, by *N. Berchem*, a masterpiece; 1664. *J. van der Heyde*, Church and convent. — Wall b: *1658. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with cattle; 1617a. *Dubbels*, Sea-piece; 1338a. *J. van Goyen*, Cottages and well; 1445, 1466. *Ph. Wouverman*, Hunting scenes. — Wall c: *1521. *G. Berckheyde*, Dam at Amsterdam; *1346. *C. Netscher*, The letter-writer; *Ph. Wouverman*, *1443. The collision, *1417. Feeding the poor at a monastery (an early masterpiece).

9TH CABINET. Wall a: 1479. *Cl. Berchem*, Merchant receiving a Moor. — Wall b: *Wouverman*, *1449. Stag-hunt (a highly-finished work of a silvery tone), 1450. Camp. — Wall c: *Cl. Berchem*, 1477. Sunset; *1478. Cattle in a mountainous landscape; 1239-1241, 1243-1245. *Poelenburgh*, Landscapes.

10TH CABINET. Wall a: *G. A. Berckheyde*, A Street in Haarlem; 1566. *Rembrandt*, Entombment (studio-piece); 1612a. *Ph. de Koninck*, Landscape; 1481, 1486. *Cl. Berchem*, Landscapes. — Wall b: *1336. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, Girl reading a letter at a window, one of the largest and finest works of this rare follower of Rembrandt; 1497, 1498. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfalls.

11TH CABINET. Wall a: *J. van Ruysdael*, 1500. Forest-path, *1494. The monastery, 1495. Waterfall by the Schlossberg, *1501. Waterfall with fir-tree; *1735. *G. Metsu*, Game-dealer; *1349. *K. Netscher*, Music-lesson (dated 1666). — Wall b: *1656. *A. van de Velde*, Woman drinking (dated 1662); *1358, *1359. *Frans Hals the Elder*, Portraits; 1662. *Jan van der Heyde*, The monastery; *1496. *J. van Ruysdael*, The Château of Bentheim, an early masterpiece; *Frans van Mieris*, *1750. The artist painting a lady, *1751. The connoisseur's visit (two masterpieces); 1657. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins (dated 1665); *Ph. Wouverman*, 1434. Fishers, 1420. Smithy. — Wall c: *Jac. van Ruysdael*, *1503. Village behind the dunes ('The heath'), *1502. Jewish cemetery (of imposing sombre effect), 1499. Knoll with oaks; 1543. *Th. de Keyser*, Two riders; *1733, *1734. *G. Metsu*, Poultry-dealers.

12TH CABINET. On an easel: *1664a. *Hobbema*, Water-mill. — Wall c: *1492. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Hunt, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*.

13TH CABINET. Wall a: *1629, *1630. *Paul Potter*, Dutch landscapes with cattle; *1258. *Knupfer*, The artist's family. — Wall b: 1655. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle (dated 1659); 1426. *Ph. Wouverman*, Riders at the forge. — Wall c: *1554. *Aert van der Neer*, Canal; 1369a. *H. G. Pot*, Game of cards; 1491. *J. van Ostade*, Frolics on the ice; 1511. *Job Berckheyde*, Interior of the 'Groote Kerk' at Haarlem (1665).

14TH CABINET. Wall a: *1600, 1601. *Flinck*, Portraits; *1270. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape; 1370. *Pieter Claesz*, Still-life. — Wall b: *1416. *Ph. Wouverman*, John the Baptist preaching. — Wall c: *A. van de Velde*, 1660. Cattle, *1659. Ice-scene (dated 1665); *1556. *Rembrandt*, Saskia van Uilenburgh, the artist's bride (1633).

15TH CABINET. Wall a: *Gerard Dou*, *1706. Girl at a window, 1713. Festive couple, 1714. The lost thread. — Wall b: *Ph. Wouverman*, *1424. Stable, *1463. Combat by the wind-mill; *1725. *Jan Steen*, Marriage at Cana; *1371. *Heda*, Luncheon; 1338c, 1338b. *J. van Goyen*, Landscapes in summer and winter. — Wall c: 1715. *Gerard Dou*, Young man holding a light to a girl's face; 1762. *Slingelandt*, Old woman handing a fowl to a young woman; *G. Dou*, 1709. Schoolmaster at a window, *1711. Hermit, 1710. Dentist, *1707. Man playing the violin by a window (dated 1665), 1704. The artist in his studio; 1419. *Wouverman*, In camp.

16TH CABINET. Wall a: *Adriaen van Ostade*, *1398. Peasants eating

(dated 1663), *1399. Peasants smoking (dated 1664); *1493, 1504. *J. van Ruysdael,* Landscapes; *Terburg,* *1832. Lady in a white satin dress (a study for the 'Paternal Admonition' at Berlin and Amsterdam), 1831. The lute-player; *1422. *Ph. Wouverman,* Executioner's house. — Wall b: 1395. *A. van Ostade,* Peasants in a tavern; *Terburg,* *1830. Young lady washing her hands, 1829. Officer writing a letter; 1301. *M. d'Hondecoeter,* Hawk in a poultry-yard. — Wall c: *G. Metsu,* *1736. The lace-maker (a highly-finished and fascinating work), *1737. By the fire-side, with a fine effect of light; 1388a. *Jan Vermeer,* View from the dunes; *A. van Ostade,* 1400. Tavern, a late work (dated 1679), *1397. The artist's studio (dated 1663); *1732. *G. Metsu,* Luncheon (dated 1661), after Rembrandt's famous masterpiece (No. 1559), and perhaps also representing the artist and his wife; *1396. *A. van Ostade,* Peasants in a tavern.

17TH CABINET. Wall a: 1261. *J. de Heem,* Still-life; *1368. *H. G. Pot,* Full-length portrait. — Wall b: 1727. *J. Steen,* Expulsion of Hagar; 1742. *F. van Mieris,* Love's message; *1476. *Bega,* Peasants dancing. — Wall c: *C. Netscher,* *1347. Lady and gentleman making music, 1350, 1351. Madame de Montespan, *1348. Lady at her toilet; 1268. *J. de Heem,* Still-life.

18TH CABINET. Wall a: *Teniers the Younger,* *1067. Bleaching-green, *1068. Country-fair, the two best works of this master in the gallery; 1150b. *B. Peeters,* Sea-piece. — Wall b: 1260. *Jan de Heem,* Still-life; 1114, 1115. *A. van der Meulen,* Louis XIV. — Wall c: 1070. *Teniers the Younger,* Fair.

19TH CABINET. Wall a: 1072. *Teniers the Younger,* Alchemist; 1094. *Ryckaert the Younger,* Peasant family. — Wall b: *1097. *Gonzales Coques,* Family-group upon a terrace, a vigorous example of this rare master; 1065, 1064. *Teniers the Younger,* Landscapes; *1059. *Adr. Brouwer,* The brawl, a masterpiece of colour. — Wall c: 1093. *Ryckaert the Younger,* Peasant family; 1082. *Teniers the Younger,* Temptation of St. Anthony; *1058. *A. Brouwer,* A brawl, a very clever sketch; 1073. *Teniers the Younger,* The reckoning.

20TH CABINET. Wall a: 1079. *Teniers the Younger,* Temptation of St. Anthony. — Wall b: 1141, 1142. *L. van Uden,* Flemish landscapes; *1081. *D. Teniers,* Fair; *1032. *A. van Dyck,* 'Old Parr' at the age of 150(?); 962b. *Rubens,* Judgment of Paris, a diminished replica of the work in the London National Gallery. — Wall c: *Teniers the Younger,* 1066. Tavern interior, 1075. Portrait of the artist in a tavern.

21ST CABINET. Wall a: *1547a. *Cl. Moeyaert,* Joseph lowered into the pit by his brethren, a small masterpiece; 1908. *Cranach the Elder,* Christ on the Mount of Olives. — Wall b: *Cranach the Younger,* 1947. Elector Augustus, 1948. Elector Maurice, 1952. Melanchthon on his death-bed; *1871. *A. Dürer,* Barend van Orley, painted at Antwerp in 1521; 1948a. *Cranach the Younger,* Elector Joachim II. of Brandenburg. — Wall c: *Elsheimer,* *1977. Jupiter and Mercury at the house of Philemon and Baucis, *1978. Rest on the Flight into Egypt, a small masterpiece; 822-830. *Hans Bol,* Landscapes in water-colour; *1889. *Hans Holbein the Younger,* Sir Thomas Godsalve and his son, an admirable work of Holbein's English period (dated 1528); 809. *Master of the Death of the Virgin,* Adoration of the Magi.

Rooms N, M, L, O, P, Q, K, and J contain the *Larger Dutch and Flemish,* and also a few *German Paintings.*

ROOM N. *1892. Old Netherlandish copy (about 1600) of the picture at Darmstadt by *Holbein the Younger,* representing the Virgin and Child, with Jacob Meyer, the burgomaster of Basel, and his family (comp. p. 192).

**1890. *H. Holbein,* Sieur Charles Solier de Morette, a French nobleman at the court of Henry VIII. of England (comp. p. 192); on the wall to the right, hangs the original drawing for this portrait (No. 1891). — **799. *J. van Eyck,* Madonna with SS. Catharine and Michael and the

donor, a triptych. 'This picture is painted with a profusion of colour, is perfectly harmonious, and shows no trace of the hand .... Through a window behind St. Catherine is one of Van Eyck's marvellous miniature landscapes' *(C. & C.).* — **1870. *A. Dürer,* Crucifixion, with evening light (dated 1506), a small work of intense feeling and expression, painted in Venice and showing the influence of Giov. Bellini. — Wall 2: *1869. *Dürer,* Large altar-piece, painted in tempera about 1500. — Wall 3: 1906g, 1906h. *L. Cranach the Elder,* Duke Henry the Pious and his consort Catherine.

Room M. Wall 3: 958a. Last Judgment, sketch for the large picture at Munich; 1031, 1030. *Van Dyck,* Portraits. — Wall 2: *962 c. *Rubens,* Mercury about to slay Argus, a work of his latest period.

Room L. Wall 3: 1782. *Aelb. Cuyp,* Boy with a greyhound. — Wall 2: *962. *Rubens,* Boar-hunt, a very spirited work (about 1614). — Wall 1: 809a. *Master of the Death of the Virgin,* Adoration of the Magi.

A short corridor leads hence to rooms O, P, Q. — In Room O. Wall 3: 1868a. *Master of the Hausbuch* (ca. 1490), Pietà. — We now retrace our steps through Room L to reach —

Room K (Rembrandt). Wall 4: *F. Bol,* *1604. Jacob's dream, a masterpiece, in the manner of his master Rembrandt; *1603. Rest on the Flight into Egypt. 1618a. *G. van den Eeckhout,* Jacob's dream. — Wall 3: *1335. *Jan Vermeer van Delft,* Young courtesan, an early and finely coloured masterpiece (dated 1656); 1595. *Barth. van der Helst,* Wife of Burgomaster Andr. Bicker; **1567. *Rembrandt,* Portrait of an old man (most lifelike and of remarkable colouring; dated 1654); 1792a. *Aert de Gelder* The document. *Rembrandt,* 1558. Ganymede carried off by the eagle, realistic work of his early period (dated 1635); *1571. Portrait of an old man (ca. 1645); **1562. Portrait of his wife Saskia (?; dated 1641); *15 Portrait of himself and Saskia (the 'Breakfast'; ca. 1637). — Wall *Rembrandt,* 1564. Old woman weighing gold; 1570. Portrait of an old man with a cap adorned with pearls, a highly finished work of his late period; 1569. Portrait of himself in old age (dated 1657). 1589. *S. Koninck* Hermit; 1568. *Rembrandt,* Gentleman with a red fur-trimmed cap. Wall 1: 1557. *Rembrandt,* W. Burggraeff (1633); 1791. *Aert de Gelder* 'Behold your King', the masterpiece of Rembrandt's last pupil (d. 1671). *Rembrandt,* *1561. The bittern-shooter (dated 1639); **1563. Noah's sacrifice, a large and finely-coloured masterpiece (dated 1 1836. *A. van Everdingen,* Norwegian waterfall; 1589a. *S. Koninck,* astronomer; *1560. *Rembrandt,* Samson's riddle (dated 1638); 1544. *de Vries,* Portrait.

Room J (Jordaens). Wall 4: 1133. *Jan Wildens,* Winter-landsc 1192. *F. Snyders,* Still-life. — Wall 3: *Jordaens,* *1010. Diogenes loo. for a man, full of a somewhat coarse humour, 1012. Presentation in Temple, *1011. The Prodigal Son; *Snyders,* 1194. Still-life, 1196. Bo hunt. — Wall 2: 1014. *Jordaens,* Old and young; 1034. *Van Dyck,* Que Henrietta, wife of Charles I. of England; 1038. *Sir Peter Lely* (copy Van Dyck), Charles I. of England. — Wall 1: *Van Dyck,* 1033. Childr of Charles I., *1023b. Portraits, *1027, *1028. Man and wife (about 1630 1195. *Snyders,* Still-life; 1867. *Dutch Master of the 17th cent.,* Bea hunt; *1026. *Van Dyck,* Portrait.

Room H (Rubens). Wall 4: 972. *Pupil of Rubens,* Lion-hunt; *18 *C. van Everdingen,* Bacchus with two nymphs and Cupid; 1009. *Jordaen* Ariadne amid the attendants of Bacchus. — Wall 3: 958. *Rubens,* C woman with brazier; *Van Dyck,* *1024. St. Jerome (an early work great breadth of handling and picturesque effect), *1017. Drunken Silen an early work; 957a. *Rubens,* Satyr and Girl; 1023a, *1029. *Van Dyc* Portraits; *Rubens,* *955. St. Jerome, a highly-finished work of his Rom period, *960. Portrait, one of the best he ever painted, of his midd period. — Wall 1: 963. *Rubens,* Head of a bishop, of his late perio *Van Dyck,* 1021a. St. Paul, 1020. St. Simon, the apostle; *Rubens,* *96 Sheba, a luminous work in his latest manner, *964a. Study for th

head of a woman. — Wall 1: 957. *Rubens*, Hercules carried off by a nymph and a satyr; 1023c, 1023d. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; *Rubens*, *964b. 'Thus Ego', Neptune stilling the winds, painted for the triumphal entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635; 956. Victory crowning the champion of virtue, painted in Italy for the Duke of Mantua; 986b. His two sons, a good school-copy of the fine painting in the collection of the Prince Liechtenstein.

We now ascend to the Cupola Saloon, whence a staircase leads to the **Upper Floor.** It contains the MODERN PICTURES (19th cent.), the arrangement of which is frequently altered owing to the arrival of new acquisitions.

On the STAIRCASE (R. 22): Wall a: 2431. *L. Herterich*, Ulrich von Hutten; *H. von Marées*. Portrait of himself. — Wall b: 2338. *Schindler*, The waggoner's lantern; 2509. *Thedy*, Adoration of the Cross. — Wall c: 2341. *Mediz*, Cypresses by the sea. — Wall d: 2536. *Koller*, Oxen ploughing; 2458. *Friese*, Lions in the desert; 2218. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, St. Paul and Ananias, sketch for a window in St. Paul's, London.

Rooms to the RIGHT (Nos. 23-30). R. 23. Wall a: 2503. *Preller the Elder*, Centaurs, in an ideal landscape; 2236. *Hübner*, The Golden Age; *L. Richter*, 2230. Spring landscape with bridal procession, 2230a. Landscape in June. Wall b: 2217. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Holy Family; 2470. *A. Feuerbach*, Madonna. Wall c: 2229. *Richter*, The Schreckenstein. Wall d: *Richter*, 2228. Ariccia, 2227. Civitella; 2467a. *F. G. Waldmüller*, After the distraint. — R. 24. Wall a: 2294. *Kiessling*, Three sisters; 2497. *Kallmorgen*, Hamburg harbour. Wall d: 2242a. *F. von Rayski*, Portrait of the artist's sister. — R. 25. Wall a: 2378. *Spitzweg*, Churchgoers at Dachau; 2407. *Leibl*, Female head; 2492. *Baisch*, Cattle going to water; 2397. *Gebler*, The Seven Sleepers. Wall b: 2345, 2346. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch coast-scenes. Wall c: 2371. *Oehmichen*, Paying taxes; 2360. *O. Achenbach*, Bay of Naples; 2362. *Vautier*, Between the dances. Wall d: 2432. *Claus Meyer*, Cats. — R. 26. Wall a: 2370. *Rasmussen*, Mountain-lake in Norway; 2375. *Von Bochmann*, Thirsty. Wall b: 2365. *Von Gebhardt*, Anointing the body of Christ. Wall c: 2423. *F. A. von Kaulbach*, Spring. Wall d: 2455. *P. Meyerheim*, Menagerie; 2448. *L. Knaus*, Behind the scenes. — R. 27. Wall a: 2408. *Leibl*, Girl knitting; 2406. *Schuch*, Tumulus; 2287. *F. Pauwels*, Prince visiting the hospital at Ypres. Wall b: 2400. *G. Max*, Paternoster; 2402. *Gysis*, Punishment of a poultry-thief in Smyrna. Wall c: 2358. *O. Achenbach*, Rocca di Papa; 2452. *K. Ludwig*, Alpine scene. Wall d: 2387. *Defregger*, Taking farewell of the Alpine herd-girl ('Sennerin'). — R. 28. Wall b: 2477. *Munkacsy*, Crucifixion. Wall c: 2386. *Lier*, The Oise by moonlight. Wall d: 2359. *O. Achenbach*, Festival in Ischia. — R. 29. Wall b: *H. Hofmann*, 2265. The Woman taken in adultery, 2266. Christ in the Temple. Wall c: 2480. *Lessing*, Convent on fire. Wall d: 2278. *A. von Götz*, Crown-Prince Albert of Saxony, victor at Beaumont. — R. 30. Wall a: 2531. *Calame*, Landscape; 2485. *Hoff*, Bad news; 2300. *Preller the Younger*, Landscape near Subiaco. Wall b: 2309. *Pohle*, King Albert; 2347. *A. Achenbach*, Landscape. Wall c: 2504. *Von Kameke*, Landscape; 2388. *Defregger*, Scythe-forging for the Tyrolese insurgents. Wall d: 2446. *Gude*, Fishers landing; 2462. *W. Leistikow*, Brick-kilns by the waterside. — We return to the staircase and enter the —

Rooms to the LEFT (Nos. 31-38). R. 31. Wall a: 2541. *Claus*, Ferry at Esné; 2430. *Strobentz*, Love's young dream. Wall b: 2460a. *M. Klinger*. The spring. Wall c: 2540. *C. Meunier*, The puddler; 2460. *Klinger*, Vanità; 2487. *Thoma*, Portrait of himself. Wall d: 2523. *Puvis de Chavannes*, Fisherman's family. — R. 32. Wall a: 2335a. *Wilckens*, Mourning. Wall b: 2426. *Zügel*, On the way home. Wall c: 2433. *Haug*, Sunrise; 2461. *Herrmann*, Old Dutch town. Wall d: 2424. *Stadler*, Landscape. — R. 33. Wall a: *Menzel*, 2441. Sermon (1847), 2442. Market-

place in Verona; 2457. *M. Liebermann*, Sempstress. Wall b: 2324. *Kuehl*, The Augustus Bridge in winter. Wall c: 2409. *Oberländer*, Siesta; 2469. *R. von Alt*, Temple of Vesta at Rome; 2419a. *F. von Uhde*, At the summer-resort; 2443. *Menzel*, Beer-garden. Wall d: 2334a. *Sterl*, Petri's string-quartette; 2479. *Moll*, Before the feast. — R. 34. Wall a: 2493. *W. Trübner*, Portrait of himself; 2534. *Böcklin*, Summer day; 2366. *Von Gebhardt*, Jacob wrestling with the angel; *Lenbach*, 2390. R. Begas, 2391. Paul Heyse. Wall b: 2521. *Couture*, Bird-catcher. Wall c: 2535. *Böcklin*, War; 2486. *Thoma*, Guardian of the valley. Wall d: 2435a. *F. von Stuck*, The struggle for the woman. — R. 35. Wall a: 2538. *Krohg*, Norwegian pilot-boat; 2530. *Melchers*, Dutch ship-carpenter; 2516. *Dettmann*, Difficult landing. Wall b: 2543. *Laermans*, Evening-prayer; 2377. *Kampf*, Worshippers. Wall c: 2496. *Count von Kalckreuth*, Age; 2508. *Hans Olde*, Holstein bull. — R. 36. Wall a: 2330. *Bantzer*, Hessian peasant-woman; 2417. *F. von Uhde*, Bethlehem. Wall b: 2533. *Böcklin*, Delights of spring. Wall c: 2337. *Müller*, Sister of Mercy; 2323. *Kuehl*, In the Lübeck orphanage. — R. 37. Wall a: 2539. *Liljefors*, Fox and Alpine hare; 2454. *Bracht*, Autumn day on the south coast of England. Wall b: 2389. *Lenbach*, Minghetti, the Italian statesman; 2522. *Courbet*, The stone-breakers; 2519. *Delaroche*, Henriette Sontag. Wall c: 2425. *Zügel*, Turned out. Wall d: 2327. *Prell*, Judas Iscariot. — R. 38. Wall a: 2437b. *Putz*, Portrait of a woman; 2437a. *M. Slevogt*, Cavalier and women. Wall b: 2472. *H. Makart*, Summer. Wall c: 2437. *Riemerschmid*, Garden of Eden. Wall d: 2494. *Schönleber*, Low-tide at Flushing.

We return to the archway (p. 189) and enter Rooms 52-67 and 69 of the **Ground Floor**, which contain *German, French, and Italian Works* of the period of the decline in the 18th cent., and *Pastels*. In Room 68 are pictures by German artists of the 19th century.

The badly-lighted ante-rooms contain colossal Venetian paintings of the 18th century. We turn to the left and traverse R. 53 to R. 52, in which are pastels, chiefly by *Rosalba Carriera*, and miniatures of the 18-19th centuries. — RR. 53, 54. French works. In R. 54: 781, 782. *Watteau*, and 785, 786. *Lancret*, Fêtes champêtres; 784. *Lancret*, Festive dance. — RR. 55, 56. German works. Portraits by *Graff*, *Denner*, *Angelica Kauffmann*, including (in R. 55) 2166-2168. *Graff*, Portraits of himself; (in R. 56) *Angelica Kauffmann*, 2182. the well-known Vestal Virgin, 2181. Sibyl; 2189. *Vogel*, The painter's sons. — R. 57. Italian works. 582. *Canale*, Santi Giovanni e Paolo at Venice. — RR. 58-62. *Canale*, Views of Venice; *Canaletto (Belotto)*, Views of Verona, Dresden, Pirna, etc. — R. 63. Crayon portraits of distinguished persons, most of them by *Rosalba Carriera*, a few by *Raphael Mengs*, the best by *De la Tour* (163, 164) and *Liotard* (159. Portrait of the painter in the costume worn by him at Constantinople; 160. Count Maurice of Saxony; *161. The chocolate girl; 162. Portrait of the artist's niece, 'the beautiful Lyonnaise'). — We return to R. 58 and traverse the ante-room on the left, to R. 64. Italian works. 392-398. *Crespi*, The Seven Sacraments. — RR. 65-67. German works. Small works by the Saxon court-painter *Dietrich* (d. 1774). — R. 68. German works (19th cent.). 2191. *Kügelgen*, K. L. Fernow; *K. D. Friedrich*, 2197. Haymakers resting, 2197a. Grosses Gehege (preserve) near Dresden. — R. 69. Nos. 2196, 2195. *K. D. Friedrich*, Landscapes with barrows.

The **Collection of Engravings**, which is also on the ground-floor of the New Museum (adm., see p. 182), founded by Augustus II., now comprises about 500,000 plates, from the earliest masters (15th cent.) down to the present day. The show-cases (beginning to the left) in Room A contain a number of the most interesting

plates of the 15-18th cent., arranged so as to illustrate the development of the art, while Room C contains a similar collection of the second half of the 19th century. Room B contains the recent acquisitions, and in Room D is an exhibition (changed quarterly) of some of the chief plates. The others are kept in portfolios, which are shown on application by filling up one of the printed forms in Room A. There is a separate room for students.

The **Zoological and Ethnographical Museum** (entr. on the S.W. side of the Zwinger, opposite the Sophien-Kirche; adm., see p. 182; catalogue 50 pf.) contains good collections of stuffed birds, nests, shells, and (accessible to naturalists only) of eggs and insects. The Indian, Polynesian, East Asian, and Javanese articles in the ethnological section (on the upper floor) are also interesting. — The **Mineralogical and Prehistoric Museum** (entr. in the W. passage, opposite the Museum; adm., see p. 182) contains some interesting fossils from Eichstätt. — In the N.W. angle of the Zwinger is the *Mathematical and Physical Saloon* (comp. p. 188), which is entered from the Zwinger Wall (adm., see p. 182) and contains instruments and apparatus of the 16-19th centuries.

c. The Old Town, with the Museum Johanneum and the Albertinum.

Opposite the Zwinger (p. 188), towards the E., rises the *Prinzen-Palais* (Pl. D, 5; *II*), erected by Pöppelmann (p. 188) in 1707-11. In front stands the *Wettin Obelisk* (1896), 62 ft. in height. The *Sophien-Kirche* (Pl. D, 5; *II*), or Protestant court-church, dating from the 13th and 14th cent., was handsomely restored in the Gothic style in 1864-68.

In the Post-Platz, to the S., stands the *General Post Office* (Pl. D 6, *II;* p. 180). In front of it is the *'Cholera Fountain'*, erected in 1843 and restored in 1891.

The Altmarkt (Pl. E, 6; *II*) is embellished with a *Figure of Germania* in memory of the war of 1870-71, modelled by Henze and executed in Carrara marble (1880). The *Old Rathaus*, on the W. side, was built in 1741-45. The busy *König-Johann-Strasse* leads hence to the Pirnaischer-Platz. — The **Kreuz-Kirche** (Pl. E, 6; *II*), founded ca. 1200, was burned down in 1897 and restored in 1900. A motet is sung here on Sat. at 2 p.m. (see daily papers). The tower (315 ft.) commands a good view of the town (shown at 12 and 5, in winter at 12 only; 1-2 pers. 40 pf., each addit. pers. 20 pf.; sexton, An der Kreuzkirche 15). To the S. are the *Superintendent's Residence*, the *City Savings Bank*, and the *Provincial Bank*, all erected in 1907.

At the S.E. corner of the Altstadt stands the **New Rathaus**

(Pl. E, 6; *II*), built in the Renaissance style by *Roth* and *Bräter* in 1905-10. The light-yellow façades are adorned with sculpture; the high-pitched roof is of red tiles; the massive baroque tower (330 ft. high) is covered with copper and crowned by a colossal gilded Hercules. In front of the main entrance, in the Friedrichs-Ring, are two bronze lions by Wrba. At the N.E. angle is the entrance to the Ratskeller (p. 178), with a Silenus-group by Wrba.

The INTERIOR is shown at 8, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 2, 2.30, 3, and 3.30 (on Sun. every half-hour from 9.30 to 12.30; closed on Sat. afternoon). Fee for 1-5 pers. 1½ *M*, for each addit. pers. 30 pf. Entrance, Gewandhaus-Str. 6. — On the groundfloor is the Municipal Museum (see below). — On the first floor is the *Municipal Library* (adm., see p. 182), with ceiling-paintings by Unger. — On the second floor are the Ball Room, with ceiling by Prell; the Chamber of the Town Council, with views of towns, by Kuehl; and the Magistrates' Room, with paintings by Bantzer. — Extensive view from the *Tower* (Kreuz-Str. 6), ascended by a staircase of 391 steps (10 pf.; 8-12 & 2-6, in winter 9-3) or by an elevator in Court D (1-5 pers. 1¼ *M*).

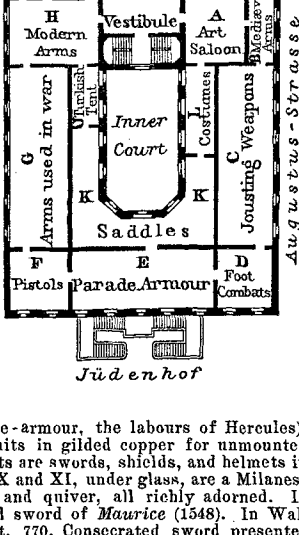
The **Municipal Museum** is reached from the main entrance of the Rathaus through a court (adm., see p. 182). Room I. Twelve mother-of-pearl reliefs of the 14th cent.; Venetian glass goblet of 1511. — R. II. Old Dresden gold ornaments, especially insignia of 1600-50, found in the vaults of the Sophien-Kirche in 1910. — R. III. Original etchings by Canaletto. — R. IV. Portrait of Frederick Augustus III., by Graff, and landscapes by K. D. Friedrich. — R. V. Dresden interior (1835). — R. VI. Mementoes of Ludwig Richter. — R. VII. Mementoes of Otto Ludwig, the poet. — R. XI. Views of Dresden, by Kuehl. — In the corridor at the back are portraits of honoured citizens of Dresden.

In the Friedrichs-Ring is the *Reformed Church* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), erected in 1894. Close by is the *Victoria-Haus* (p. 179), built in the German Renaissance style in 1892. — The *Central-Theater* (Pl. D 6, *II*; p. 181), in the Waisenhaus-Str., is a baroque edifice of 1897. Opposite (No. 9) is the tastefully fitted up *Reading Room* (*Lesehalle;* adm., see p. 182).

In the NEUMARKT (Pl. E, 5; *II*) rises the **Frauen-Kirche,** or *Church of Our Lady*, erected in 1726-43, with a lofty dome. The lantern is 312 ft. in height. Visitors are conducted up the tower and through the church daily, except Sat. & Sun., at 12 and 5; the church may be viewed from 9 to 10 daily also. Tickets (1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-10 pers. 20 pf. each) at Neumarkt 3, first floor. A motet is sung on Sat. at 4 *p.m.* (see daily papers). — The Platz in front of the church is embellished with a *LUTHER MONUMENT, by *Rietschel*, a bronze-cast after the original at Worms. — Behind the church is the old *Cosel Palace* (1745), now containing models of modern French sculpture (Bartholomé, Barye, Dubois, Frémiet, Rodin, etc.; adm., see p. 182).

In the N.W. angle of the square is situated the ***Museum Johanneum** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), erected in 1586-89 and altered in 1872-75. It now contains the *Historical Museum* and *Gallery of Arms* (on the first floor) and the *Collection of Porcelain* (on the second floor). The entrance is in the Augustus-Str., through the quaint-looking court ('Stallhof').

The ***Historical Museum** (adm., see p. 182; 'guide' 50 pf.), on the 1st floor, contains weapons, armour, domestic chattels, costumes, and other objects of historical or artistic value. This collection, the most valuable of the kind in Germany, comprises many precious works of the German and Italian Renaissance. The more important objects are furnished with labels. Some of *Schnorr's* cartoons for his frescoes at Munich are also preserved here. — VESTIBULE. Two cypress-wood gaming-tables (ca. 1625); two inlaid cabinets by Hans Schifferstein (ca. 1615); portraits of Elector Augustus and his wife, by *Cranach the Younger*. — A. ART SALOON *(Kunstkammer)*. Entrance Wall. Glass and goblets. In the middle, Jewel-cabinet of the Electress Sophia, by Hans Kellerdaler (1585); *'Positive' or choir-organ, by C. Walther (1584). By the second window-recess, Reliefs in embossed silver, by Seb. Dattler (1625). — B. MEDIÆVAL ARMS. To the left of the entrance, Helmets of the 12-15th cent.; 75. Suit of Gothic armour (ca. 1470). To the right of the entrance, 76. German tilting-suit (ca. 1480). To the right of the exit, 117a. Armour of Emp. Maximilian (ca. 1515). The cases contain the electoral sword of Frederick the Quarrelsome (1425; No. 34), the gala sword of Count Eberhard of Wurtemberg (1474; No. 36), and other blades of the 9-16th centuries. — C. JOUSTING WEAPONS of Saxon princes and nobles (16th cent.). By the rear wall, Nos. 3 & 4. Tournament in full armour (1550 and 1553). — D. SALOON OF FOOT COMBATS. In the centre of Wall I. 1. Gala armour of Charles Emmanuel of Savoy (d. 1630), of Milanese workmanship; to the right and left, two suits in silver (Nos. 2 & 3), executed in 1590 for Elector Christian I. of Saxony (d. 1591) and his friend Prince Christian of Anhalt (d. 1630). — E. *PARADE ARMOUR. Nine sumptuous suits of equestrian armour, belonging to Saxon princes. No. *7 (under glass), a suit of *Christian II.* (d. 1611), purchased at Nuremberg in 1606, is the most magnificent and valuable of the collection (reliefs of the Argonauts and Trojan War; on the horse-armour, the labours of Hercules). Between Nos. 8 and 14 are three suits in gilded copper for unmounted men (Nos. 9, 11, & 13). In the cabinets are swords, shields, and helmets in historical sequence. Between Cases X and XI, under glass, are a Milanese helmet, circular shield, cross-bow, and quiver, all richly adorned. In the first window-case: 575. Electoral sword of *Maurice* (1548). In Wall Case XXIX, to the left of the exit, 770. Consecrated sword presented to *Augustus II.* by Pope Benedict XIII. (1725). — F. PISTOL CHAMBER. Fire-arms of the 16-17th cent., many of them of Saxon princes. In the first window-case, 66, 67. Pistols of Gustavus Adolphus and Louis XIV. In the second window-case is the so-called 'Mönchsbüchse' (ca. 1500; No. 73), an early form of breech-loader. Cases IV-XV contain hand-guns and pistols of 1540-1700. — G. ARMS USED IN WAR (1500-1700). 29. Armour of Henry the Pious (d. 1541); 39. Armour of Elector Maurice. In an adjoining glass-case (38) the blood-stained scarf worn by the latter at



the battle of Sievershausen (1553; see p. 185), and the splinters of the bullet by which he was killed. 113. Armour of Elector John George III. (1683). On the walls are maces, swords, daggers, and cuirasses. In the first window-case: 137. Sword belonging to Martin Luther; 144, 145. Batons of Tilly and Pappenheim. To the left of the 5th window: 184. Standard of Pappenheim's cuirassiers, captured at Lützen in 1632. — H. Modern Arms. To the right of the entrance, under glass, is the horseshoe broken with his naked hand by Augustus the Strong in 1711. In the first window-case: 10, 11. Sword and pistols of Charles XII. of Sweden; 13, 14. Two swords of Peter the Great. In the centre: French mitrailleuses, captured in 1870-71; in front, marshal's staff of King Albert. On the walls, weapons of the 18-19th cent., chiefly of the Saxon and Polish wars and the war of 1870-71. Hanging from the ceiling, Turkish and Saxon standards. — J. Turkish Tent of the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, captured at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683 by the Saxon army under Elector John George III. In Glass-case 4: 175. Polish scale-armour with Maltese crosses (ca. 1680); 176. Gala-shield of King John III. Sobieski of Poland. In the window-cases: Hungarian, Polish, and Oriental weapons. — K. Saddle Chamber. Sumptuous caparisons, embroidered trappings, etc., used on festive occasions. 10, 11. Caparisons of Elector John George IV., one set with 550 rubies, the other with 500 pearls and 700 diamonds; 13. Caparison of Augustus the Strong. At the entrance to the next room, in Case XI, are relics of Napoleon I. — L. Costume Chamber. Court and gala costumes of the 16-18th cent.; mitres of bishops of Meissen (14-16th cent.).

We now return to Room B and pass through Room M (containing weapons of the chase) to the **Gallery of Arms** (adm., see p. 182; 'guide' 1 *M*), containing a valuable collection of fire-arms and hunting weapons, fine antlers, etc. — On the walls, portraits of Saxon rulers down to Augustus II., pictures of tournaments.

The ***Collection of Porcelain** (adm., see p. 182; catalogue 10 pf.), on the second floor, one of the finest of its kind, consists of about 20,000 specimens of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, French, Dresden, and Italian workmanship.

The examination of the Vestibule should be deferred till after the main rooms have been visited.

Room I. **Chinese Porcelain* of the best period (17-18th cent.). The invention of porcelain in China dates from the 6th cent., but the oldest extant specimens are of a much later date. The secret of painting under the glaze, *i. e.* before firing, was not discovered, however, until the 15th cent., and it was not till the turn of the 17th cent. that the art reached its greatest perfection. Among the most noteworthy specimens are figures of gods (Cabinets 1, 9); white and yellow ware with ornaments (Window Cases 2, 5); sea-green porcelain, or celadon (Cab. 3, 7a, 7b); crackle-china (the cracks produced by a process of rapid cooling after the first firing; Cab. 7c); turquoise-blue porcelain (very rare; Cases 11a & e), including six large dogs of Foh (blue and violet); enamel-painting on biscuit china (Cab. 11, back, g, h, i); yellow imperial or dragon china (17-18th cent., rare), manufactured for the personal use of the Emperor of China (Case 11, back, j); porcelain with enamel-painting in the style of the Ming dynasty (Cab. 13-20); *Dishes with patterns of animals and plants, large *Dish with female figures (Case 13 f-k); dishes with scenes of court-life (Case 15); two *Lanterns (Cab. 15, back, i); large *Vases (Stand 19); coral-red porcelain (Cab. 20, back); rose porcelain (Cab. 22, b & c, and Case 22); red porcelain (Cab. 22 d-h); *Porcelain speckled with blue (Cases 23, 25, Cab. 24, 26). On the stands in the middle (27-31, 33-37): *Monumental vases of cobalt-blue, among them (though they can no longer be individually identified) the celebrated 'Dragoon Vases', said to have been given by Frederick William I. of Prussia to Augustus the Strong in 1717 in exchange for a regiment of dragoons. Vases with the axon-Polish arms (made in China; Stand 40). On the right side of the

room, *Hawthorn-pattern vases (deep blue; in Cab. 48, six priceless tankards with lids). Porcelain of the period of the Ming dynasty (1366-1644; Cab. 45a). — CORRIDOR. Japanese porcelain (17-18th cent.), Vases, bowls, plates, etc. (on stands and on the walls). — Cobalt-blue porcelain (Stand 55a; Cases 55b, 58). Imari porcelain (so-called after the shipping-port; Stands 55c, 55d). Old Imari ware, large *Bowls (Cab. 59, b-d; Case 56).

ROOM II. European Porcelain, principally *Böttger Ware* and **Dresden (Meissen) China*. The chemist *J. F. Böttger* (1682-1719) discovered the secret of making porcelain in 1708, at first producing only red stoneware erroneously termed 'Böttger' or 'Jasper Porcelain', but soon afterwards also white porcelain. The manufacture was removed from Dresden to Meissen (p. 239) in 1710; so that the English term 'Dresden china' is really a misnomer for what is more accurately called in German 'Meissen china'. After Böttger's death the manufacture was carried on under the court-painter *Herold* (d. 1775), assisted by the sculptor *Kändler* (d. 1775), who was the first to use the rococo forms of art for porcelain.

Cabinet 63: *Böttger Stoneware*, without glaze (a-d); dark 'ironstone' china (e). Cab. 66: Perfected Böttger ware. — Case 67 & Cab. 70: *Böttger Porcelain*. Cases 70 f-k & 71, Cab. 73: Specimens produced under *Herold* (see above), some with Chinese types. Cab. 76: Porcelain with coloured ground (ca. 1725). Cab. 79: Historical service (front, c); figures of the apostles and groups by *Kändler* (see above; behind, f-k). — Case 79 i: Earliest Meissen onion-pattern. — The kiosques in front and behind (81, 81a) contain six large *Vases with the French arms, and small *Animals by Kändler (group of doves). — Cab. 82: Portions of the 'Swan Service' which belonged to Count Brühl; figures and groups, incl. a 'lovers' duet'. Case 82c: Cups with Watteau designs. On the centre stands are large vases (incl. the 'snowball vases'; 84) and large animal-figures by Kändler. — Between Cab. 73 and 76 are groups (mostly by Kändler), representing the Crucifixion, Madonna, models of notabilities, etc. — Cab. 99-102 (on the side next the court): China of the Marcolini period (1774-1814). — Biscuit-china figures. — Cab. 102, 105: Dresden china made in 1880-87. Large vases on separate stands. — Other European porcelain (18th cent.; Case 106, Cab. 108). — Between Cab. 108 and 109: Vases from the imperial factory at St. Petersburg (1905). — Cab. 113: Vienna porcelain of the Empire style. In front of the last are Sèvres vases. — Cab. 110: *Bunch of flowers on a bronze pedestal (from Vincennes).

VESTIBULE. To the right and left of the entrance are Majolica vases from Castelli. Cab. 119 contains German stoneware. Cab. 124. Recent acquisitions. Cab. 120. Italian majolica (16-17th cent.). In the centre stands the large drinking-table of the Elector Augustus I. (d. 1586); upon it is a large fayence vase (18th cent.). The glass of the 17-18th cent. in Cab. 125 (to the left of the exit) should be noticed.

Adjoining the Museum Johanneum on the S., in the *Jüdenhof*, is the richly carved *Gate of the old palace-chapel, in the Renaissance style, with a carved wooden door of 1555. The Johann-Georg Fountain here commemorates Saxony's share in the relief of Vienna in 1683.

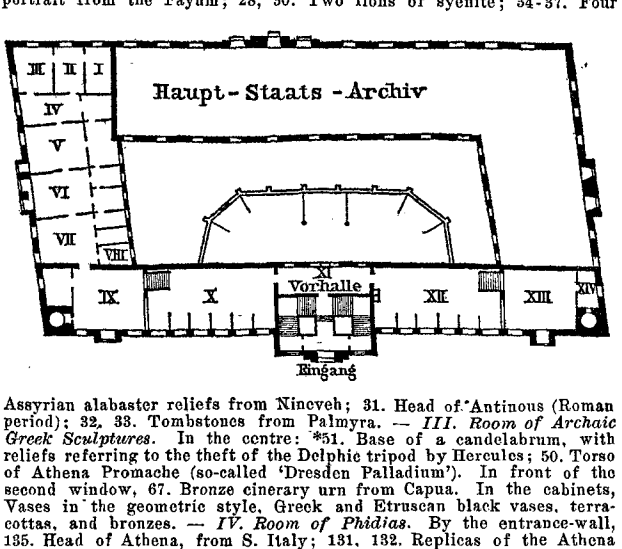
In the opposite corner of the Neumarkt rises a *Statue of Frederick Augustus II.* (d. 1854), in bronze, by Hähnel.

The old *Courland Palace*, Zeughaus-Platz 3, erected by Knöffel in 1729, contains (first floor) the *Gehe Collection* of drugs and minerals (open on Tues., 2-4).

The ***Albertinum** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), originally the *Arsenal*, built in 1559-63 and altered in 1705 and 1743-47, was converted into a

museum in 1884-89 (adm., see p. 181; entr. opposite the Belvedere). The front of the building is adorned with 12 bronze reliefs and sandstone busts by *R. Diez* (1909). — The staircase is decorated with frescoes and sculptures by *H. Prell* (1904). On the ceiling, Overthrow of the Titans; right wall, Rape of Europa and the Graces; left wall, Chaining of Kronos and the Fates. Marble figures of Aphrodite and Prometheus.

The MAIN FLOOR is occupied by the **Collection of Antiquities.** From the staircase we enter the VESTIBULE (XI), which is adorned with busts of Saxon rulers and reproductions of ancient sculptures. We then turn to the left and pass through several rooms in order to begin with the Egyptian Room. *I. Egyptian Room.* Mummies; Cases with scarabæi, figures of the dead, and mummy-heads; 4. Fragment of a papyrus of the Book of the Dead; 5-7 (above), Limestone reliefs from Gizeh; 1. Painted wooden coffin (ca. 700 B.C.). — *II. Egyptian-Assyrian Room.* 25, 26 (in the centre), Mummies from Sakkara (3rd cent. A.D.); 27. Mummy-portrait from the Fayûm; 28, 30. Two lions of syenite; 34-37. Four



Assyrian alabaster reliefs from Nineveh; 31. Head of Antinous (Roman period); 32, 33. Tombstones from Palmyra. — *III. Room of Archaic Greek Sculptures.* In the centre: *51. Base of a candelabrum, with reliefs referring to the theft of the Delphic tripod by Hercules; 50. Torso of Athena Promache (so-called 'Dresden Palladium'). In front of the second window, 67. Bronze cinerary urn from Capua. In the cabinets, Vases in the geometric style, Greek and Etruscan black vases, terra-cottas, and bronzes. — *IV. Room of Phidias.* By the entrance-wall, 135. Head of Athena, from S. Italy; 131, 132. Replicas of the Athena Lemnia of Phidias; between these, 133. Milesian votive relief. In the middle, 125. Clay sarcophagus from Clazomenæ (ca. 550 B.C.). In front of the window, 112. Marble relief with Hercules and the Cerynæan Hind. In the cabinets, early-Greek vases and terracottas. — *V. Room of Polycletus.* Entrance-wall, to the left, 156. Prize-fighter; to the right, 150. Zeus (Phidian school): 152. Head of a Diadumenos (after Polycletus). In the middle, 154, 155. Statues of athletes; by the first window, *391. Bronze statuette of Aphrodite. By the exit-wall, 158, 159. Statues of victorious boys (after Polycletus). In the cabinets I-M, later Greek vases (5th cent.). — *VI. Room of Praxiteles.* In the centre: 204. Artemis; 217. Son of

Niobe. By the first window, Reliefs. In Cabinet N (to the right), Greek terracottas; 200. Statuette of Plutus (after Cephisodotus); 201. Satyr (after Praxiteles); 216. Head of Niobe. By the second window: 221. Artemis, from Salamis; *209. Head of a girl, from Cyziens; 210. Head of a girl, from Gîzeh. In Cab. O, terracottas from Asia Minor. Marble torso of a Mænad, after Scopas. — *VII. Hellenistic Room.* By the entrance-wall, 304. Hercules; in the centre, 314. Fragment of a wounded Gaul; 310, 311. Satyrs and Hermaphrodite. Exit-wall: 308. Rustic; 305. Athena; 307. Drunken old woman. In the cabinets, terracotta vessels from S. Italy. In the window-cases, Reliefs and fragments of Aretine pottery. — *VIII. Room of the Coloured Marbles.* Specimens of marble; Italian terracottas. — *IX. Room of the Mosaics.* Entrance-wall: 361. Thalia. In the centre, 371. Mosaic pavement with Bacchus and masks (from Civitâ Vecchia). To the left, each between Etruscan cinerary urns, 360. Euripides(?), 372. Aphrodite (from Alexandria). In front of the Aphrodite, 432. Gold ornaments from Ribualto, near Bolsena. On the other side of the mosaic are two more Etruscan cinerary urns; between these, 373. Serapis (bronze statuette from Alexandria) and a case (*d*) with Etruscan bronze mirrors. Window-cases *g* and *e* contain gold ornaments and gems. By the balustrade, *369. Mosaic ornament; to the left, 367. Cupid and Psyche. — *X. Room of the Four Combatants.* In the centre, 450-453. Victorious pugilists. On the right of the staircase: 460. Antinous as Bacchus; 458. Boy playing with a lion, on a Roman sarcophagus (459); Roman terracotta lamps. Side-wall, Roman sarcophagi; 471. Silenus (fountain-figure). Exit-wall: 454. So-called 'Dresden Venus'; 455. Ariadne. — We now traverse the Vestibule (XI; p. 206) and enter the *Room of the Herculaneum Women (XII)*, so called from the three draped *Statues in the centre (500-502), found in almost perfect preservation at Herculaneum in 1713. To the left, 503. Girl playing with astragali. In the first window-recess, 504. Tomb-relief of a *butcher*. Side-wall, Roman portrait-busts (506-508, etc.). Exit-wall, Replica, by *Alex. Charpentier*, of the stone relief of a baker. In the recess below the balustrade: *Streitmüller*, Germanic mother; *Wrba*, Busts. — *Rooms XIII* and *XIV* contain *Modern Sculptures* of various kinds, among the most notable of which are Nos. 600 (Charles I. of England), 601, 602, 605, 638, 616, 610, 606, 604, 700, 716, and 701. To the right of the first window in R. XIII are four examples of Rodin.

The First Floor and the Basement are devoted to the admirable ***Collection of Casts** of ancient, mediæval, Renaissance, and modern works. The arrangement is chronological, the modern works being placed in the basement, which is reached by a staircase to the right of the main entrance. The covered court is occupied by a collection of casts and models of the works of Rietschel, Díez, Begas, Meunier, and others.

The groundfloor of the Albertinum also contains the *Royal Archives* (week-days, 9-1 & 3-6).

To the E. of the Albertinum is the *Synagogue* (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*), a Romanesque edifice by Semper. — Pillnitzer-Str., see p. 209.

d. Suburbs on the Left Bank.

From the Post-Platz (p. 201) the Ostra-Allée runs to the N.W., the Wettiner-Str. to the W., and the Annen-Str. to the S.W.

In the Ostra-Allée, opposite the Zwinger, is the *New Theatre (Neues Schauspielhaus)*, now being built from the designs of Lossow and Kühne; farther on is the *Herzogin-Garten* (Pl. D, 5; *II*), with a Renaissance orangery. To the N., at Stall-Str. 2, are the *Royal Mews* (Pl. D, 5; *II*), open 2-4 p.m.

The Wettiner-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 5; *I*), with the Romanesque *Church of St. James* (1901), leads to the Friedrichstadt, the quarter containing the extensive *Friedrichstadt Town Hospital* (Pl. B, C, 4; *I*), part of which occupies the old Marcolini Palais, in which Napoleon I. had his quarters at various times in 1813. The garden, formerly one of the finest in Dresden, contains a handsome fountain in sandstone, representing Neptune and Amphitrite, by Matielli; the water plays in summer on Sun., 11-1, and on Thurs. and Sat., 3-5; adm. gratis at these times (entr. from the Wachsbleich-Str.). — In the *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (Pl. C, 4; *I*) is the grave of Karl Maria von Weber (d. 1826), the composer. — In the N. part of the Friedrichstadt is the Ostra-Gehege, with the new municipal *Slaughter House*.

At the end of the Annen-Strasse (Pl. D, 6; *II*) stands the *Church of St. Anne* (Pl. D, 6; *II*), an edifice of the 16th cent., restored after a fire in 1760, and practically rebuilt in 1909. In front of the S. side of the church is the *Anna Monument*, to the wife (d. 1585) of Augustus I., by Henze.

The Prager-Strasse leads to the S. from the Altstadt to the Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, 7, 8; *I*), on the N. side of which is the *Marie Gey Fountain*, by Wrba (1910); on the S. side is the *Technical School* (Pl. D, 8; *I*), built in 1872-75 by Heyn. To the right, in the Bernhard-Str., is the *Scottish Presbyterian Church* (p. 181). — In the Reichs-Str. is the *Russian Chapel* (Pl. D, 8; *I*), with six towers, designed by Bosse of St. Petersburg (Russian service, Sat. 7 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m.), and in the Reichs-Platz is the tasteful *American Church* (Pl. D 8, *I*; p. 181). — In the Münchner Platz are the *District Courts* (Pl. C, 9; *I*), a picturesque sandstone building by O. Kramer (1907).

To the S.E. of the Altstadt is the Georg-Platz (Pl. E, 6; *II*), with the *Kreuz-Schule*, the oldest grammar-school in Dresden. In front of the edifice are a bronze *Statue of Theodore Körner* (p. 210), by Hähnel, and busts of *Karl Gutzkow* (d. 1878), the author, and *Julius Otto* (d. 1877), the composer.

In the adjoining Bürgerwiese (Pl. E, 6, 7; *II*), a large open space with promenades, and farther on, throughout the whole S. part of the town (Beust-Str., Goethe-Str., etc.), numerous handsome modern dwelling-houses have sprung up, nearly all built in the Renaissance style. In the Bürgerwiese are the *Mozart Monument*, by Hosæus (1907; N. end) and other sculptural groups. At the S. end of the Albrecht-Str. and in the Moltke-Platz (Pl. E, 7; *II*) are *Nymph Fountains*, the former by Fischer and Kreis (1908), the latter by Brossmann (1865). The Ferdinands-Platz (Pl. E, 6; *II*) is adorned with the *Goose-Stealer Fountain* by Diez (1880). — To the S., in the Wiener-Strasse, is the *English Church* (Pl. E 7, *I*; p. 181), embellished with stained-glass windows. — The late Consul

Meyer's *Collection of Modern Paintings*, Beust-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 7; *I*), is shown daily, 11-1 & 3-5, on application.

The ***Grosser Garten** (Pl. F-H 8, *I;* cafés and restaurants), to the S.E. of the town, a royal park laid out in 1676 and subsequently enlarged, covers an area of about 385 acres. It is intersected by two broad avenues at right angles to each other, and is embellished with marble groups. At the intersection of the avenues stands the *Lustschloss* (Pl. G, 8; *I*), a château built in 1680, by Starke, where the *Museum of the Royal Saxon Antiquarian Society* and the *Saxon Folklore Society* are now established.

The Museum (adm., see p. 182; catalogue 50 pf.) consists chiefly of ecclesiastical objects of mediæval origin, removed from the churches of Saxony in consequence of the Reformation, and collected here in 1841. It contains about 3000 objects in all.

To the N. of the Grosser Garten lie the *Botanic Garden* (adm., see p. 182; guide 80 pf.) and the municipal *Exhibition Building* (Pl. F, G, 6, 7; *II*), the latter entered from the Stübel-Allée, in which is the *Stübel Fountain* (1901). The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. F 8, *I;* adm., see p. 182) lies to the S. (concert-hall and restaurant). To the W. are the *Sport-Platz*, with a beaten copper figure of a ball-player, by Fabricius (1908), and the Albrecht-Str., with the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. F, 6; *II*), erected in 1908, and the *Chamber of Commerce* (1910; No. 4).

To the N. is the imposing baroque building of the **School & Museum of Industrial Art** (Pl. G, 5; *II*), erected in 1901-7 from the plans of *Lossow* and *Viehweger*. The museum is entered from the Elias-Str. (adm., see p. 182). Catalogue 40 pf.

The various rooms of the museum are fitted up in the taste of the different periods of art and contain appropriate furniture and other objects. Perhaps the most attractive is the *Empire Pavilion* (No. 17), containing tapestry from the end of the 18th century. In a room lighted from the roof is the *Demiani Collection of Pewter*. The *Court* contains sandstone groups by Matielli.

From Room 20 a rococo door (closed) leads to the ***Aula*, which is shown on request. This was the banquet-room of the Brühl Palace (torn down in 1901) and dates from the middle of the 18th century. The ceiling-painting, by Silvestre, represents the victory of the virtues over the vices. The richly gilt doors and walls were decorated by Deibel.

In the Pillnitzer-Strasse, which begins near the Albertinum (p. 205), is the *Church of St. John*, a Gothic edifice built in 1878 by Möckel, with elaborate plastic decoration inside. No. 63 is the *Schilling Museum* (Pl. G 6, *II;* adm., see p. 182; illus. catalogue 50 pf.), with models of the works of that master (p. 184).

e. Right Bank of the Elbe.

In the Neustadt, on the right bank of the Elbe, in the Market Place adjoining the Frederick Augustus Bridge (p. 183), rises an equestrian *Statue of Augustus II.* (Pl. E, 4; *II*), 'the Strong', in gilded copper, by Wiedemann of Augsburg (1736).

Turning to the left, we soon reach the **Japanese Palace** (Pl. D, E, 4; *I*), erected by Count Flemming in 1715, purchased by Augustus II. in 1717, and named after the Japanese porcelain (see p. 204) formerly preserved here. It is now wholly occupied by the **Royal Library** (adm., see p. 182).

The Library, founded by Elector Augustus (d. 1586), now comprises 540,000 vols., 2000 incunabula, 6000 MSS., and 28,000 maps. Historical works and modern literature form the most valuable part of the collection.

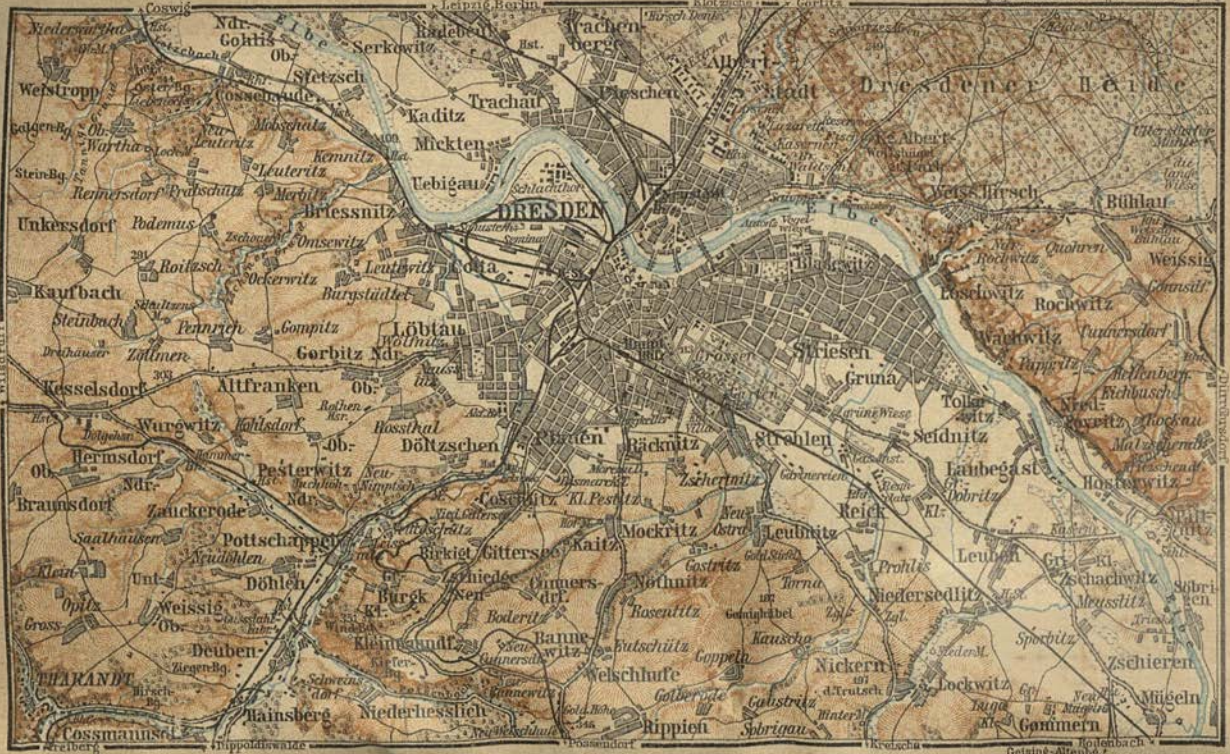
On the staircase are marble busts of Goethe and Tieck, by *David d'Angers*. — Numerous interesting curiosities are exhibited in glass-cases in the Treasure Room. Case *i*. *Maya MS.* from Yucatan, 12 ft. long, written on both sides; parchment MS. of the Gospels (13th cent.); *Codex Bornerianus* of the Pauline Epistles, written in the 9th cent. by an Irish monk at St. Gall; poems by *Hans Sachs* (autograph); Bohemian Bible (15th cent.); part of *Gutenberg's 42-line Bible;* Indulgence of 1488; *Biblia Pauperum;* first German edition of *Seb. Brant's Narrenschiff* (1494), with 114 woodcuts; *Psaltery,* being the earliest printed work with a date (1457). — Case *h*. Valturius '*De re militari*', a parchment MS. of the 15th cent., with illustrations; runic calendars of boxwood, of the 12th and 13th cent.; three *Breviaries* with miniatures of the 15th cent.; *Volume with fifty-six miniatures of eminent men of the 15-17th cent., probably by Cranach the Younger; illustrated MS. of the '*Sachsenspiegel*', 1386; collection of portraits of Saxon princes from the earliest times until Augustus II. — Case *f*. Greek papyrus of the Ptolemaic period; municipal accounts of Leipzig, inscribed on black waxen tablets; two woodcuts in chiaroscuro; MSS. of *Luther* (1531) and *Melanchthon;* facsimile of Dürer's *Four Books of Human Proportions* (original in the MS. room); *A. W. Schlegel's* translation of Hamlet (autograph); translation of Dante by *Philalethes* (King John of Saxony), the beginning in the king's handwriting; *Weber's* Jubilee overture (autograph). — Case *g*. Koran of Sultan Bajazet II.; octagonal *Koran,* of the size of a crown-piece; MS. of a Turkish poem against drinking, with fine illustrations. — In Cases 1-6, by the windows, are sumptuous stamped bindings. — The next room but one contains a cast of Gellert's features after death, in coloured wax. — Amongst the treasures not shown to the public is the *Atlas Royal,* a collection in 19 folio vols. of portraits of princes and princesses of the 17th cent., with maps, plans, etc. (three copies only of the work were made at Amsterdam in 1707; one is now at The Hague, another at Copenhagen).

The *Japanese Garden,* or *Palais-Garten,* behind the palace, which is open to the public, affords a pleasant view.

Marble tablets and medallions on No. 7 Körner-Str. mark the house once occupied by Councillor Körner, where Schiller resided in 1786-87, and where *Theodore Körner* was born in 1791. It contains the *Körner Museum* (Pl. E, 4; *II*), with many memorials of the poet of the 'Lyre and Sword' and of the wars of liberation at the beginning of the century (adm., see p. 182).

From the market-place (p 209) the broad Haupt-Strasse, planted with rows of trees, leads towards the N.E. Farther on, to the left, rises the *Dreikönigs-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4; *I*), erected in 1732-39, with its lofty tower (1854-59). On the grass plot in front of the Café Pollender (No. 27) is a statue of Schiller, by Werner.

The Haupt-Strasse ends at the Albert-Platz (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*), with its two handsome fountain-groups in bronze, by Rob. Diez (1893), representing Calm Water and *Stormy Waves. At the be-


Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Coswig
Leipzig, Berlin
Klotzsche
Görlitz
Wilsdruff
Dürrröhrsdorf
Freiberg
Dippoldiswalde
Possendorf
Kreischa
Rodenbach
Geising-Altenbg.
Elbe
Dresdener Heide
DRESDEN
Albertstadt
Trachenberge
Radebeul
Serkowitz
Stetzsch
Cossebaude
Weistropp
Kaditz
Trachau
Mickten
Uebigau
Briessnitz
Cotta
Löbtau
Gorbitz
Altfranken
Kesselsdorf
Wurgwitz
Hermsdorf
Braunsdorf
Zauckerode
Pottschappel
Döhlen
Weissig
Deuben
THARANDT
Cossmannsdorf
Hainsberg
Niederhesslich
Kleinnaundf.
Burgk
Gittersee
Coschütz
Plauen
Räcknitz
Strehlen
Striesen
Gruna
Seidnitz
Laubegast
Reick
Leubnitz
Mockritz
Kaitz
Cunnersdrf.
Nöthnitz
Rosentitz
Bannewitz
Welschhufe
Rippien
Nickern
Niedersedlitz
Leuben
Zschachwitz
Lockwitz
Gommern
Mügeln
Zschieren
Sporbitz
Meusslitz
Rochwitz
Wachwitz
Loschwitz
Weissig
Bühlau
Weiss. Hirsch
Blasewitz
Strassenbahnen
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Kilometer

ginning of the Bautzener-Str. are an *Artesian Well* (in a small temple; 1906) and the **Royal Theatre** (*Schauspielhaus;* Pl. F 4, *I;* p. 181), adorned with sculptures by Menzel and Henze, sgraffitto paintings by Dietrich, and ceiling-paintings by Oehme. — The Bautzener-Str. leads to the right to the *Martin-Luther-Kirche* (Pl. F, G, 3; *I*), built in the Transition style in 1887. — To the S., near the Carola Bridge, rises the *Finance Minister's Office* (Pl. E, 5; *II*). Fine views from the terrace in front of it and from the bridge. To the E. stands the *Ministry of Religion, Justice, and the Interior* (Pl. F, 4, 5, *II;* 1900-1904).

To the N.E. of the Neustadt extends the quarter known as the ALBERTSTADT, containing the Romanesque *Garrison Church* (1900), the *Arsenal* (Pl. G, 1; *I*), the *Royal Army Museum* (adm., see p. 181; portraits, etc.), large *Barracks*, and other military establishments. The *Royal Arsenal Collection* (adm., see p. 181) includes an interesting collection of portable fire-arms.

In the *Old Neustädter Kirchhof* rises an obelisk to the memory of soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1849. The wall of the cemetery, to the left of the Frieden-Str. entrance, is adorned with a Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures in relief, executed in 1534.

f. Environs of Dresden.

(Comp. the Map, and R. 30.—Tramways and Steamboats, see pp. 179, 180.)

The suburb of *Plauen* (see p. 225) is most conveniently reached by Tramway No. 15.

The Bergstrasse (Pl. D, 7-9; *I*) leads from the Central Station to the suburb of **Räcknitz** (Pl. D 10, *I;* tramway No. 6), 1¼ M. to the S., just beyond which, to the left, is situated *Moreau's Monument* (Pl. D, 10; *I*), surrounded by three oaks, erected near the spot where the general was mortally wounded, 27th Aug., 1813. Close by is the *Bismarck Column*, with view of the Saxon Switzerland. About 4½ M. to the S. rises the Goldene Höhe (see p. 225). — To the N.E. of Räcknitz is *Strehlen*, a residential suburb with a fine church (Pl. G, H, 9; *I*), built in 1905. — *Tharandt* (p. 225) and the *Rabenauer Grund* (p. 231) are also favourite resorts.

The Bautzen High Road (tramway No. 11, p. 180) runs along the slopes of the vine-clad hills on the right bank of the Elbe, passing numerous villas and the popular establishments of *Lincke'sches Bad* (Pl. G, 3, 4; *I*), *Waldschlösschen* (Pl. I 3, *I;* 1¼ M. from the Frederick Augustus Bridge), and *Saloppe* (Pl. K, 3; *I*). Below, on the Elbe, is the turreted building of the Dresden waterworks. About ¾ M. from the Waldschlösschen are the *Albrechts-Schloss* (Pl. K, L, 3; *I*) and the *Villa Albrechtsberg*. A little farther up the river is the *Villa Eckberg*, built in the English style, with three towers. — Pleasant silvan walks from the Albrechtsberg through the *King Albert Park* to the *Wolfshügel* (690 ft.; Pl. L, 2, 3, *I;* belvedere).

About 2 M. beyond the Waldschlösschen is the **Weisser Hirsch** (815 ft.; Pl. N, 3, 4, *I*), a favourite summer-resort (visitors' tax 5 ℳ), connected with Dresden by electric tramway (No. 11, p. 180) and with Loschwitz (p. 212) by a cable-tramway (up 20, down 10 pf.). It is situated on the edge of the Dresdener Heide and is most widely known through *Dr. Lahmann's Sanatorium* (Pl. N 3, *I;* pens. 13-18 ℳ). There are now other sanatoria (*Dr. Teuscher's*, etc.), besides hotels and pensions, among which may be mentioned the *Kurhaus* (Pl. a; R. 2½-8, pens. 6½-12 ℳ) and the *Park Hotel* (Pl. b). The *Hôtel-Restaurant Luisenhof* (Pl. N, 4) affords a fine view.

From the road to Loschwitz we may diverge to the right to visit the small house (*Schillerhäuschen;* Pl. M, 4), once belonging to Körner, the friend of Schiller, where the latter wrote his Don Carlos in 1785-87. Opposite is a memorial fountain, with reliefs by O. Rassau (1912). At **Loschwitz** (Pl. M, N, 5), a small town with 6800 inhab., connected with Dresden by tramways 1 & 18 (pp. 179, 180) and by steamboat (p. 180), are the *Demnitz Hotel* (Pl. c) and a small monument to Ludwig Richter (d. 1884), the painter. An elevated railway ('Schwebebahn'; Pl. N, 5) ascends hence to the *Rochwitzer-Höhe* (view; Hôt. Loschwitzhöhe) in 3 min. (fares, up 20, down 10, return 25 pf.).

Opposite Loschwitz, on the left bank (bridge), lies **Blasewitz** (*Bellevue*, very fair· *Schiller-Garten Restaurant*, both with view), also reached by tramway (Nos. 1, 2, & 18, pp. 179, 180) and by steamboat (p. 180). Following the left bank, we pass *Tolkewitz* (tramways 19 & 21) and reach *Laubegast* (tramway No. 19, p. 180), with a monument to Caroline Neuber, the actress (d. 1760). — At *Hosterwitz*, 3¾ M. from Loschwitz, Weber composed his 'Freischütz' and 'Oberon'.

Pillnitz (395 ft.; *Restaurants* and steamboat-station; tramway 18, p. 180), on the right bank of the Elbe, 8 M. above Dresden, is a château of the king, with a fine collection of porcelain and pleasant grounds. The grounds, with fine coniferæ and a camelia shrub 22 ft. high (100 years old), are open free; adm. to the château daily, 9-12 & 2-6, from Dec. to July (1-2 pers. 1 ℳ, 3-4 pers. 1½ ℳ, a party 30 pf. each).

From Pillnitz we may proceed through the shady *Friedrichsgrund* to the (3 M.) **Porsberg** (1165 ft.; inn; belvedere, adm. 10 pf.). Hence we may either return viâ the 'Ruine' (an artificial ruin; view) to Pillnitz or go on to (5¼ M.) the *Lochmühle Restaurant*, *Lohmen*, *Uttewalde* (p. 217; 3 M.), and (2½ M.) *Wehlen* (p. 217) or the *Bastei* (p. 218).

To the N. of the Albertstadt (p. 211) is the garden-city of **Hellerau** (655 ft.; Waldschenke), with Jaques-Dalcroze's Institute for rhythmical gymnastics. Hence a pleasant excursion may be made to the **Dresdener Heide**, a wooded plateau watered by the *Priessnitz*.

The *Osterberg* (785 ft.; Restaurant, with view), on the left bank of the Elbe, to the N.W. of Dresden, is reached in ¾ hr. from *Cossebaude* (tramway 21, p. 180). We may return through the pretty *Amselgrund*.

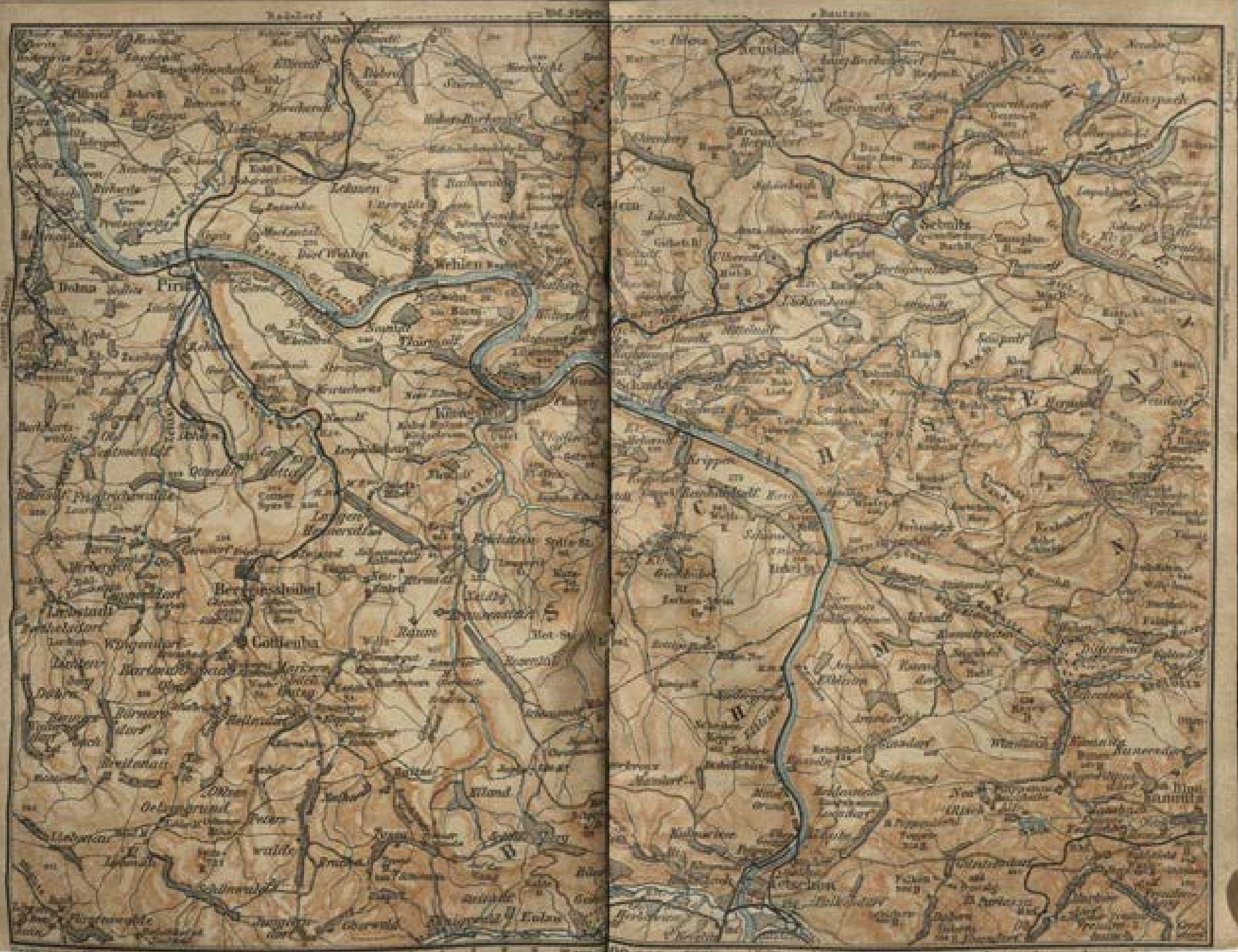
Lössnitzgrund, see p. 236.

30. Saxon Switzerland.

The *Meissen Highlands*, a very picturesque district, known for more than a century as the ***Saxon Switzerland**, extend on both banks of the Elbe from Liebetal to the Bohemian frontier, a distance of 25 M., and from the Falkenberg to the Schneeberg, about the same distance. The *Elbe* and its affluents have worn deep beds in the sandstone rock of which the district consists, and rain and wind have carved the rocky walls into the most picturesque and fantastic forms.

Plan. Two days at least are requisite for a visit to this interesting district. *1st.* Walk from Pötzscha-Wehlen viâ the Bastei, Hockstein, and Brand to Schandau; 6½-7 hrs. — *2nd.* Walk from Schandau viâ the Kuhstall, Winterberg, and Prebischtor to Herrnskretschen; 7½ hrs. If a carriage be taken to the Winterberg, the détour viâ the Edmundsklamm from the Prebischtor may be conveniently included. — Two additional days may be disposed of thus: — *3rd.* Railway from Schandau to Schnitz in ¾-1 hr., walk viâ Grenadierburg, Tanzplan, Wachberg, Saupsdorf, and Hinter-Hermsdorf to the Obere Schleuse and Hinter-Dittersbach; 7 hrs. — *4th.* Walk from Hinter-Dittersbach, viâ the Rudolfstein, Wilhelminenwand, and Marienfelsen, to Dittersbach in 3½-4 hrs.; thence drive or walk to Böhmisch-Kamnitz and take the railway to Tetschen-Bodenbach (p. 215). — The Schneeberg and Biela-Tal, see p. 214.

Guides (4-5 ℳ per day, 2 ℳ per half-day; in Austria 5 and 3 *K*),



though seldom necessary, are sometimes desirable. — *Carriages* may be hired at Wehlen, the Bastei, the Brand, Schandau, etc.; carr. and pair for 4 pers., 18 ℳ per day, 10 ℳ per half-day; one-horse carr. for two pers., 12 or 7½ ℳ, besides fee to the driver. *Horse* generally 2 ℳ per hour (comp. p. 220). — *Steamboats* on the Elbe, see p. 215. — During Whitsuntide the Saxon Switzerland is apt to be overcrowded with holiday-makers. The hotel-charges at the most frequented places are as high as in Dresden.

a. From Dresden to Bodenbach (Prague, Vienna) and Tetschen by Railway.

38½ and 38 M. Railway. To Bodenbach in 1-2 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 95 pf.; express 5 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ 60, 2 ℳ 20 pf.); express from Dresden to Prague in 3¾ hrs. Express fares to Tetschen, 5 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 70, 2 ℳ 30 pf.; express from Dresden to Vienna in 10 hrs. Fares to Pötzscha 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 30, 85 pf.; to Schandau 3 ℳ 20, 1 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 25 pf. (express 3 ℳ 70, 2 ℳ 40, 1 ℳ 50 pf.). — Best views to the left. — *Austrian Custom Houses* at Bodenbach and Tetschen.

Steamer (preferable to the railway), see p. 215.

Dresden (Central Station), see p. 177. — The train gradually approaches the Elbe. — 5 M. *Nieder-Sedlitz.*

A branch-line runs hence to *Lockwitz* and (5½ M.) *Kreischa.* A pleasant excursion may be taken through the **Lockwitzgrund** to (4½ M.) *Kreischa* (Park Hotel; Erbgericht) and thence to (3¾ M.) *Maxen.*

7 M. *Mügeln;* to *Geising-Altenberg*, see p. 230. — About 1½ M. to the S. of (9½ M.) *Gross-Sedlitz* is the royal château of that name, with a park in the French style. The train reaches the Elbe.

10½ M. **Pirna** (355 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Schwarzer Adler*, R. from 2 ℳ; *Weisser Schwan*, R. 1¾-2½ ℳ), a town with 19,500 inhab., on the left bank of the Elbe, contains some interesting old houses and is commanded by the *Sonnenstein*, an old fortress converted into a lunatic asylum. The *Stadt-Kirche*, built in 1504-46 and restored in 1890, contains ceiling-paintings of the middle of the 16th century. The *Municipal Museum* and the *Museum of the Mountain Club* are open free in summer on Sun., 10.30-12 (at other times 25 pf.).

From Pirna to Gottleuba, 11 M., railway in 1 hr. The train ascends the picturesque and narrow valley of the *Gottleuba.* — 9½ M. **Berggiesshübel** (960 ft.; pop. 1350; *Rail. Restaurant; Sächsisches Haus; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*) is a small town with mineral baths. — 11 M. **Gottleuba** *(Bahnhof-Hôtel; Kurhaus; Kronprinz)*, a chalybeate spa prettily situated in a valley. Blue-marked path hence to the Schweizermühle (1¼ hr.; p. 214).

From Pirna to Arnsdorf (p. 408), 13 M., railway in 40 minutes.

The train follows the windings of the Elbe through a narrow rocky valley; large sandstone quarries are visible on both banks of the river. — 16 M. *Pötzscha*, at the foot of the *Bärensteine* (1085 ft.; ¾ hr.; S.) and the *Rauensteine* (990 ft.; 1 hr.; E.), opposite *Wehlen* (p. 217). To the left rise the lofty rocks of the *Bastei.* — 18 M. *Rathen*, see p. 218.

22 M. **Königstein** (415 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; König Albert*, at the station, R. 1¼-3 ℳ; *Stadt London*, R. 1¼-2½ ℳ; *Blauer*

Stern, R. 1¼-3 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, with garden) is a small town (3900 inhab.) at the mouth of the *Biela-Tal*, commanded by the *Fortress of Königstein* (1180 ft. above the sea, 805 ft. above the Elbe), ¾ hr. to the W.

This fortress was formerly regarded as impregnable, and in time of war the treasures and archives of Saxony have usually been deposited here. It is mentioned as belonging to the King of Bohemia in 1241, and about 1400 it was in the possession of the Counts of Dohna, from whom it passed to the Margraves of Meissen. The present fortifications date from the 16-18th cent., the well (500 ft. deep) from the 16th cent. (visitors admitted to the view-points on week-days 9-5, Sun. 11-5; fee 50 pf.).

On the opposite bank of the river rises the ***Lilienstein** (1365 ft.). The traveller crosses the Elbe to the village of *Halbestadt* (ferry 10 pf.), opposite the Königstein station, and proceeds thence (green marks) through the E. end of the village of *Ebenheit* direct to the foot of the Lilienstein. Ascent, partly by steps, somewhat steep, 1 hr. *Inn* (R. 1-2 *M*, good), an obelisk, and a belvedere (10 pf.) at the top.

In 1756, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, the Saxon army of 17,000 men was surrounded at the foot of this hill by the Prussians under Frederick the Great and compelled by hunger to surrender.

The **Pfaffenstein** (1405 ft.; good *Inn*, R. 1-2 *M*), 1¼ hr. to the S. of Königstein, is another good point of view with fine rock-formations. We follow the road to *Pfaffendorf* and thence proceed by a footpath through the *Nadelöhr* (that to the right easier). Path (marked with a green circle) from the foot to the Papststein (p. 220) in 1¼ hr.

FROM KÖNIGSTEIN THROUGH THE BIELA-TAL to the Schweizermühle (carr. and pair 9 *M*) and thence to the top of the Schneeberg, 5-6 hrs. About 1½ M. to the S. of Königstein is situated the water-cure establishment of *Königsbrunn*. At the (7 M.) **Schweizermühle** (1170 ft.) there are another water-cure, two hotels (*Post*, *Felsenkeller*, pens. 4½ *M*, good), and several lodging-houses. To Gottleuba, see p. 213. — We pass numerous fantastic rock-formations and at the (2½ M.) fork turn to the left and proceed (guide-posts) via the (25 min.) *Zollhaus* (inn) to the (25 min.) village of *Schneeberg* (1950 ft.; Schweizerhof, well spoken of; Werner). Thence we ascend in 35 min. more to the summit of the ***Hoher Schneeberg** (2365 ft.), where a tower commanding a fine view (30 *h*) and a good inn (bed 2 *K*) are situated. From the Schneeberg *to* Bodenbach 2½ hrs., see *Baedeker's Austria*.

About 2¼ M. to the W. of Schneeberg are situated the **Tyssaer Wände**, a curious labyrinth of chasms and grotesque rock-formations.

25 M. **Schandau** (*Rail. Restaurant*, good); the town (p. 219) lies on the right bank, and is reached in summer by a steam-ferry (10 pf.). Branch-line to Bautzen, see p. 216. — 25½ M. *Krippen*, above Schandau; 29 M. *Hirschmühle-Schmilka* (p. 216).

30½ M. *Schöna* (Railway Restaurant), the station for *Herrnskretschen* (p. 222) on the opposite bank. — The line now crosses the Austrian frontier. — 33 M. *Niedergrund*. Beyond (38 M.) **Obergrund**, a summer-resort on the slope of the *Papertsberg*, with the *Josephsbad* (chalybeate spring), we see Tetschen on the left (ferry 4 *h*). We penetrate the *Spitzberg* and the *Schäferwand* (2250 ft.) by two tunnels.

38½ M. **Bodenbach** (430 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* see the Map at p. 223; *Forstner*, Pl. c, R. 2-3½ *K*, good; *Post*, Pl. a; *Töpfer*, Pl. b, R. 1½-2 *K; Vereinshaus*), an industrial town of 12,000 inhab., with the Austrian custom-house, is dominated by the **Schäferwand* (925 ft.; Hôtel-Restaurant, with view, R. 2 *K*). The *Hoher Schneeberg* (p. 214) is ascended from Bodenbach in 2½ hrs.

A suspension-bridge (toll 4 *h*) and two railway-bridges here cross the river to **Tetschen** (440 ft.; *Rail. Restaurants; Silberner Bär*, R. 2-3 *K; Krone*, R. 2-4 *K; Grüner Baum*, with café, R. 1½-3 *K*, all in the market-place), with 11,000 inhab., perhaps the pleasantest point in the valley of the Elbe, commanded by the château of Prince Thun.

For excursions from Bodenbach and Tetschen, see *Baedeker's Austria.*

From Bodenbach to Prague (Vienna) and from Tetschen to Vienna, see *Baedeker's Austria.*

b. From Dresden to Bodenbach by Steamer.

41 M. Express Steamer daily from May 13th to Sept. 11th in 6¼ hrs. (to Aussig in 8½ hrs.). Another steamer plies daily in 4¾ hrs. as far as Herrnskretschen. Fares to Pillnitz 1 ℳ 5, Pirna 1 ℳ 30, Wehlen (2½ hrs.) 1 ℳ 90, Königstein 2 ℳ 30, Schandau (4 hrs.) 2 ℳ 65, Herrnskretschen 3 ℳ 5, Bodenbach 3 ℳ 65 pf., Aussig 4 ℳ 60 pf. Downstream the fares are somewhat higher. Dinner (at 12.45 p.m.) 2 ℳ. — There are also slower steamers at lower fares. — The best views are to the left. The Austrian custom-house examination takes place at Schandau.

In the following description S. stands for steamer station, R. for railway station. The words right (r.) and left (l.) are used with reference to the direction in which the steamer is running.

Dresden, see p. 177. The steamer passes under the Carola-Brücke and the Albert-Brücke (p. 183), and stops at (l.) *Dresden-Neustadt* (Pl. G, 4; *I*) and then at (r.) *Dresden-Johannstadt* (Pl. G, 4; *I*). — As we proceed, the hills of Loschwitz are seen ahead, while to the left are slopes with villas and gardens.

3½ M. (l.) *Loschwitz* (S.); 3¾ M. (r.) *Blasewitz* (S.; see p. 212).

On the ridge to the left is the *Rochwitzer Busch.* — Before reaching *Wachwitz* (l.) we see, halfway up the hill, a villa of the King of Saxony. Above the village is the *Johannisturm.* In the background to the right are the Er gebirge. — r. *Tolkewitz;* l. *Nieder-Poyritz* (S.); r. *Laubegast* (S.; p. 212). — Farther on we see ahead of us the Pfaffenstein (p. 214), Papststein (p. 220), and Königstein (p. 213). — l. *Hosterwitz* (p. 212).

8 M. (l.) *Pillnitz* (S.; see p. 212), with its château. — l. *Söbrigen;* r. *Mügeln* (R.); r. *Heidenau* (S. and R.), with its manufactories. The valley now contracts. r. *Gross-Sedlitz* (R.). We now pass under a railway-bridge and reach —

13 M. (r.) **Pirna** (S. and R.; see p. 213), with the old fort of Sonnenstein. This is considered the beginning of the Saxon Switzerland (comp. p. 212). — l. *Posta*, with quarries. — Beyond (l.) *Zeichen* we have a fine view of —

18 M. (l.) **Wehlen** (S.; see p. 217). Opposite is (r.) *Pötzscha* (R.). High up on the left is the *Bastei* (p. 218), with its belvedere. — 20 M. (l.) *Rathen* (S.; p. 218), with its railway station on the opposite bank. — Upstream we now see the N. side of the Lilienstein (p. 214). To the right, at the next bend, rises the *Königstein* (p. 214).

24 M. (r.) **Königstein** (S. and R.; see p. 213). To the left is the S. side of the Lilienstein, with the Wettin Obelisk. — Upstream is the Grosser Winterberg (p. 221). — We pass under the Carola-Brücke. To the right is the Schandau railway station.

28 M. (l.) **Schandau** (S.; see p. 219). — l. *Postelwitz*, with the villa colony of *Neu-Schandau-Ostra* above it; r. *Krippen* (S. and R.). At the E. end of Postelwitz are quarries, with the Schrammsteine (p. 220) rising above them. — r. *Hirschmühle* (R.); l. *Kleine Bastei*. — l. *Schmilka* (S.; p. 220), with its railway station on the opposite bank. Beyond this point the right bank (*i. e.* to our left) is in Bohemia.

33 1/2 M. (l.) **Herrnskretschen** (S.; see p. 222); opposite (r.) is *Schöna* (R.). — To the right is the *Globtbach*, forming the boundary between Saxony and Bohemia. The valley now contracts and steep wooded hills rise on both sides of the river. — To the right is the long village of *Niedergrund* (S. and R.); farther on are (r.) *Mittelgrund* (S.) and (l.) the Rosenkamm (p. 222). — Beyond the railway-bridge (r.) lies *Obergrund* (R.; p. 214). In front of us is the Schäferwand (p. 214), to the left the château of Tetschen.

41 M. (l.) **Tetschen** (S. and R.), opposite which (r.) is **Bodenbach** (S. and R.; see p. 215).

c. From Schandau to Bautzen.

40 M. Railway in 2 1/2 hrs. Views to the right.

Stat. *Schandau*, see p. 219. The train crosses the Elbe to (1 1/4 M.) *Wendisch-Fähre* (p. 219), passes through a tunnel, and ascends the *Sebnitz-Tal*. 2 1/2 M. *Porschdorf*, to the N. of which are *Waitzdorf*, a summer-resort with a good hotel, and the *Waitzdorfer Berg* (1360 ft.; view). — Beyond (3 3/4 M.) *Kohlmühle* (branch to Hohnstein, 8 M., see p. 218) the train quits the sandstone and enters a granite district. Two tunnels. 6 M. *Ulbersdorf*. The Sebnitz is crossed five times. Four tunnels.

10 M. **Sebnitz** (stat. 1030 ft., town 885 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Sächsischer Hof, Stadt Dresden*, R. 1 1/2-2, D. 1 1/4-1 3/4 *M*, both good; *Stadt Prag*), a manufacturing town with 11,400 inhabitants.

From Sebnitz viâ the Tanzplan and Wachberg to Hinter-Hermsdorf (3 1/2 hrs.; two-horse carr. 7 1/2 *M*; path marked with a green triangle). — We follow the Kirch-Strasse from the S.E. angle of the market-place, then take the first turning (guide-post) to the left, pass the church, and follow the Bergstrasse. About 100 paces farther on (guide-post), to the right; at the next fork (guide-post), to the left;

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Hut-B.
Laubborn
Zeschnig
Ehrenberg
Gulgen-B.
HOHNSTEIN
Rathewalde
Uttewalde
Schwarze Pfütze
Napoleonsschanze
Kl. Kuhstall
Eulen-Hn.
Waitzdorfer B.
Waitzdorf
Waitzdorfer Wände
Nasen-St.
Baster
WEHLEN
Oberhsr. Elbe
Gamrig
Ndr.-Rathen
Ob.-Rathen
Rauen-St.
Pötzscha
Naundorf
Weißig
Bärenstein
Grahl-St.
Leopolds-Nase
Fritschen-St.
Waltersdorf
Ochelwände
Porschdorf
Waltersdorf an Prossen
Thürmsdorf
Lilienstein
Prossen
Rathmannsdf
Ebenheit
Wendischfähre
SCHANDAU
Festung
KÖNIGSTEIN
Hütten
Einsiedler
Pfaffendorf
Gohrisch
Kl. Hennersdorfer Stein
Kleinhennersdf
Spankhorn
Quirl
Nikolsdorf
Pfaffenstein
Pabststein
Koppelsdorf
Kohlborn-St.
Nikolsdfr. Wände
Barbarine
Pabstdorf
Koppels-Bge.
Bernhard St.
Kl. Eich-B.
Gr. Eich-B.
Cunnersdorf
Hermsdorf
Kilometer
1: 90.000
Engl. Miles

then by the field-track (guide-posts) to the (25 min.) *Grenadierburg* (1335 ft.; inn, with belvedere). Passing the Grenadierburg, we descend to (2 min.) a guide-post ('Tanzplan') indicating the path through fields. At the beginning of the wood, beyond a solitary farm-house, the path begins gradually to ascend. At the (20 min.) guide-post our path goes straight on, becoming steeper, to the (25 min.) ***Tanzplan** (1965 ft.), in the *Thomaswald*. The view from the top (adm. to tower 20 *h*) is one of the finest in the Saxon Switzerland (rustic inn). — From the inn a carriage-road to the left (guide-post) and then a footpath to the right descend to (1/4 hr.) the village of *Thomasdorf* (1595 ft.; Herzig, R. 1 *M*), on the frontier. We ascend the road to the left of the custom-house for less than 1/4 M., then enter the Diebs-Strasse or 'Thieves' Road', to the right. In 1/4 hr. more (guide-post) we proceed to the right to the (1/4 hr.) *Wachberg* or *Schweizerkrone* (1645 ft.; view), with its inn (bed 1-1 1/2 *M*). Following the way-marks hence to the E., we reach the (1/2 hr.) road and proceed along it to the right to (1/2 hr.) *Hinter-Hermsdorf* (p. 223).

From Sebnitz to the Hochbusch (1 hr.; red way-marks). We follow the Hertigswald road to the Hertigswalder Mühle, cross the stream to the right, and proceed in a straight direction at the fork. At the next choice we ascend to the right and then follow the 'Hufenweg' to the left to the summit of the **Hochbusch** (1410 ft.; inn; view-tower, 10 pf.), which commands an extensive view. We may continue the walk viâ (3/4 hr.) *Lichtenhain* to the (1/2 hr.) *Lichtenhain Waterfall* (p. 221).

Beyond Sebnitz the line reaches its highest point. 14 M. *Krumhermsdorf*. The ruined castle of *Stolpen* is seen on the left. Several small stations. 31 M. *Wilthen* (branch to Ebersbach, p. 408). Beautiful view to the right. — 40 M. *Bautzen* (p. 407).

d. From Wehlen to Schandau viâ the Bastei.

From Wehlen to the Bastei, including a visit to the Uttewalder Grund, 2 hrs. From the Bastei to the Hockstein 1 3/4 hr.; thence to the Brand 1 1/4 hr.; thence to Schandau 1 1/2 hr. Paths marked with a green circle on a white ground.

At *Pötzscha* (p. 213) we quit the railway and cross the Elbe by ferry (10 pf.) to the small town of **Wehlen** (405 ft.; *Deutsches Reich; Weber*, R. 1 1/4-3, D. 1 3/4 *M*, well spoken of; *Dampfschiffs-Hôtel*, R. 1 1/4-3, D. 1 1/2 *M*; *Elb-Terrasse; Sächsische Schweiz*). From the steamboat-quay (p. 216) we ascend the Elbe to the right, then turn to the left and proceed to the market. Thence, passing the Stadt Wehlen Hotel, we ascend the path in the *Wehlener Grund*. Another route quits the market by the Post-Strasse, turns to the left opposite the Elb-Terrasse Inn, and ascends the paved 'Schlossberg', soon joining the other path. The valley forks 25 min. from Wehlen. We keep to the right for the Zscherre-Grund and the Bastei.

The path to the left leads to the ***Uttewalder Grund**, a fine rocky gorge (Restaurant Waldidylle; path hence to *Uttewalde*, p. 212), usually explored from this point as far as the (1/4 hr.) *Felsentor* only.

The route hence to the Bastei can hardly be mistaken. The broad path ascends through the *Zscherre-Grund*, a wooded ravine, bounded by lofty and grotesque rocks which are partly clothed with moss and fern. At the (20 min.) highest point of the ravine

a road (finger-post) is crossed; the *Steinerner Tisch* (rfmts.) is then passed, and the Bastei reached in 20 min. more. A rocky plateau, the *Wehlstein*, to the left, just before the Bastei is attained, commands a fine survey of the Wehlener Grund.

The ***Bastei** (1040 ft. above the sea-level and 645 ft. above the Elbe; *Hotel* on the summit, R. 1½-4½, D. 3½ *M*; adm. to the tower 20 pf.), a rock with several peaks, rising precipitously from the Elbe, is one of the finest points in Saxon Switzerland. The view is magnificent and extensive, affording an admirable survey of the wooded gorges and of the abrupt peaks resembling gigantic castles that surround us on all sides: to the N. Rathewalde and Hohnstein; E. the Brand, Rosenberg (in Bohemia), Kleiner and Grosser Winterberg, Zirkelstein, and Kaiserkrone; S. the Papststein and Gohrischstein, in the foreground Lilienstein, Pfaffenstein, and Königstein; S.W. the Rauensteine and Bärensteine; far below the Elbe, visible from Wehlen to above Rathen.

From the inn the traveller descends in 5 min. to the **Bastei-Brücke*, a stone bridge of seven arches constructed in 1851, connecting the rocky pinnacles that here rise from the valley. (To the left before the bridge is reached a path diverges for the *Ferdinandstein*, which affords a good survey of the environs and of the bridge itself.) About ¼ hr. beyond the bridge the path emerges from the wood and divides. The branch to the left, skirting the wood, leads to the Amselgrund (see below); that in a straight direction leads to (10 min.) **Rathen** (380 ft.; *Erbgericht*, R. 1¼-2½, D. 1¾ *M*), a village on the Elbe with a ruined castle (restaurant), and a steamboat and railway station (the latter on the opposite bank; p. 213). The ascent of the Bastei from Rathen occupies about 1 hr., that of the Lilienstein (p. 214) 1½ hr. from Nieder-Rathen.

The above-mentioned path to the left, ¼ hr. below the Bastei bridge, ascends the *Amselgrund*, passes a small waterfall, *and* leads in 1¼ hr. to **Rathewalde** (960 ft.; *Ritter's Inn*, R. 1-2 *M*; *Büttner's Restaurant*). Just short of Ritter's Inn we cross the bridge to the right and follow the Hohnstein road to (¼ hr.) a circular group of trees (guide-post), where a road diverges to the right to Schandau. The first footpath on the left of this road leads in ¼ hr. to the **Hockstein** (955 ft.), a rock rising abruptly 385 ft. above the green Polenzgrund and affording a fine view of the little town of *Hohnstein* (1035 ft.; Weisser Hirsch; Sächsische Schweiz, R. from 1 *M*), on the opposite side of the valley, commanded by an old castle now used as a house of correction.

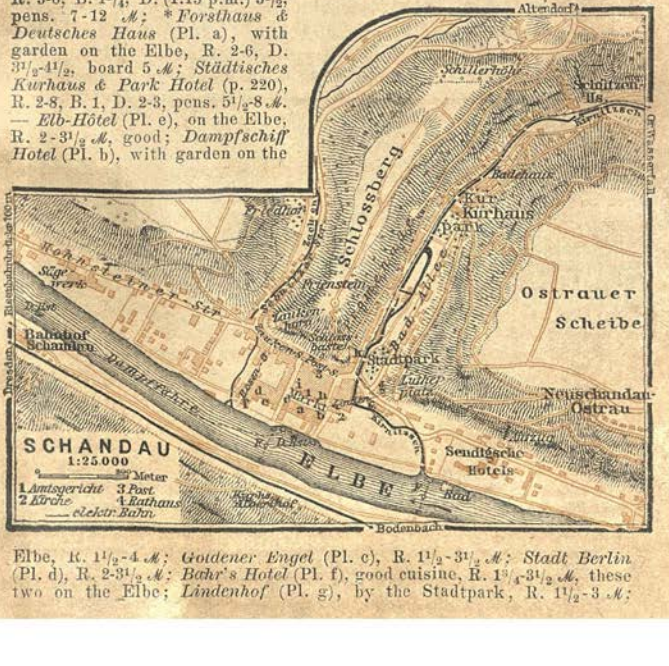
From Hohnstein (station ⅔ M. to the S.E. of the town; rail. restaurant) a branch-railway runs to (8 M.) *Kohlmühle* (p. 216).

From the Hockstein we descend through the steep and narrow *Wolfsschlucht* to the (¼ hr.) *Hôtel-Restaurant zum Polenztal* (570 ft.; R. 1-2 *M*), about 1 M. from *Hohnstein*.

We now descend the *Polenz-Tal* for about 40 min. until we reach the *Hôt. Waltersdorfer Mühle* (R. $1^1/_4$-2 *M*), whence we take a footpath to the left, crossing a bridge. We then ascend the hill to the right to the (25 min.) road from Hohnstein, which leads to the right in 3 min. more to the * **Brand** (1085 ft.: *Inn*, very fair), commanding a magnificent view. From right to left (S.W. to S.E.): Bastei, Bärensteine, Königstein, Lilienstein, and (to the extreme left) Kaiserkrone, Rosenberg, Grosser Winterberg.

About 2 min. from the inn a footpath leads from the broad path to the left to a singular group of rocks somewhat resembling corn-sacks. The main path, 1 min. farther on, enters a rocky gorge through which it descends to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) Hohenstein and Schandau road, which leads viâ the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Prinzstalmühle Inn* (R. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*) and the (1 M.) *Tiefer Grund Inn* to the (1 M.) Elbe at *Wendisch-Fähre*, a station on the railway from Schandau to Bautzen (p. 216), which crosses the Elbe here. Above the bridge, on the left, is the *Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe*, $1^1/_4$ M. from Schandau.

Schandau. — HOTELS. **Sendig's Hotel Quisisana*, with numerous dépendances, outside the town, higher up the Elbe, with large garden, R. 3-6, B. $1^1/_4$, D. (1.15 p.m.) $3^1/_2$, pens. 7-12 *M*; **Forsthaus & Deutsches Haus* (Pl. a), with garden on the Elbe, R. 2-6, D. $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, board 5 *M*; *Städtisches Kurhaus & Park Hotel* (p. 220), R. 2-8, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. $5^1/_2$-8 *M*. — *Elb-Hôtel* (Pl. e), on the Elbe, R. 2-$3^1/_2$ *M*, good; *Dampfschiff Hotel* (Pl. b), with garden on the Elbe, R. $1^1/_2$-4 *M*; *Goldener Engel* (Pl. c), R. $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*; *Stadt Berlin* (Pl. d), R. 2-$3^1/_2$ *M*; *Bahr's Hotel* (Pl. f), good cuisine, R. $1^3/_4$-$3^1/_2$ *M*, these two on the Elbe; *Lindenhof* (Pl. g), by the Stadtpark, R. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*;



Erholung (Pl. k), Bastei-Platz. — *Schweizerhof* (Pl. h), R. 1¼-2 *M*, well spoken of; *Goldener Anker* (Pl. i), R. 1½-3 *M*, these two in the market-place. — RESTAURANTS. *Hegenbarth's*, with confectioner's shop, in the Bade-Allée; *Schützenhaus*, in the Kirnitzsch-Tal; *Schloss-Bastei*, on the Schlossberg. — Private apartments abundant.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. 3), Post-Strasse. — *Guides*, see p. 212.

VISITORS' TAX, 1½ *M* per week (first 5 days free). — *Band* in the Kur-Garten or the Stadt-Park.

CARRIAGES (fixed tariff) to or from the station, with two horses 2, one horse 1¼ *M* (double fares at night); with two horses, for 4 pers., per hr. 3, ½ day 10, whole day 18 *M*; to the Bastei 10, there and back 15 *M*; to the Bastei viâ the Höckstein 11 and 16; to the Papststein and back 9 *M*. Two hours' halt included in each case. — *Mertig's* and *Hänsch's Brakes* start daily in summer from the Kirch-Platz for excursions in the neighbourhood, 3½-4 *M* each person. — *Electric Tramway* from the Lindenhof Hotel to the waterfall (p. 221), every 20 min. in 28 min. (fare 60 pf., return-ticket 1 *M*). — *Chair Porters* from the waterfall to the Kuhstall 3 *M*, from the Kuhstall to the Kleiner Winterberg 4 *M*, thence to the Grosser Winterberg 3 *M*, to the Prebischtor 4 *M* more, thence to Herrnskretschen 5 *M*. — *Horse* or *Mule* from the Great Waterfall to the Kuhstall 2 *M*, Kleiner Winterberg 2½ *M*, Grosser Winterberg 2 *M*, Prebischtor 2½ *M*, Herrnskretschen 3 *M*. — *Railway*, see p. 211. — *Steam Ferry* to and from the station in connection with the trains, 10 pf.; ferry to Klein-Hennersdorf, 10 pf. — *Steamboat*, see p. 216.

The small town of *Schandau* (410 ft.), with 3400 inhab., is prettily situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the *Kirnitzsch-Bach*. In the valley of the latter, ½ M. above the town, is a *Kurhaus*, with a chalybeate spring. Schandau is the central point of Saxon Switzerland, and is much frequented in summer.

WALKS (comp. Map, p. 217). In the *Kirnitzsch-Tal*, see p. 221; to the *Ostrauer Scheibe* (825 ft.); to the *Schloss-Bastei*, the *Schillerhöhe*, and the *Schützenhaus*; to the two **Schrammstein-Aussichten* (1365 ft.), 1 hr. 35 min., and thence to (1½ hr.) *Schmilka* (p. 216; Mühle, R. 1¼-3 *M*), on the Elbe. 4 M. above Schandau; to the *Wolfsberg* (1130 ft.; inn), 1¼ hr., and thence to the (1¼ hr.) *Grosser* (1840 ft.) and to (¾ hr.) the *Kleiner Zschirnstein*.

A very pleasant excursion may be made, past *Klein-Hennersdorf*, to (1¼ hr.) the top of the ***Papststein** (1485 ft.; small inn at the top). The view embraces the entire district of Saxon Switzerland. The most conspicuous points are: N.W. the Lilienstein and Königstein, E. the Grosser Winterberg and the peaked Kleis, S.E. the basaltic Rosenberg, S. the Hoher Schneeberg. A mere speck only of the Elbe is visible at Schandau. — From the Papststein a good, red-marked path leads to the N.W. viâ *Gohrisch* (Sennerhütte; Anna's Hof; Erholung) to Königstein in 1¼ hr. (in the reverse direction 1½ hr.).

ASCENT OF THE GROSSER WINTERBERG VIÂ THE GROSSER DOM, 3¼ hrs. From the (1½ hr.) entrance of the *Sandloch* the path straight on (yellow marks) leads to the (¼ hr.) *Grosser Dom*, a rocky valley 1½ hr. from the top of the *Grosser Winterberg* (p. 221), while the path to the left (blue marks) leads viâ the (½ hr.) *Carola-Felsen* (1485 ft.; fine view), rejoining the other path later on.

e. From Schandau viâ the Prebischtor and the Edmundsklamm to Herrnskretschen.

From Schandau to the Lichtenhain Waterfall by tramway (see above), 28 minutes. Thence on foot to the Kuhstall, 25 min.; the Grosser Winterberg, 1½ hr. (path marked so far with a green circle); the Prebischtor, 1 hr.; and Rainwiese 1½ hr. From Rainwiese viâ the Wilde Klamm and the Edmundsklamm to Herrnskretschen, 2½ hrs.

Lichtenhain
Ottendorf
Saupsdorf
Hinterhermsdorf
Hinterdittersbach
Anschluß an die Karte Hinterhermsdorf-Dittersbach
Wendischfähre
Kleinhennersdorf
Weinberg
Adams-B.
Mittelndorf
Altendorf
Zgl. Goldgrube
Schützenhöhe
Ostrauer M.
Mittelndorfer M.
Kirnitzsch. B.
Kl. Wasserfall
Kleine Liebe
Liebe
Ostrau
Ostrauer Sch.
Gasthof
Schandau
Postelwitz
Bad
Bäckofen
Schrammstein Bande
Falken-St.
Königsplatz
Schrammsteine
Schrammtor
Wenzels-Weg
Bloßstock
Heidematzenstein (Wildenst.)
Affenstein
Langes Horn
Carola-felsen
Vord. Raubschl.
Kl. Winter-B.
Kuhstall
Haus-B.
Kühn-B.
Vogel-B.
Gross-Stein
Arn-St.
Klein-St.
Loch
Zeschgenhorn
Kl. Pohlshorn
Gr.
Heulen-B.
Lorenzsteine
Hint. Raubschl.
Teichstein
Hochhübel
Böses Hn.
Thorwalder Wände
Auerhahn-St.
Spitzes Hn.
Rossstein
Gr. Winter-B.
Kipphn.
Auerhahn Wde.
Vord. Partschenhörner
Hint. Partschenhörner
Prebischtor
Eichstein
Eichstein Weg
Edmundsklamm
Kamnitzbach
Wilde Klamm
Slimmersdorf
Rainwiese
Gasthof
Forsthof
Kl. Winter-B.
Hering St.
Bauschen-St.
Kl. Bastei
Schmilka
Silberwand
Die Kreuzwege
Taubenhorn
Herrnskretschen
Elisabetfels
Dürrkamnitz
Schieb-M.
Schöna
Zirkelstein
Riesen-T.
Riesenteich
Markt weg
Kl. Giesshübel
Röllig-M.
Forst-M.
Kl. Zschirnstein
Zeisighübel
Gr. Zschirnstein
Kl. Bastei
Kohlborn-St.
Kleinhennersdorf
Krippen
Carolahöhe
Kl. Bastei
Schinken-M.
Krippenberg
Reinhardtsdorf
Wolfsberg
Neue Sorge
Grundhäuser
Kaiserkrone
Hint. Lasen-St.
Koppelsberge
Elbe
Postelwitzer Steinbr.
Elbleitenweg
Zeughaus Strasse
Lichtenhainer
Kl. Wasserfall
Hirsch-M.
Hirschgrund
Mühlweg
Prehlitzschen
Wiesenweg
Mühlgrund
Bergsteig
Rossstein
Richters Schlüchte
Hinterhermsdorf
Hinterdittersbach

The *Kirnitzsch Valley* is ascended by a good road from Schandau, passing the *Schützenhaus*, the *Ostrauer Mühle* (restaurant), and the *Heidemühle* (restaurant), to the *Little Waterfall* (restaurant) and the ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Great* or *Lichtenhain Waterfall* (inn). The footpath quits the road not far from the inn (guide-post) to the right, crosses the Kirnitzsch, and in 25 min. reaches the —

Kuhstall (1015 ft.; *Inn*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*), an archway of rock, 20 ft. in height, commanding a view of the Habichtsgrund, a profound wooded ravine, enclosed by sandstone rocks. It was probably once employed as a refuge for cattle in time of war, and has thence derived its name ('cow-stable'). The summit is attained by 96 steps through a narrow cleft in the rocks.

The path descends (to the left, immediately before the entrance to the Kuhstall) through a narrow gorge to the *Habichtsgrund*. It descends straight on a little farther, then ascends gradually and finally in zigzags to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the so-called *Plateau* (pretty view) at the base of the basaltic *Kleiner Winterberg* (1640 ft.), on the top of which is a small pavilion. — We follow the slope of the Kleiner Winterberg (avoiding paths diverging to the right), and in about 40 min. reach the summit of the —

***Grosser Winterberg** (1810 ft.; *Inn*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-9 *M*), a basaltic ridge. The tower (82 ft. in height; adm. 10 pf.) commands a picturesque and extensive view, embracing the Saxon, Bohemian, and even the Silesian Mts.

The path to the Prebischtor (1 hr. to the S.E.) leads from the inn on the Winterberg to the E. through wood. — The ***Prebischtor** (1435 ft.; *Hotel & Restaurant*, R. 3, B. $1^1/_4$ *K*), a rocky arch of far more imposing dimensions than the Kuhstall (65-100 ft. wide; roof 50 ft. long, 10 ft. thick), is in Bohemian territory. The top, which may be ascended by steps hewn in the rock (adm. 20 pf. or 20 *h*), commands a striking view of the wild environs.

Descent to Herrnskretschen, $1^1/_4$ hr. A good zigzag path descends between huge walls of rock to (30-35 min.) a point on the Herrnskretschen and Dittersbach road, where a carriage may usually be found (to Herrnskretschen, 2 *M*). We descend the *Biela-Tal* to (40 min.) Herrnskretschen, where the Biela flows into the *Kamnitz*.

From the Prebischtor to Herrnskretschen vîâ the Wilde Klamm, 4 hrs. We descend from the hotel and in 8 min. go straight on along the winding *Gabrielensteig* (views). After a good hour we join the road from the Zeughaus and in another $^1/_4$ hr. reach the Hôtel-Pension of *Rainwiese* (p. 224; R. $2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-8 *M*, good), on the Herrnskretschen and Dittersbach road. Beyond the village of *Stimmersdorf* (20 min.) we descend a steep path into the ***Edmundsklamm**, the remarkable rocky gorge of the *Kamnitz* (adm. 40 pf. or 45 *h*), and 10 min. below the bridge reach the small Edmundsklamm Inn. — A slightly longer but in-

teresting route leads through the * **Wilde Klamm,** the E. continuation of the Edmundsklamm, the upper entrance of which is reached from the Rainwiese Hotel in 25 min. (adm. to both gorges 80 pf. or 90 *h*, including boat; return-fare 1 *M* 20 pf. or 1 *K* 40 *h*). We descend (partly by boat) in $^3/_4$ hr. to the Edmundsklamm Inn (p. 221), whence the lower end of the gorge and Herrnskretschen ($^3/_4$ M. from the Elbe) are reached (partly by boat) in 1 hr.

Herrnskretschen (405 ft.; *Herrenhaus*, R. 2-4 *M*; *Hetschel*, R. 1$^1/_2$-3 *M*; *Schweizerhaus*, *Grüner Baum*, *Schlögel*, in the Kamnitz valley), a pretty Bohemian village on the Elbe (950 inhab.). On the opposite bank is stat. *Schöna* (p. 214; steam-ferry, 10 pf. or 10 *h*). Steamboat to *Tetschen* and *Dresden*, see p. 216. Omnibus thrice daily to Rainwiese (p. 221) in 1 hr. (1 *M* or 1 *K* 20 *h*; one-horse carr. 5 *M*). Road to Dittersbach, see p. 224.

A path descends the left bank of the Kamnitz and then skirts the Elbe, passing the *Dürrkamnitz Mill* at the entrance to the *Dürrkamnitz Grund*, and then following the slope to (1$^1/_4$-1$^1/_2$ hr.) the *Belvedere* (inn) at *Elbleiten*. Thence the 'Allée' leads straight to the S.E. to (1 hr.) *Binsdorf*, whence we proceed to the S.W. viâ the *Binsdorfer Höhe* (1415 ft.; adm. to tower 20 *h*) and the *Rosenkamm* to (1$^1/_2$ hr.) *Tetschen* (p. 215).

The visit to the *Edmundsklamm* (p. 221) from Herrnskretschen may be combined with the ascent of the * **Rosenberg** (2020 ft.; inn; adm. to tower 30 *h*). This trip takes about 4 hrs.

Good walkers may take a very interesting trip of about 3 days by following the ridge from the Rosenberg to the *Jeschken* (43$^1/_2$ M.; signs marked by a blue comb on a white field). The nights are spent at *Schönfeld* and at *Kurhaus Lückendorf*. For the *Jeschken*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

f. From Schandau to Dittersbach viâ Hinter-Hermsdorf.

From Schandau to the Lichtenhain Waterfall by electric tramway 28 minutes. Thence on foot to Hinter-Hermsdorf, 2$^1/_2$ hrs. Thence to Hinter-Dittersbach viâ the Obere Schleuse, 3 hrs., and on to Dittersbach viâ the Dittersbach Felsen, 3$^1/_2$ hrs. — Carriage-and-pair from Schandau to Hinter-Hermsdorf 12, to Dittersbach 20 *M*; there and back 16 and 22 *M*.

The road at first ascends the Kirnitzsch valley (p. 221) viâ (4$^1/_2$ M.) the *Lichtenhain Waterfall* (p. 221) and (7$^1/_2$ M.) *Neumannsmühle* at the mouth of the '*Grosser Zschand*'.

In the Grosser Zschand lies (1$^1/_4$ M.) the lonely forester's house known as the *Zeughaus* (rustic inn). Paths (guide-posts) lead hence to the S. through the *Webers-Schlüchte* to the (1$^1/_2$ hr.) Prebischtor (p. 221); to the S.W. (Rossteig, marked by a green triangle) to the (1$^3/_4$ hr.) Grosser Winterberg; and to the N.W. (Zeughaus-Strasse) between the *Hinteres Raubschloss* (left) and the *Lorenzsteine* (right) to the (1$^1/_2$ hr.) Lichtenhain Waterfall.

A little farther on we pass the *Buschmühle* (restaurant) and skirt the base of the *Arnstein*. Beyond the kilomètre-stone 13.1, the road forks. We may either follow the main road to (11 M. from Schandau) Hinter-Hermsdorf, or turn to the right, follow the Kirnitzsch valley to (2 M.) the *Untere Schleuse*, and then ascend to the left to (2 M.) —

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Anschluß an die Karte Schandau-Stimmersdorf

Schandau

Hinterhermsdorf
Tellerhörnel
Beitze 101
Neudörfchen
Hinterdaubitz
Finstrer Gr.
Kirnitzschbach
Glaser Gr.
Hohweg
Niederm.
Ziegenrücken
Zeidlerhübel
Untere Schleuse
Denkstein
Neuhaus
Marien Quelle
Königsplatz
Wettin-Platz
Bootstation
Bittler
Obere Schleuse
Hollgrundweg
Hermanns-Eck
Käs u. Brot
Raumberg 439
Rabensteine
Wolfsloch
Schwarzes Tor
Hengst Gr.
Hinterdittersbach
Schützen-St. 418
Limberg 489
Hoher Hübel 381
Burg
Jungfern-Zimmer
Harz Gr.
Wespenberg 477
Heedberg 490
Gr. Ziegen-Gr.
Kl. Ziegengrund
Böhmer Strasse
Krumer Hn.
Hohe Schlichte
Treppengrund
Müllergrund
Hühner-St. 378
Lagerhorn 402
Tannigt 497
Balzhütte
Eulenhübel 476
Rauschenberg 450
Lagen Gr.
Rudolfstein 486
Kl. Prebischtor
Raubschloß
Kanapee
Rotschen Horn
Gohlisch 454
Suppge-B. 482
Wilhelminenwand
Balzerslager
Marienfels 417
H. Eich B. 440
Schloß-B. 391
Hohenleipa
Schuster-Hn.
Schönken-B.
Rab-St.
Falken-St.
Kreuz-B.
Kamnitz-leithen
Grund-M.
Gr. Bleta
Dittersbach
Rendersdorf
Perdinands-Klamm

Kilom. 1:90.000

Kilometer 1:90.

Dresden

Mittelgrund
Rosenkamm 430
Sandberg
Lachenberg 443
Laube
Papert
Spitzhütel
Obergrund
ELBE
Leopolds-Höhe 202
Peiperz
Fähre
Bahnhof
Kais. Aus.
Quaderberg
Rothberg
TETSCHEN
Schloß
Gomplitz
Weiher
Bahnhöfe
Altstadt
BODENBACH
Theresienau
Liebwerd
Polzen
Winterhafen
Ust-Birkigt

1:55000

Hinter-Hermsdorf. — Hotels. *Zum Erbgericht*, R. & B. 1½ *M.*; *Hoffnung*, plain. — *Restaurant zur Sächsischen Schweiz.* — *Carriage* to Schandau, with two horses 10, with one horse 6 *M.*, to Sebnitz (see p. 216), 5 *M.* — *Guide* to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Dittersbach viâ the Obere Schleuse 2½ *M.*

The large village of *Hinter-Hermsdorf* (1215 ft.), situated in a wide valley, and frequented as a summer-resort, is an excellent centre for excursions in the '*Hintere' Saxon Switzerland.*

About ½ M. to the S. of Hinter-Hermsdorf, on the road to Hinter-Dittersbach, at the beginning of the wood, we reach a deer-fence, immediately beyond which, to the left, a broad carriage-road, known as the 'Hohweg' (green triangle), ascends to the left. In 8 min. the 'Hohweg' forks, the path in a straight direction leading to the (25 min.) boat-landing on the Obere Schleuse (see below), while that to the right (preferable) ascends to (13 min.) the *Königs-Platz* (1425 ft.), a fine point of view on a steep cliff. We now retrace our steps for 2 min. and then descend to the right to the *Tunnel*, a short rocky archway, beyond which the path leads through tall trees. Crossing an open space in the wood (numerous guide-posts), we now descend to the *Holl*, a wooded rocky basin, whence a carriage-road (guide-post) leads to the right to Hinter-Dittersbach. A gentle ascent to the left brings us in 20 min. to the Hohweg (see above), whence the footpath (guide-post) to the Obere Schleuse leads to the left. In less than ½ M. we reach the *Boat Station* (shelter-hut with rustic rfmts.).

The ***Obere Schleuse** (*Upper Sluice;* 875 ft.) is a dam or sluice on the *Kirnitzsch*, constructed for the benefit of the timber-rafts. The water is let off in spring and autumn. A boat may be hired for a row on the picturesque sheet of water (usually not before the end of May; one pers. 60, two or more, each 30 pf.). Landing beside the sluice on the right bank of the stream, which here forms the boundary between Saxony and Bohemia, we ascend the steps to the right to the path above (green triangle). After ¼ M. a path (guide-post) ascends to the right to the *Hermannseck*, a rocky projection, on which is the 'Schlegel-Hütte' (view). We may then either retrace our steps, or descend the somewhat difficult steps in the rocky fissure near the hut, to the path we quitted. We now follow the course of the Kirnitzsch, high above the stream, but in 8 min. we descend to its bank by a flight of steps near a bench, and continue to skirt it. (The bridge to the left leads to the footpath to *Schönlinde*, 7½ M.) In 6 min. more we descend the steps and cross the bridge to the left bank, but in 5 min. return to the right bank. A path with steps immediately to the right of this point (guide-post) leads to the *Wolfs-Schlucht* (there and back 5 min.; attractive), a narrow ravine with huge boulders. We continue to skirt the Kirnitzsch and finally cross the stream to (35 min.) —

Hinter-Dittersbach (815 ft.; *Kirnitz-Schenke; Hirsch; Hegerhaus*, all rustic), a hamlet inhabited mainly by foresters in the service of Prince Clary or Prince Kinsky, whose estates meet here. [Those who have driven to Hinter-Hermsdorf and desire to return to Schandau, should order the carriage to meet them here.]

The direct road to *Dittersbach* (6 M.) leads through a wooded valley, with lofty sides.

From Hinter-Dittersbach to Dittersbach viâ the **Dittersbacher Felsen*, 3½ hrs. (no inns). After about 2 M. a road (guide-post) leads to the left from the direct road into a narrower valley. About 12 min. farther on we turn to the right (guide-post 'Dittersbach'); in 20 min. more (guide-post 'Rudolfstein') we ascend to the left, reaching the **Rudolfstein** (1595 ft.; shelter-hut), an isolated rock commanding a fine view, in yet another 20 minutes.

In descending, we take the first (level) path to the left and in 8 min. turn to the right (guide-post, 'Wilhelminenwand-Dittersbach'). [The path in a straight direction leads to (18 min.) the *Balzhütte* (rfmts.).] We then skirt the clearing ('Schneise'), cross a broader track, and proceed straight on through a deer-fence, to the (20-25 min.) **Wilhelminenwand** (1470 ft.), a projecting cliff, with view. Thence we return in 4 min. to a guide-post ('Balzer's Lager, Marienfels, Dittersbach') and descend the steps to the right to (7 min.) *Balzer's Lager*, a rock-grotto (rfmts. on Sun.). The path (guide-post) descending hence to the right brings us in 10 min. to the foot of the **Marienfelsen** (1385 ft.), a sharp-pointed rock, ascended by means of steps (view). — On redescending the steps, we follow the steep path to the right, which leads direct to (20 min.) —

Dittersbach (760 ft.; *Bellevue; Michel's Inn*, R. 1-1½, D. 1¼-2, pens. 4-5 *M*, well spoken of; *Kronprinz Rudolf*, R. 8-10 *M* per week, D. 1-1½ *M*), the central point of the 'Bohemian Switzerland'. To the N.E. of the wide valley in which it lies rise the peaks of *Rabenstein*, *Falkenstein* (½ hr.; ruined castle on the top), *Marienfelsen* (see above), etc.

From Dittersbach viâ *Kunnersdorf* (Felsenkeller) to *Böhmisch-Kamnitz*, 8 M., carriage in 1¾ hr., 10 *K*; also diligence. Short-cuts for pedestrians.

From Dittersbach to Kreibitz, 3½ hrs., viâ (1¼ M.) *Rennersdorf* (Böhmische Schweiz). — *Kreibitz* (Stern) lies 2½ M. (diligence 50 *h*) from the station Kreibitz-Teichstatt (p. 408).

From Dittersbach to Herrnskretschen, 8 M. (carr. and pair in 2 hrs., 10 *K*; also diligence). The road leads first to (2 M.) *Hohenleipa* (Richter's Inn, R. 1 *M*), about 1¾ M. from the Wilde Klamm (p. 222). About 2½ M. farther on we reach *Rainwiese* (p. 221), whence a road to the Zeughaus (p. 222), a footpath to (1 hr.) Hinter-Dittersbach (see above), and the Gabrielensteig to the Prebischtor (p. 221) all diverge to the right, and a road to Stimmersdorf (Edmundsklamm; p. 221) to the left. Thence we descend the valley of the Biela to (8 M.) *Herrnskretschen* (p. 222).

FREIBERG
1:11.500
0 100 200 300
Meter
Schlüsselteich
Kreuz-Mühle
Der untere Kreuzteich
Die oberen Kreuzteiche
Schloss Freudenstein
Schloss-Platz
Gymnas. Albertinum
Unter-Markt
Berg-Amt
Dom
Berg-Akademie
Kaufhaus
Rathaus
Ober-Markt
Petri-Platz
Petri-K.
Land-Gericht
Gefängnis
König-Albert-Park
Schweden-Denkm.
Bad
Johann-K.
Handels-Schule
Schule
Real-Schule
Hirten-Platz
Beust-Strasse
Schillerstrasse
Fischerstrasse
Petersstrasse
Hornstrasse
Post-Platz
Post
Gas- u. Wasserwerk
Werner-Platz
Bismarck-Denkm.
Donatsturm
Donatsgasse
Jakobi-K.
Nikolai-K.
Theater
Kathol. K.
Bau-Schule
Gewerbehaus
Schule
Bahnhof
Humboldt-Platz
Am Bahnhof
An d. Bahn
Chemnitz
Muldener Hütten
Dresden
Meissner Ring
Mönchstrasse
Weissbachstrasse
Hainichener Strasse
Schützeng.
Jägerkas
Bismarcksäule
Abrahamschacht
Elektr. Strassenbahn
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

31. From Dresden to Reichenbach viâ Chemnitz and Zwickau.

94½ M. Railway in 3-6 hrs. (fares 12 ℳ 30, 7 ℳ 30, 4 ℳ 70 pf.; express fares 14 ℳ 30, 9 ℳ 30, 5 ℳ 70 pf.; to (49½ ℳ.) Chemnitz in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 60 pf.; express 7 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 10 pf.).

Dresden (Central Station), see p. 177. — At (2½ M.) **Plauen** (tramway, see p. 180), where there are extensive breweries, begins the *Plauenscher Grund*, a picturesque and rocky part of the valley of the *Weisseritz*, 1½ M. in length, disfigured by factories. The train crosses the stream several times. On a hill to the right rises the château of *Begerburg* (¼ hr. from stat. Plauen).

At (4½ M.) *Potschappel* branches diverge for *Nossen* (24 M.; p. 239) and (8 M.) *Possendorf*. Near (7 M.) *Hänichen*, on the latter, is the *Goldene Höhe* (1140 ft.; restaurant), affording an extensive view of the Saxon Switzerland (adm. to tower 10 pf.). — 7 M. *Hainsberg;* branch-line to *Kipsdorf*, see p. 231.

8½ M. **Tharandt** (690 ft.; *Bad-Hôtel*, R. 2-3, D. 1¾-3, pens. 5-8 ℳ; *Albert-Salon; Burgkeller Restaurant*), with 3150 inhab., romantically situated at the junction of the valley of the Schloitzbach and the *Wilde Weisseritz*. On a rocky eminence rise the ruins of an ancient castle (845 ft.; view). The *Forst-Akademie*, founded in 1811, an institution for the education of foresters, is celebrated. Pleasant walks and beautiful woods in the environs.

11 M. *Edle Krone* (920 ft.), prettily situated. Tunnel. We now quit the valley of the Weisseritz, and ascend the *Seerenbach-Tal* to (15½ M.) *Klingenberg-Colmnitz* (1425 ft.).

From Klingenberg-Colmnitz a branch-railway runs to (12½ M.) **Frauenstein** (2140 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*), an old town (1300 inhab.) with a château (adm. 30 pf.) and an ancient castle.

To the right, below (22½ M.) *Muldenhütten*, is the *Muldener Hütte*, an extensive government-foundry. The *Freiberger Mulde* is then crossed. Numerous mines and foundries.

25 M. **Freiberg** *(Rail. Restaurant).* — Hotels. *Hôtel de Saxe* (Pl. a; C, 4), R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 2½ ℳ; *Bahnhof-Hôtel Karsch* (Pl. f; C, 6), R. 2-3, D. 1½-2 ℳ; *Roter Hirsch* (Pl. b; C, 4), R. 1½-4, D. 1½-3 ℳ; *Schwarzes Ross* (Pl. e; B, 4); *Kronprinz* (Pl. d; C, 5), R. from 2½, D. 1½-2 ℳ. — Restaurants. *Gewerbehaus* (Pl. C, 3); *Ratskeller*, in the Kaufhaus; *Oberhof*, Peters-Str. 1 (Pl. B, 4, 3); *Brauhof*, with garden.

Electric Tramway from the rail. station (Pl. C, 6) to the Untere Kreuzteich (Pl. A, 2) and the Meissner Tor (Pl. D, 1).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Post-Platz.

Freiberg (1355 ft.), a mining town founded in 1170 on the discovery of the silver mines, has a Mining Academy. Pop. 36,200.

From the station (Pl. C, 6) we turn to the left and then follow the 'Roter Weg' to the Post-Platz (Pl. C, 4), with a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Albermann (1895). The Erbische-Str. leads hence

to the Obermarkt (Pl. B, 3), with the handsome *Rathaus* side, a late-Gothic building of 1410-16, altered in the Re style, and the *Kaufhaus*, with a portal of 1545, on the spot where Kunz von Kaufungen (p. 261) was executed in opposite the Rathaus, is marked by a stone with a cross; the st head above the oriel of the Rathaus is said to be a portrait of t robber. — Adjacent is the *Mining Academy* (Berg-Akade Pl. B, 2, 3; 440 students), with mineralogical and other collec (Wed. & Sat., 11-12; 1-5 pers. 2 ℳ).

The Burg-Str., running to the N.W. from the Rathaus, and then the Kirchgasse to the right, lead to the *Cathedral (Pl. C, 2), a late-Gothic edifice erected on the site of a Romanesque church which was burned down in 1484. The cloisters on the S. side were completed in 1509 (restored in 1890); the choir was added in 1585-94 by an Italian architect named Nosseni. A beautiful relic of the earlier church, dating from the 12th cent., is the S. Portal, or **Goldene Pforte*, the rich sculptures of which probably date from the beginning of the 13th cent. and rank amongst the best works of the mediæval period in Germany. The porch is now protected by a modern addition (1903), but is accessible from 8 to 6 (in winter 10-4).

The sculptures represent the Kingdom of God revealed to man by Christ. Below are eight statues of representatives of the Old Testament and antetypes of Christ: to the left Daniel, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon, and John the Baptist; to the right Aaron, the Church, David, and St. John the Evangelist. Above, in the central field, are the Virgin and Child, to the left the Adoration of the Magi, to the right the angel Gabriel and St. Joseph; in the first arch, Coronation of the Virgin, with Christ and four angels, in the second and third arches, Abraham receiving the souls of the blessed, and the Holy Ghost (represented by a dove) with Apostles and the Evangelists; in the fourth arch, the Angel of Judgment and the Resurrection of the Dead.

Interior (sacristan, Untermarkt 1; adm. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 75 pf.). The old late-Gothic *Pulpit* (ca. 1500) is in the form of the stalk and calyx of a flower, with steps borne by the figures of the master and his assistant. The pulpit now used dates from 1638. The powerful *Organ* was built in 1714, by Silbermann, a native of Freiberg. Behind the high-altar is the *Kurfürsten-Gruft* (1594), in which repose forty-one Protestant princes of Saxony, from Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1541) to Elector George IV. (d. 1694). The gilded bronze statues are by Italian sculptors. Fine tombstones in the pavement. The finest monument is that of the Elector Maurice (d. 1553 at the battle of Sievershausen) in the Renaissance style, a sarcophagus of several rare kinds of marble, with a kneeling statue of the prince, and richly sculptured, designed by Italian masters and executed by Ant. van Zerum of Antwerp in 1563. Beside it is the suit of armour worn by the Elector at the time of his death.

Facing the cathedral on the N. is the old Canonry (ca. 1480), now containing the King Albert Museum, with its interesting collection of antiquities (open on week-days 8-5, 1 ℳ, 2-4 pers. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; free on Sun., 10.30-1, and Wed., 2-4; catalogue 30 pf.).

Shady promenades surround the inner town, the most attractive being on the W. side. *Schloss Freudenstein* (Pl. B, 2), dating from the 12th cent., but entirely rebuilt in 1577, is now a magazine.

CHEMNITZ
1:30.000
Meter
1 Bahnpostamt D2
2 Becker-Denkmal D3
3 Börse D3
4 Handels-Lehranst. C3
5 Kaiser Wilhelm Denkm. C3
6 Kaufm. Vereinshaus D4
7 König-Albert-Museum D3
8 Lukas Kirche D1
9 Masch. Fabr. Germania C3
10 Petri Kirche D3
11 Post & Telegraph CD4
12 Rathaus C3
13 Polizeigebäude D3 4
14 Realgymnasium D4
15 Reichsbank D4
16 Stadttheater D3
17 Techn. Staatslehranst. D2 3
18 Wehschule C5
19 v. Zimmermann'sche Naturheilanstalt B5
Strassenbahn
Kuchwald-Park
Schlosschemnitz
Schloss Teich
Hilbersdorf
Zeisigwald
Sonnenberg
Altendorf
Kassberg
Kappel
Alter Friedhof
Neuer Friedhof
Kaserne
Postamt
1:15.000
Meter
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Near it is a bronze bust of *Werner* (1749-1817), the mineralogist, by Rietschel. At the W. end of the Peters-Str. rises the *Schweden-Denkmal* (Pl. A, B, 4), a Gothic monument erected in 1844 to commemorate the brave defence of the town against the Swedes in 1643. — On the E. side of the inner town stands the circular *Donats-Turm* (Pl. D, 3), an old town-gate, to the N. of which remains of the old town wall have been preserved.

Most of the mines in the neighbourhood of Freiberg belong to the state, but their importance has declined with the price of silver and they are to be abandoned in 1913. One of the most easily inspected is the *Grube Himmelfahrt* of the Abraham-Schacht (beyond Pl. D, 2, 3), to the E. of the town, a visit to which takes 2-3 hrs. (open 7-11; adm. 2 ℳ, incl. use of mining costume). The processes of smelting the ore, etc., are most conveniently seen in the *Muldener Hütte*, which contains the *Royal Mint* (apply at the office; 1 pers. 1 ℳ, 2 or more pers. 50 pf. each).

From Freiberg to *Riesa*, see p. 336; to *Brüx*, see p. 231.

Beyond (35½ M.) *Oederan* the château of Augustusburg (p. 232) is seen on a lofty hill to the left. The line enters the attractive valley of the *Flöha*, and follows it to its influx into the Zschopau, crossing the stream near *Hetzdorf*. — 41½ M. *Flöha* (910 ft.), in the Zschopau-Tal. Branch-lines to Reitzenhain and to Annaberg (both for Komotau), see pp. 232, 233. — From (44 M.) *Nieder-Wiesa* a branch diverges to Rosswein (p. 239).

49½ M. **Chemnitz** *(Railway Restaurant).* — Hotels. Near the Station: **Carola* (Pl. a; D, 3), R. 2-6, D. 2½-4 ℳ, with restaurant (D. 1¾-3 ℳ); **Burg Wettin* (Pl. b; D, 3), R. 2-5, D. 1½-3 ℳ; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel* (Pl. d; D, 2, 3). — In the Town: **Stadt Gotha* (Pl. n; D, 3), R. 2½-6, D. 2½-3½ ℳ; *Fürstenhof* (Pl. e; D, 3), R. 1¾-3, D. 2 ℳ; *Monopol* (Pl. o; D, 3), R. & B. 2½-5, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Victoria* (Pl. l; D, 3, 4); *Roter Hirsch* (Pl. k; C, 4).

Restaurants. *Deutscher Kaiser* (D. 1¼ ℳ), *Moritzburg*, Theater-Str.; *Kaisersaal, Erich*, Lange-Str.; *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (p. 228); *Schultheiss*, Zschopauer-Str., D. 1¼ ℳ; *Zum Prälaten*, Innere Kloster-Str., D. 1 ℳ; *Hartenstein's Wine Rooms*, Bretgasse 2, D. 2½ ℳ; *Stadt Gotha* (see above), D. from 1½ ℳ; *Unger*, Innere Kloster-Str.; *Automatic Restaurant*, Johannis-Platz. — Cafés. *Fürstenhof*, see above; *Theater-Café; Wiener Café*, Innere Johannis-Str.; *Impérial*, König-Strasse.

Taximeter Cabs. For 1-2 pers., 800 mètres 70 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf.; 3-4 pers., 600 m. & 300 m.; 1-4 pers., at night (10.30 to 6.30), 400 m. & 200 m. Luggage 25 pf. per 22-55 lbs.

Electric Tramways. From the *Central Station* (Pl. D, 2, 3) to the *Nicolai Station* (Pl. C, 4). — From *West-Strasse* (Pl. B, C, 3) to *Hilbersdorf* (Pl. F, 1). — From *Alt-Chemnitz* (bey. Pl. C, 5) to *Furth* (bey. Pl. D, 1). — From *Schönau* (bey. Pl. A, 5) to the *Barracks* (Pl. G, 2). — From *Altendorf* (Pl. A, 3) to the *New Cemetery* (bey. Pl. E, 5). — From the *Nicolai-Brücke* (Pl. C, 4) to *Gablenz* (Pl. F, 3, 4). — From *Borna* (bey. Pl. B, 1) to the *New Cemetery* (bey. Pl. E, 5). — From the *Slaughter House* (Pl. E, 1, 2) to *Reichenbrand* (bey. Pl. A, 5). — From the *Central Station* (Pl. D, 2, 3) to *West-Strasse* (Pl. B, C, 3).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 11; C, D, 4), Post-Strasse.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 16; D, 3), in winter; *Central Theatre* (Pl. C, 4), plays in summer, vaudeville in winter; *Thalia Theatre* (Pl. C, 4), in summer. — Open Air Concerts at the *Schloss-Teich* (p. 228), the *Kaufmännischer Verein* (Pl. 6; D, 4), and other places. — Baths at the *Hedwigbad*, Hedwig-Str. 12 (Pl. C, 3), with swimming-pool.

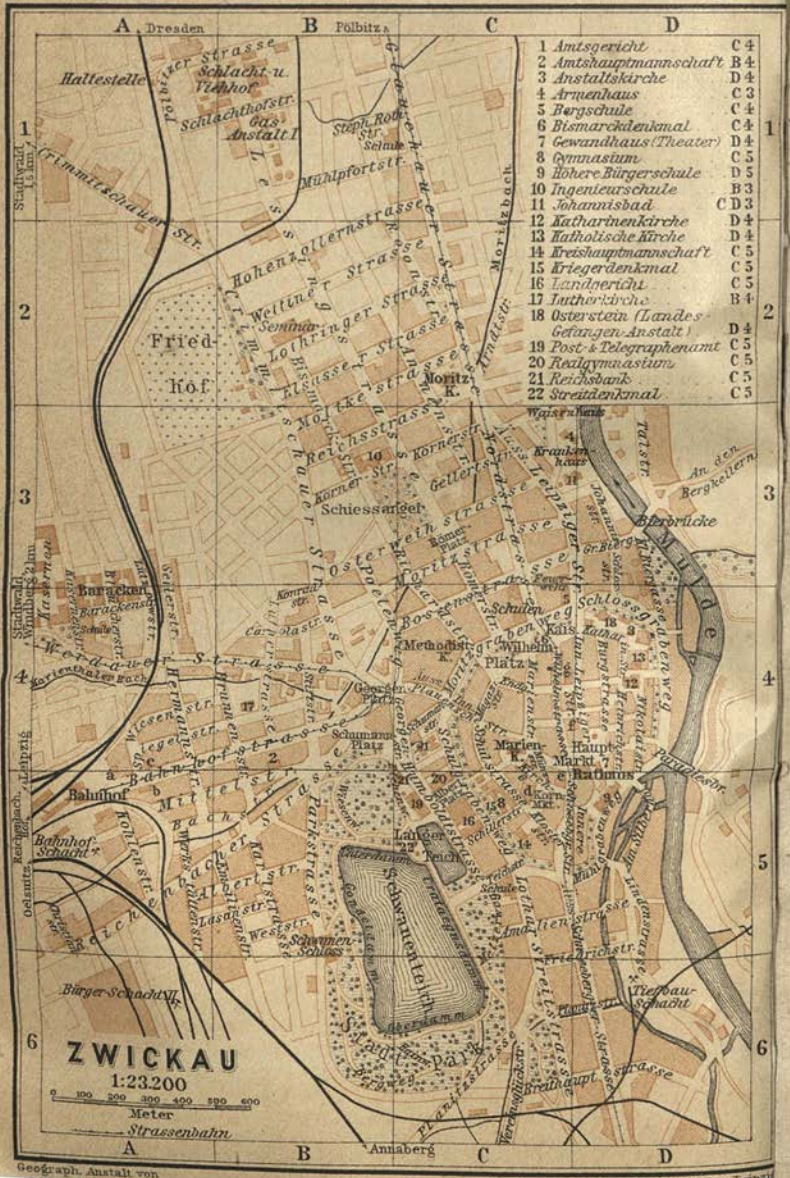
U. S. Consul, *Thos. H. Norton;* vice-consul, *Wm. W. Brunswick.* — British Vice-Consul, *F. H. Felkin.* — Enquiry Office *(Verein für Fremdenverkehr)*, Johannis-Platz 18.

Chemnitz (1000 ft.; pronounced Kemnitz), the third town of Saxony and one of the most important manufacturing places in Germany, with 287,000 inhab., lies in a fertile plain at the base of the Erzgebirge. It was originally a settlement of the ancient Wends, and became celebrated at an early period for its linen manufactories and bleaching-grounds. The staple products are stockings, gloves, woven goods, and machinery, which are manufactured on a large scale both in the town itself and in the neighbourhood. Large quantities of Chemnitz manufactures are exported to the United States.

The Königs-Platz (Pl. D, 3) contains a fountain adorned with four groups of the Periods of the Day, in gilded sandstone, by Schilling (brought from Dresden). In this square are the Gothic *Church of St. Peter* (1888; Pl. 10), the baroque *Stadt-Theater* or *Town Theatre* (1909; Pl. 16), and the tasteful *King Albert Museum* (1909; Pl. 7; closed on Mon.), containing collections of local historical objects (open Sun. 10-1), natural history (Sun. 10-1, Tues. & Sat. 2-4, Wed. 10-12 & 2-4, Thurs. 6-8), industrial art (Sun. 10-1, Wed. 2-4), and models (Sun. 11-1, Tues. & Thurs. 10-2 & 7-10, Wed., Frid., & Sat. 10-4), and the exhibition of the art-union (Sun. & Wed. 10-4, free; Thurs. 10-5, 50 pf.). — In the market-place is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 12; C, 3), designed, like the theatre and the museum, by Möbius (1911). Opposite, to the S., stands a bronze *Monument of Emp. William I.*, supported by statues of Bismarck (left) and Moltke (right), by Rümann and Hahn (1899). Near it is *St. James's Church* (Pl. C, 3), of the 15th cent., the W. façade of which was rebuilt in 1912. In the Kassberg are the *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 3) and the *Synagogue* (1899; Pl. C, 4). — To the S.E. of the Central Station is a bronze *Statue of Körner*, by Epler (1901). — The *Stadt-Park* (Pl. B, 5), to the S.W., contains a Sanatorium (Pl. 19; pens. 5-13½ ℳ). — The *Schloss* (Pl. C, 2), to the N.W. of the town, once a Benedictine abbey, is now a pleasure-resort (view from the terrace). The *Schloss-Kirche*, founded in 1136 and rebuilt in 1514-25, has a fine portal with sculptures of 1525 and contains a painted wooden group of the Scourging of Christ (16th cent.). The *Schloss-Teich* is surrounded by pleasant grounds (restaurant).

From Chemnitz to *Döbeln* and *Riesa*, see p. 236; to *Komotau*, see p. 232; to *Adorf*, see p. 235. — Another line runs from Chemnitz to (28½ M.) *Rosswein* (p. 239) viâ *Frankenberg* (13,600 inhab.; Ross).

From Chemnitz to Leipzig viâ Lausigk, 50 M., in 1¼-3 hrs. (express fares 7 ℳ 70 pf., 5 ℳ, 3 ℳ 10 pf.). 6 M. *Wittgensdorf*. 13 M. *Cossen* lies in the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, which is here crossed by the *Göhrener Railway Viaduct*, 450 yds. long, 225 ft. high. 18½ M. *Narsdorf* (p. 239); a local line runs hence to (18½ M.) Altenburg (p. 261). 22½ M. *Geithain* (pop. 4100); 30 M. *Lausigk*, with 3450 inhab.; 42 M. *Liebertwolkwitz*, where the battle of Leipzig (p. 250) began. 50 M. *Leipzig*



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig

(Dresden Station), see p. 240. — Another line from Chemnitz to Leipzig (Bavarian Station) runs viâ Geithain, *Borna* (9200 inhab.; Blauer Hecht), and *Kieritzsch* (p. 261).

69½ M. **Glauchau** (800 ft.; *Stadt Hamburg; Deutsches Haus*), a manufacturing town (25,200 inhab.), with two châteaux of the Counts of Schönburg, lies on the *Mulde*.

From Glauchau to Gössnitz, 10 M., railway in ½ hr. — 7 M. **Meerane** (*Deutscher Kaiser;* pop. 25,400), an industrial town. 10 M. *Gössnitz* (p. 263).

Beyond Glauchau the train crosses the Mulde.

79½ M. **Zwickau** *(Railway Restaurant).* — Hotels. *Kästner* (Pl. a; A, 5), R. 2-4, D. 2-3 *M; Wagner* (Pl. b; A, 5), R. from 2 *M; Monopol* (Pl. c; A, 4), all three good, near the station; *Grüne Tanne* (Pl. d; C, 5); *Weintraube* (Pl. f; C, 4); *Goldener Adler* (Pl. g; C, 4). — Restaurants. *Penzler,* Moritzgraben-Weg; *Weihenstephan,* Schloss-Str.; *Schwanenschloss; Café Carola,* Moritzgraben-Weg. — Wine at *Beyreuther's,* Münz-Str. 10.

Electric Tramway from the station to the town. — Cab from the station ½, ¾, 1, or 1¼ *M* for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; double fare at night (10-6; in winter, 9-7). — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 19; C, 5); Albert-Platz.

Zwickau (930 ft.), an old manufacturing town with 73,200 inhab., is situated on the *Mulde*. The coal-mines of the environs yield upwards of 3 million tons and employ 12,000 hands. The textile and other industries are important.

To the N.E. of the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 5) is the *Luther-Kirche* (Pl. 17, B 4; 1906), with an altar-piece by Uhde.

The **Church of St. Mary* (Pl. C, 4), the best example of late-Gothic architecture in Saxony, was built in 1465-1506 and restored in 1885-91. Nave, aisles, and choir are covered with flat groined vaulting.

Interior. High-altar in carved wood, with eight paintings by *Mich. Wohlgemut,* executed in 1479. To the left, similar carving, dating from 1507; to the right, highly interesting Pietà in painted wood-carving by an unknown Saxon master (early 16th cent.). Handsome choir-stalls. Fine view from the tower (236 ft.). The sacristan lives opposite the W. tower.

The *Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. 12; D, 4), dating from the 14th and 16th cent., contains an altar-piece of the early 16th century. Thomas Münzer (p. 313) was pastor here in 1520-22. To the N.W. is the château of *Osterstein* (Pl. 18; D, 4), built in 1590, now a penitentiary. — In the Haupt-Markt (Pl. C, D, 4) are the *Rathaus* (15th cent.; spoiled later), the late-Gothic *Gewandhaus* (Pl. 7; now a theatre) of 1522-24, and a statue of the composer *Robert Schumann* (1810-1856), near the house (No. 5) in which he was born. The *Gymnasium* (Pl. 8; C, 5), mentioned as early as the 15th cent., contains the *Public Library* and the *Schumann Museum* (both open on Mon., Thurs., & Frid., 5-7). In the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. C, 4) is a *Statue of Bismarck* (Pl. 6), by Drischler.

From Zwickau to *Oelsnitz* (p. 264), 37 M., railway in 2 hrs.; to *Werdau,* see p. 263; to *Johanngeorgenstadt,* see p. 234.

At (89 M.) *Neumark* we join the line from Leipzig to Reichenbach and Hof (p. 263).

32. The Erzgebirge.

The **Erzgebirge**, or *Ore Mountains*, a range about 90 M. in length and 25 M. in breadth, extends from N.E. to S.W., between Saxony and Bohemia. On the N. side, which is densely wooded with coniferous trees, the slope is gradual, but the S. side descends abruptly towards the valley of the Eger. The water-shed (average elevation 2480 ft.) is almost entirely in Bohemia, to which the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4080 ft.), the highest summit, also belongs. The name is derived from the former rich deposits of silver and other ores, but mining has much declined. Many of the mountain-villages are frequented as summer-resorts.

The INNS are primitive, but prices are low. — GUIDES (unnecessary), 4 *M* per day. — CARRIAGES may be obtained almost everywhere: one-horse 8-12 *M* per day, two-horse 12-18 *M*.

PLAN. The *Eastern Erzgebirge*, including *Teplitz*, may be explored from Dresden in 3 days (comp. below). — A three-days' excursion from Chemnitz may be arranged as follows. 1st Day. By rail viâ *Zwönitz* (p. 235) to *Grünhain* (p. 235), and thence on foot viâ the *Spiegelwald* (p. 235) to *Schwarzenberg* (p. 234); or by rail to *Aue* (p. 234) and on foot viâ the *Morgenleite* (p. 235) to Schwarzenberg. — 2nd Day. Railway to *Ober-Rittersgrün* (p. 233), walk to the *Fichtelberg* (p. 233), and ascend the *Keilberg* (p. 233). — 3rd Day. Walk to *Ober-Wiesental* (p. 233) and take the train to *Annaberg* (p. 233); or walk to *Joachimstal* (p. 234) and take the railway thence to *Carlsbad*. — The best points of view are the *Fichtelberg* (p. 233), the *Keilberg* (p. 233), the *Auersberg* (p. 235), and the *Kuhberg* (p. 235).

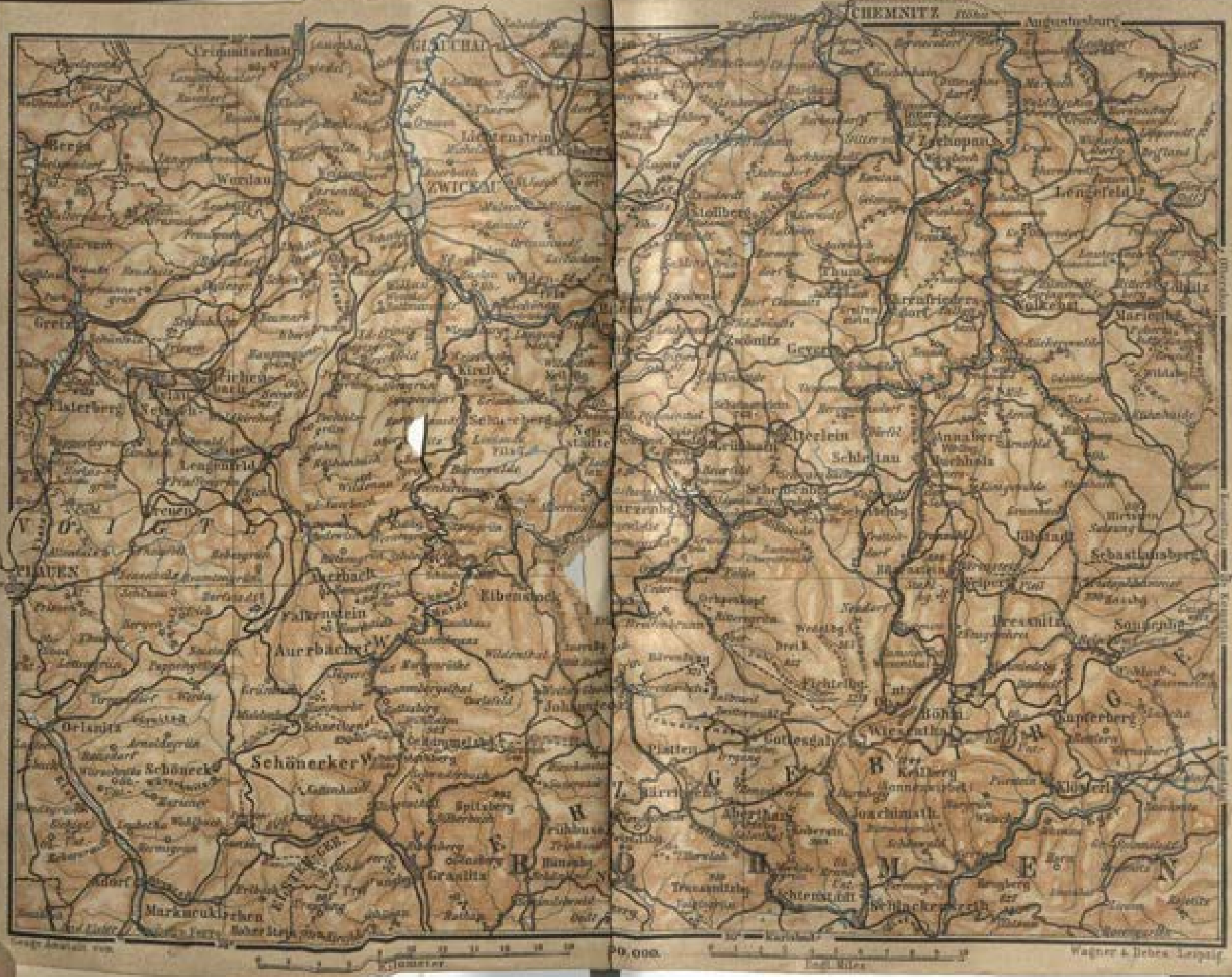
a. From Dresden to Teplitz.

RAILWAY viâ *Mügeln* to (29 M.) *Geising-Altenberg* in $2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 55 pf.), or viâ *Hainsberg* to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Kipsdorf* in $2^1/_4$ hrs. (1 *M* 80, 1 *M* 15 pf.).

FROM DRESDEN TO GEISING-ALTENBERG. — From Dresden to (7 M.) *Mügeln*, see p. 213. — The line thence ascends through the picturesque valley of the *Müglitz*. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Dohna* (4300 inhab.); 10 M. *Köttewitz*. — At (11 M.) **Weesenstein** (545 ft.; *Post*) is a royal château, the construction of which is curious, the building being partly hewn out of the rock on which it is situated. The stables are on the 3rd, the chapel on the 5th floor. — 20 M. **Glashütte** (1045 ft.; *Stadt Dresden*) has important watch-manufactories (2700 inhab.). — 29 M. *Geising-Altenberg*.

Geising (1915 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, R. $1^1/_4$-2, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*; *Stadt Dresden*), a pleasantly situated mountain-village (1900 inhab.), with straw-plaiting industry, is visited as a summer-resort and also for winter-sports. — About $1^1/_2$ M. to the W. lies **Altenberg** (2470 ft.; *Altes Amthaus*, good; *Post*, R. 2-$2^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*), another straw-plaiting little town, with 1650 inhab. and a tin-mine. About $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. is the *Geising* (2705 ft.), with a belvedere and inn.

FROM GEISING TO TEPLITZ, 12 M. We follow either the highroad (1 hr.; one-horse carr. to Graupen 7 *M*) or the path along the *Ascher-Graben* and through wood ($1^1/_2$ hr.) to **Zinnwald** (2460 ft.; *Sächsischer Reiter*), where we reach the Bohemian frontier. Thence we proceed to the E. along the 'Kammweg' (p. 234) to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.)


CHEMNITZ
Augustusburg
Crimmitschau
GLAUCHAU
Lichtenstein
Zschopau
Lengefeld
Berga
Wordau
ZWICKAU
Stollberg
Thum
Greiz
Zwönitz
Geyer
Elsterberg
Kirchberg
Schneeberg
Neustadt
Elterlein
Annaberg
Schlettau
Lengenfeld
Jöhstadt
Sebastiansberg
Aerbach
Eibenstock
Falkenstein
Aurbacher W.
Pressnitz
Sonnenbg.
Fichtelbg.
Böhm.
Wiesenthal
Kupferberg
Orlanitz
Schönecker W.
Schöneck
Gottesgab
Pistten
Kellberg
Joachimsth.
Klösterl
Spitzberg
Graslitz
Markneukirchen
Lichtenstadt
Schlackenwerth
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

the *Mücken-Türmchen* (2630 ft.; inn; view). [Pedestrians reach this point in 2½ hrs. from Geising by footpaths viâ the *Wettinhöhe* (2578 ft.) and the 'Kammweg' (p. 234).] The road now descends to (3 M.) **Graupen** (1045 ft.; *Stadt Dresden*), a little Bohemian town (4100 inhab.) with an interesting church and the ruins of the *Rosenburg* (restaurant; view). In 12 min. more we reach the pilgrim-resort of *Mariaschein*, 1 M. beyond which is the railway station of that name, 3½ M. from *Teplitz* (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

From Dresden to Kipsdorf. From Dresden to (7 M.) *Hainsberg*, see p. 225. — The line now ascends the valley of the *Rote Weisseritz*, the lower part of which is known as the **Rabenauer Grund*. — 9½ M. *Rabenau* (1005 ft.; Ratskeller, R. 1¼-1½ ℳ) is a favourite pleasure-resort from Dresden. — 15½ M. **Dippoldiswalde** (1145 ft.; *Stadt Dresden*, R. 1¾-2 ℳ; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*), with 4300 inhab., on the Rote Weisseritz. — 20 M. *Schmiedeberg* (1410 ft.; Post) is the starting-point for several attractive walks. — 22½ M. *Kipsdorf* (1760 ft.; Hôtel-Pension Fürstenhof, R. 2-5, pens. 5-9 ℳ, good; Halali, R. 1½-2½, pens. 4½-6 ℳ) is a summer and winter resort. Diligence to Altenberg (p. 230).

From Kipsdorf to Teplitz, 21 M. The road leads viâ the pretty villages ôf (1 M.) *Bärenfels* (2460 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. Kaiserhof, R. 3-6, pens. 6-8½ ℳ) and (2 M.) *Schellerhau* to (2 M.) *Rehefeld-Zaunhaus*. Thence we proceed viâ the forester's house of (3 M.) *Kalkofen* to the (4 M.) little Bohemian town of *Niklasberg* (1770 ft.; Zum Rathaus), whence the *Stürmer* (2850 ft.; 1 hr.) and the *Warteck* (2440 ft.; ½ hr.) may be ascended. — From (3 M.) *Klostergrab* (1170 ft.; Rathaus) we may either take the train to (10 M.) *Teplitz* viâ *Ossegg*, or proceed direct by road (6 M.).

b. From Freiberg to Brüx.

48 M. Railway to (24 M.) *Moldau* in 2 hrs., and thence to (24 M.) *Brüx* in 1½ hr.

Freiberg, see p. 225. — The train follows the valley of the *Freiberger Mulde*. 3 M. *Bertelsdorf*. — From (8½ M.) *Mulda* (1410 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Egg) a branch-line runs to (10 M.) **Sayda** (2235 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*).

About 7½ M. beyond Sayda lies **Bad Einsiedel** (2465 ft.), a summer-resort with a chalybeate spring, situated among woods. Thence the road proceeds, crossing the (1½ M.) Austrian frontier, to (ca. 7 M. farther on) *Oberleutensdorf* (Drei Linden, R. 1½ ℳ), a little toy-making town.

From (16 M.) *Bienenmühle* (inn) a road leads through wood to (5¾ hrs.) *Ossegg* (p. 232). — The Austrian frontier is crossed near (24 M.) **Moldau** (2595 ft.; *Fischerhaus*, R. 1¼-2 ℳ), where the custom-house examination takes place. — The best views are now to the right. 28 M. *Niklasberg* (2355 ft.; see above); 31½ M. *Eichwald* (1870 ft.; Theresienbad Hydropathic; Hôtel-Restaurant

Waldesruhe), a finely situated summer and winter resort; 37½ M. *Klostergrab* (p. 231); 40½ M. *Ossegg;* 44 M. *Wiesa-Oberleutensdorf* (see p. 231).

48 M. *Brüx* (Ross; Rail. Restaurant), see *Baedeker's Austria.*

c. From Chemnitz to Komotau viâ Reitzenhain.

72½ M. Railway in 4¾-6 hrs.

Chemnitz, see p. 227. — The line diverges from the Dresden railway at (8 M.) *Flöha* (p. 227) and ascends the valley of the *Flöha.* 11 M. *Hetzdorf;* 15 M. *Leubsdorf.* — 25 M. *Pockau* is the station for (2 M.) *Lengefeld* (Post; Erbgericht).

A railway runs from Pockau viâ (7 M.) *Olbernhau* (1540 ft.; Gerichtsschenke, R. 1¾-2¼ *M*, well spoken of; Opitz, R. 1½-2 *M*), with 9700 inhab.; picturesquely situated on the Flöha, to (13½ M.) *Neuhausen* (1760 ft.; Erbgericht). From Olbernhau a road leads across the frontier to (6½ M.) the little town of *Katharinaberg* (2195 ft.; Kaiser von Österreich).

32½ M. **Marienberg** (1925 ft.; *Drei Schwäne; Goldenes Kreuz*), a little town with 7800 inhab. and various industries, has an interesting church (1564) and Rathaus (1539). — 43 M. **Reitzenhain** (2545 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Ullmann*), the frontier-station (luggage examined), is a health-resort.

The Bohemian railway crosses the brook forming the frontier by a lofty viaduct and reaches its culminating point (2695 ft.) near (48 M.) *Sebastiansberg* (Goldner Löwe). At (52 M.) *Krima-Neudorf* (2450 ft.) our line unites with the Chemnitz-Annaberg railway (see p. 234). The train then descends a steep gradient in numerous windings to (72½ M.) *Komotau* (Scherber; Reiter; Rail. Restaurant), an old town (19,500 inhab.) at the foot of the Erzgebirge. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria.*

d. From Chemnitz to Komotau viâ Annaberg.

91 M. Railway in 7¾ hrs.

From Chemnitz to (8 M.) *Flöha,* see p. 227. Our line then ascends the busy valley of the *Zschopau.* — 10½ M. *Erdmannsdorf* (965 ft.), a summer-resort.

Diligence daily to (2 M.) *Augustusburg* (1690 ft.; pop. 2500; Weisser Hirsch, R. 1½-2½ *M*), a little town commanded by an extensive château erected in 1568-73 (adm. for 1-5 pers. 1 *M*), with an altar-piece of Cranach the Younger in the chapel.

18 M. **Zschopau** (1110 ft.; *Stadt Wien,* R. 1-1¾ *M*; *Deutsches Haus,* R. 1-1½ *M*), a small town of 6700 inhab., with cloth-factories and the old château of *Wildeck.* From (20 M.) *Wilischtal* (1120 ft.) a light railway runs to *Thum, Ehrenfriedersdorf,* and (19½ M.) *Schönfeld-Wiesa* (p. 233). — 26 M. **Wolkenstein** (1285 ft.; *Goldene Sonne; Sächsischer Hof,* R. 1½-3 *M*), a high-lying little town (1540 ft.) with 2100 inhab., has a partly-ruined château. About 1½ M. from the town is *Warmbad* or *Bad*

Wolkenstein, with warm springs (86° Fahr.) and a Kurhaus. — 29 M. *Wiesenbad* (1415 ft.), another little watering-place with a Kurhaus and springs (62° Fahr.); 32½ M. *Schönfeld-Wiesa.*

35 M. **Annaberg** (1970 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Museum*, R. 1¾-3, D. 1½-2½ *M*; *Wilder Mann*, R. 1¾-3, D. 1½-2½ *M*; *Post; Goldne Gans; Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus; *Bahl's Restaurant*, with garden and view), a town with 17,000 inhab., busily occupied in making lace and trimmings, which are largely exported to the United States. Annaberg was founded in 1496 and first attained importance through its mines, now of little value. Lace-making was introduced about 1550 by *Barbara Uttmann* (1514-75), a statue of whom stands in the market-place. The *Church of St. Anne*, built in 1499 1525 and restored in 1884, contains some interesting works of art (sexton's house on the N. side).

The sculptures on the *'Schöne Tür' are particularly noteworthy (1512). On the sides of the galleries are 100 painted reliefs by *Franz von Magdeburg* (1520-22), representing biblical, legendary, and humorous scenes. The Renaissance portal of the Old Sacristy dates from 1518. The marble high-altar is the work of *A. Dauher* of Augsburg (1522). On its back are a Woman taken in adultery, by *Cranach the Younger*, and the Coronation of the Virgin and St. Catharine, by an unknown master of the 16th century. The so-called 'Berg-Altar', representing the processes of mining (back), dates from 1521. To the right is a wooden figure of the Virgin, ascribed to the school of Wohlgemut.

To the N. of the church is a *Statue of Luther;* to the W. is the interesting *Erzgebirgs-Museum* (open daily 9-12 & 2-6, 1 *M*), and to the S. is the *Natural History Collection.* A visit may also be made to the *School of Embroidery.*

From Annaberg to Schwarzenberg, 17 M., branch-railway in 1½ hr. — 2 M. *Buchholz* (see below); 8 M. *Scheibenberg.* — From (15 M.) *Grünstädtel* a branch-line runs to (5½ M.) *Ober-Rittersgrün* (1995 ft.; Erzgebirgischer Hof, at the station), whence the Fichtelberg (see below) may be ascended in 3½ hrs. — 17 M. *Schwarzenberg*, see p. 234.

36 M. **Buchholz** (1880 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*), a town of 9700 inhab., on the *Sehma.* The parish church (1504-21) contains some paintings of the Upper German school. — 40 M. **Cranzahl** (2150 ft.; *Goldne Krone; Rail. Restaurant*), with 2400 inhabitants.

From Cranzahl a branch-line runs in 1¼ hr. to (10½ M.) **Ober-Wiesental** (2930 ft.), the highest town in Germany (3010 ft.; pop. 1750; **Sport-Hôtel*, R. from 2 *M*; *Stadt Karlsbad*, R. 1½-2½, D. 1¾-2½ *M*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), which is visited for its winter-sports. Carr. and pair viâ the Fichtelberg to the Keilberg and back 15 *M*, to Joachimstal 8 *M*.

About 2½ M. to the N.W. of Ober-Wiesental rises the finely wooded **Fichtelberg** (3980 ft.; road to the top), on which are a good inn (bed 1¼-2 *M*) and a view-tower (15 pf.; fine view). — The wooded **Keilberg*, or *Sonnenwirbel* (4080 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge, also with a good inn (bed 2 *K*) and a view-

tower (20 *h*), lies in Bohemia, due S. of Ober-Wiesental, whence it may be ascended direct in $1^1/_4$ hr. Pedestrians reach the Keilberg from the Fichtelberg in about $1^1/_2$ hr., by descending the Prinzenweg on the S.W. and then following the road.

From the Keilberg an attractive road descends to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) **Joachimstal** (2125 ft.; *Radium Kurhaus; Stadt Dresden; Kaiser von Oesterreich*, a Bohemian town (7500 inhab.) once known for its silver-mines, and now for the extraction of radium from pitch-blende. The radio-active springs are used both internally and externally. From Joachimstal we may proceed by railway viâ *Schlackenwerth* to (17 M.) *Carlsbad* (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

The Keilberg lies near the middle of the *Kammweg*, or 'Ridge Way' (marked with a blue comb on a white field), extending from *Bodenbach* (p. 215) to (160 M.) *Asch* in Bohemia, 18 M. from Adorf (p. 235). Good walkers will find this an interesting excursion in either direction.

Beyond Cranzahl the railway crosses the *Pöhlbach*, which forms the Bohemian boundary, and reaches ($46^1/_2$ M.) **Weipert** 340 ft.; *Stadt Leipzig*), the first Austrian station (10,000 inhab.; luggage examined). — From ($54^1/_2$ M.) *Schmiedeberg* (2790 ft.) a road leads to ($4^1/_2$ M.) Ober-Wiesental (p. 233). The line reaches its highest point (2830 ft.) near (61 M.) *Kupferberg*, and then descends viâ (64 M.) *Pressnitz-Reischdorf* and ($67^1/_2$ M.) *Sonnenberg* to ($70^1/_2$ M.) *Krima-Neudorf*, where we join the preceding line (see p. 232).

e. From Zwickau to Johanngeorgenstadt *(Carlsbad)*.

$35^1/_2$ M. Railway in $3^1/_2$-$4^3/_4$ hrs. Best views on the right.

Zwickau, see p. 229. — The train ascends the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, through a busy district rich in coal. From ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Wilkau* (tramway to Zwickau) a branch-line runs to (26 M.) *Carlsfeld* (2690 ft.; Grüner Baum, R. & B. $1^1/_4$-$1^3/_4$ *M*; pop. 1800).

The *Kuhberg* (p. 235) may be ascended from *Rotenkirchen, Stützengrün, Neuheide*, or *Schönheide*, stations on this branch-line.

About 2 M. to the E. of (7 M.) *Wiesenburg* is the small town of *Wildenfels*, with a château. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Stein* (1025 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) with a picturesque old castle; $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.E. is *Hartenstein* (Weisses Ross; pop. 2900), the birthplace of the poet Paul Fleming (1609-40), commemorated by a monument erected in 1896. — 16 M. *Niederschlema* (1090 ft.), with paper-mills.

Branch-line to (3 M.) **Schneeberg** (1540 ft.; *Sächsisches Haus*, R. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*; *Goldne Sonne*), an important lace-making town (9000 inhab.). The late-Gothic church (1516-40) contains a large altar-piece representing the *Crucifixion, painted by Cranach the Elder and his pupils in 1539. The tower commands a fine view. The numerous mines in the vicinity, formerly rich in silver, now chiefly produce cobalt, bismuth, and nickel.

$18^1/_2$ M. **Aue** (1140 ft.; *Erzgebirgischer Hof*, R. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*; *Victoria*), an industrious town (19,300 inhab.) situated at the confluence of the Mulde and the Schwarzwasser, is the junction for Chemnitz and Adorf (p. 235). — The line then ascends the industrial valley of the *Schwarzwasser* to (25 M.) **Schwarzenberg** (1400 ft.),

a small town (1525 ft.; pop. 5400; *Sächsischer Hof*, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Ratskeller*, R. 1½-3½ *M*) with an old Schloss, on an eminence skirted by the river, and a handsome church (1690-99).

From Schwarzenberg the **Morgenleite** (2665 ft.; view) may be ascended in 1½ hr. viâ *Henneberghäuser* (2035 ft.; red and yellow waymarks). The descent may be made to Aue (p. 234).

We continue to ascend the valley of the Schwarzwasser. — 35½ M. **Johanngeorgenstadt** (2220 ft.), a small town (2640 ft.; *Hôt. de Saxe*, R. 2-2½ *M*; *Deutsches Haus*) on the left bank of the Schwarzwasser (6200 inhab.). In the market-place is a statue of Elector John George, who founded the town in 1654 as a refuge for Bohemian Protestant exiles. Luggage is examined here.

From Johanngeorgenstadt to (39 M.) *Carlsbad*, railway in 2½ hrs. viâ *Platten*, *Bärringen*, and *Neudek*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

f. From Chemnitz to Adorf.

72 M. Railway in 4½ hrs.

Chemnitz, see p. 227. — The first important station is (23 M.) **Zwönitz** (1800 ft.), ½ M. from the little town of that name (1730 ft.; *Blauer Engel*; 3650 inhab.).

From Zwönitz to Scheibenberg, 14 M., branch-railway in 1½ hr. — From (8 M.) *Grünhain* (Ratskeller) an easy path ascends to the (½ hr.) top of the *Spiegelwald* (2385 ft.; view). — 11 M. *Elterlein* (Ratskeller), a small town, 3 M. to the S.E. of the *Schatzenstein* (2505 ft.). — 14 M. *Scheibenberg* (2050 ft.; Ratskeller), with 2650 inhab., is situated on the mountain of the same name (2640 ft.; ½ hr.).

The train now crosses the ridge (1810 ft.) and descends (1 : 40) in windings to the *Lössnitz-Tal*. — 31½ M. *Aue* (1130 ft.), the junction of the Zwickau-Schwarzenberg line (p. 234). We next ascend the valley of the *Mulde*. — 43 M. **Eibenstock** (1685 ft.); the town (2100 ft.; *Rathaus*, R. 1¼-1¾, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Stadt Leipzig*), with 9500 inhab., 2 M. from the station (branch-line), is the chief seat of the tambour-embroidery.

From Eibenstock a road runs to the S. to (4½ M.) *Wildental*, whence the **Auersberg* (3340 ft.), with view-tower (20 pf.) and inn, may be ascended in ¾ hr.

45 M. *Schönheiderhammer* (1780 ft.; Karlshof), with iron-works. The **Kuhberg* (2610 ft.; *Restaurant*), with view-tower (10 pf.), is ascended in 1½ hr. from Schönheiderhammer viâ *Neuheide* (p. 234).

The line reaches its highest point just short of (59½ M.) *Schöneck* (pop. 4700; Schützenhaus); 63½ M. *Zwotental* (2210 ft.), a long village in the Zwota-Tal. — We continue to descend rapidly. 69 M. *Markneukirchen* (1540 ft.; pop. 9000), 1¼ M. from the town (Post, R. 2-3, D. 1¾ *M*; Rathaus; U. S. consular agent, W. Bruce Wallace), which is the centre of the Erzgebirge manufacture of musical instruments. Fine views from the *Bismarck-Säule* and the *Hoher Stein* (2550 ft.). — 72 M. **Adorf** (1455 ft.; pop. 7900; *Goldener Löwe*, R. 2-3, D. 1½ *M*; *Victoria*), in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, is the junction for the Leipzig and Eger railway (p. 264).

33. From Dresden to Leipzig.

a. Viâ Riesa.

74½ M. Railway in 1¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 10 ℳ 10, 6 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 70 pf.).

Dresden, see p. 177. — We start from the Central Station and cross the Elbe to the (2½ M.) *Dresden-Neustadt Station* (p. 177). Beyond the town we skirt the *Lössnitz*, a range of vine-clad hills with villas. — 7 M. *Radebeul* (electric tramway to Dresden).

From Radebeul a branch-line runs to (10½ M.) *Radeburg*, on the *Röder*, viâ *Lössnitzgrund* and (5½ M.) *Moritzburg-Eisenberg* (Adam's Inn), the station for the **Moritzburg**, a royal château on an islet in a lake, begun by Elector Maurice in 1542, and completed in 1722-30 (interesting interior).

7½ M. *Weintraube*, 1½ M. from the station of which is the *Paradies* (715 ft.; restaurant), a favourite resort of the Dresdeners. 8½ M. *Kötzschenbroda* (electric tramway to Dresden) 11 M. *Coswig*, the junction for Meissen and Döbeln (see p. 237).

15 M. *Niederau*. From (21½ M.) *Priestewitz* a branch-line diverges to *Grossenhain* (3 M.; p. 176). 30 M. *Langenberg* is the junction of the Berlin line (p. 176). *Röderau* (see below) lies on the right bank of the *Elbe*. The train crosses the Elbe.

33½ M. **Riesa** *(Station Hotel & Restaurant*, very fair; *Sächsischer Hof)*, a busy town on the *Elbe* (15,300 inhab.).

From Riesa to Chemnitz, 41 M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. — 16 M. *Döbeln* is the junction of the Leipzig, Meissen, and Dresden line (see p. 239). The train crosses the *Freiberger Mulde* here, and the *Zschopau* farther on, commanding several pleasing views of the valley of the latter. 21½ M. *Waldheim* (Deutsches Haus, well spoken of; Goldner Löwe; pop. 12,400), with a château now used as a prison. — 30 M. **Mittweida** *(Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-4 ℳ; *Europäischer Hof*, R. 1½-2 ℳ), a busy town with 17,800 inhab. and a technical school for mechanical engineers. — On a lofty rock on the right bank of the Zschopau, 1½ M. to the N. of (35½ M.) *Oberlichtenau*, is the château of *Sachsenburg* (now a house of correction); 2¼ M. to the S. lies the extensive château of *Lichtenwalde*, with an old park and beautiful fountains. — 41 M. *Chemnitz*, see p. 227.

From Riesa to Freiberg, 35½ M., railway in 3-4¾ hrs. 8½ M. *Lommatzsch* (Goldne Sonne, R. 1½-2¼ ℳ; 4200 inhab.), on the *Jahne*, in the most fertile part of Saxony. 20½ M. *Nossen*, also a station on the Leipzig, Döbeln, and Dresden line (p. 239). — 35½ M. *Freiberg* (p. 225).

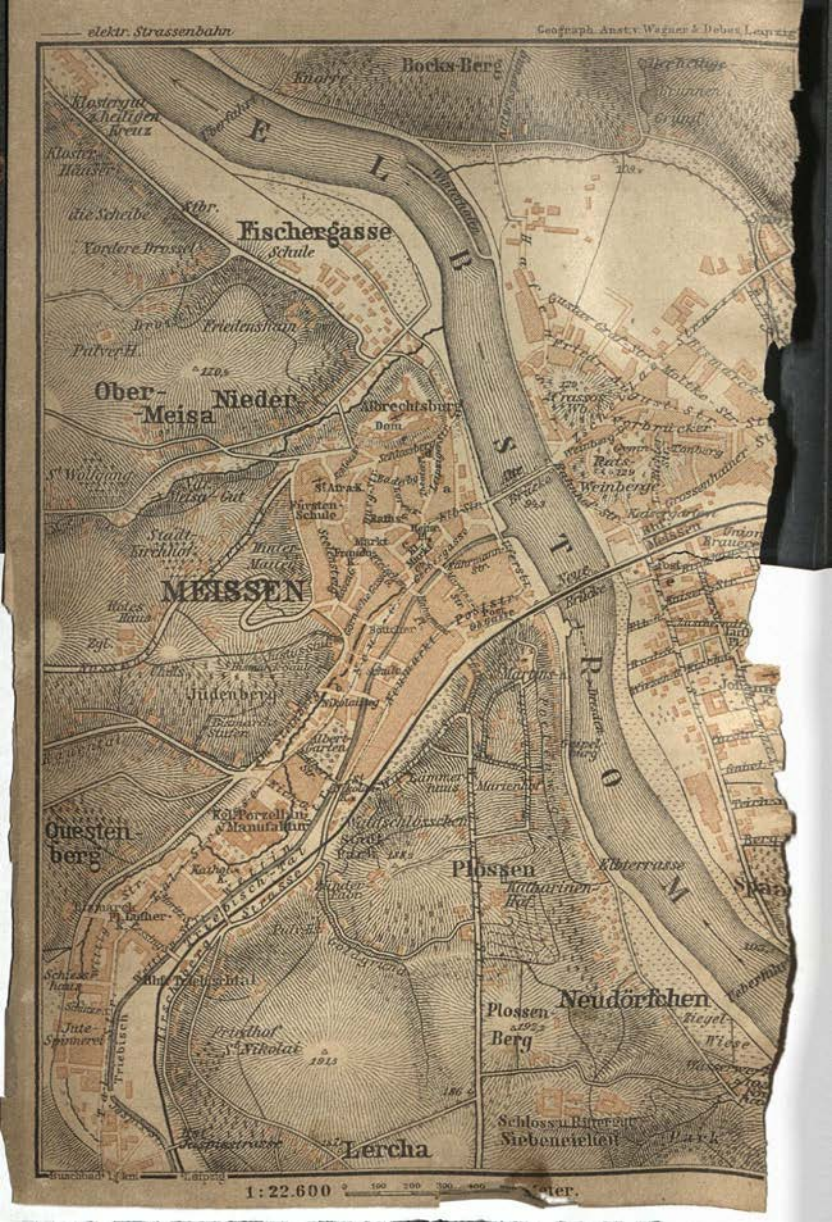
Lines also run from Riesa to (2½ M.) *Röderau* (p. 176) and to (15½ M.) *Elsterwerda* (p. 176).

41½ M. *Oschatz* (425 ft.; Goldener Löwe), an industrial town (10,700 inhab.) with a fine park and a Rathaus of 1537. The 15th cent. Franciscan church contains a large porphyry font (ca. 1380).

48 M. *Dahlen*. About 4½ M. to the S. rises the *Collmberg* (1030 ft.), with a view-tower.

58½ M. **Wurzen** *(Post)*, a manufacturing place (pop. 17,200), with an old cathedral and château (1491-97). It is the junction of a line to (15½ M.) *Grossbothen* (p. 239), passing *Grimma* (p. 239).

The *Mulde* is now crossed. 67½ M. *Borsdorf* (p. 240); 71½ M. *Paunsdorf*. To the left appears the Völkerschlacht Denkmal (p. 249). — 74½ M. *Leipzig* (Dresden Station), see p. 240.


elektr. Strassenbahn
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Bocks-Berg
Fischergasse
Schule
Friedenshain
Ober-Meisa
Nieder-Meisa
Albrechtsburg
Dom
Fürsten-Schule
Stadt-Kirchhof
MEISSEN
Judenberg
Questenberg
Plossen
Elbterrasse
Neudörfchen
Plossen-Berg
Friedhof St. Nikolai
Lercha
Schloss u. Rittergut Siebeneichen
Weinberge
Meissen
Elbe
Triebisch
1:22.600

b. Via Meissen.

82½ M. Railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 10, 5 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 70 pf.). This route is longer, but more attractive than the foregoing.

From Dresden to (11 M.) *Coswig*, see p. 236.

16 M. **Meissen.** — Hotels. On the right bank: *Hôt. Bahnhof*, at the rail. station, R. 1½-2, D. 1½-3 ℳ; *Zum Ross*, opposite the station; *Hamburger Hof* (Pl. e), with garden. — On the left bank: *Blauer Stern* (Pl. a), R. 1¾-3½, D. 1¾-3 ℳ; *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. c), R. 1¾-3, D. 1½ ℳ; *Alberthof* (Pl. b); *Goldene Sonne* (Pl. d). — Restaurants. *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus; *Burgkeller*, on the Schlossberg, with view, D. 1½ ℳ; *Geipelburg*, *Kaisergarten*, both with gardens. Wine at the *Winkelkrug*, Schlossberg 13, and the *Alter Ritter*, near the Frauen-Kirche. *Café Horn.*

Cab from the station or steamboat-quay to the Albrechtsburg or to the porcelain-factory, 1 pers. 1 ℳ, 2 pers. 1¼ ℳ. — Electric Tramway from the station to the porcelain-factory in 10 min., and thence through the Triebisch-Tal to the Buschbad Restaurant in ¼ hr.; fare 10 pf. — Steamer to Dresden in 2¾ hrs. (from Dresden 1¼ hr.).

Meissen (360 ft.), one of the most ancient towns in Saxony, founded about 930 by King Henry I. and the seat of the Margraves of Meissen down to 1090, is picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Elbe*. It has 33,900 inhab. and carries on various industries.

On the right bank of the Elbe are the railway station and the interesting modern *Church of St. John*, with good frescoes by Sascha Schneider (open in summer on week-days, except Sat., 5-7, in winter 2-4; at other times, sexton 50 pf.).

On the left bank is the Heinrichs-Platz, in which are a fountain-figure of Henry I. and the old *Franciscan Church*, the cloisters of which contain old sculptures (1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-5 pers. 20 pf. each, larger parties 15 or 10 pf. each), while the upper story contains a historical collection (10-4, Sun. 11-4; fees as above). Farther on is the *Markt*, with the *Rathaus* (1479). We next follow the Burg-Strasse to the right, passing under the Schloss-Brücke (p. 238), then turn to the left, cross the bridge, and reach the Schlossberg, 165 ft. above the town, on which stand the cathedral and the Albrechtsburg. In front of the latter is a bronze *Statue of Albert the Brave* (1443-1500), by Hultzsch (1876).

The choir of the *Cathedral dates from the end of the 13th cent., the nave and aisles from 1300-80, and the S.E. tower (256 ft.), with its elegant spire, from the 15th century. The two W. towers, 295 ft. in height, were added in 1903-08.

Interior (the sacristan lives at Dom-Platz 7; adm. ½, 2-4 pers. 1 ℳ). In the Johannis-Kapelle (1291) are good carved figures of John the Baptist, and of the Madonna and Child with an angel(?); and in the choir are four statues (Emp. Otho I. and his wife, St. John the Evangelist, and Bishop Donatus) resembling the statues in the cathedrals of Bamberg and Naumburg. Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 15th and 16th cent. repose in this church. The finest monument is that of Frederick the Warlike (d. 1428), in brass, in the Fürsten-Kapelle (built in 1420-30), in front of the W. portal. The *Brasses of the Duchess Sidonia (d. 1510) and the Duchess Amalia (d. 1502), and those of the princes Ernest (d. 1486) and Albert (d. 1500), the founders

of the present reigning lines (see p. 261), all probably from the workshop of Hermann Vischer and his son Peter, are noteworthy. The reliefs over the portal of this chapel (1342) should also be noticed. — The Georgen-Kapelle, adjoining the Fürsten-Kapelle, with the tomb of George the Bearded (d. 1539) and his wife Barbara (d. 1534), contains a small altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder (?)*, representing Christ between St. Mary and St. John, with George and Barbara on the wings (1534), and also (above the door) a fine marble relief of the Entombment (ca. 1530). On the screen (13th cent.) between the nave and choir is a winged altar-piece, with paintings of the school of Cranach (Crucifixion in the middle). In the choir is a similar altar-piece, with paintings (Adoration of the Magi, with saints and a portrait of Bishop Sigismund, the donor) by a German master under Netherlandish influence (ca. 1520). The central stained-glass window in the choir (restored) dates from the 13th century. — Near the cathedral is a small cloister with the Magdalenen-Kapelle, containing a small museum.

The *Albrechtsburg, erected in 1471-85 by the brothers and co-regents Ernest and Albert, from plans by Arnold of Westphalia, is one of the most extensive castles of that period, with remarkably fine vaulting and staircase. From 1710 to 1864 it was occupied by the royal porcelain-factory. Since 1873 it has been thoroughly restored, and decorated with frescoes illustrative of its history. Visitors are conducted (¾ hr.) through the Schloss by the castellan from 9 a.m. to 4, 5, 6, or 7 p.m. according to the season; fee for 1-5 pers. 2 *M*, each additional pers. 40 pf. The entrance is behind the statue of Duke Albert (see p. 237).

A spiral staircase ('Grosser Wendelstein') ascends to the First Floor, debouching on the *Church Hall*, which is adorned with frescoes of scenes in the history of Meissen, by *Dietrich*, and with portraits of princes and princesses of the Wettin family. The adjoining *Johannis-Kapelle* contains an altar of the 15th century. — The *Large Banqueting Hall* contains painted wooden figures of several Saxon princes, carved by *Schneider*. The frescoes represent the Abduction of the Saxon princes (three pictures), by *Oehme;* Victory of Albert the Brave at the tournament at Pirna (1459); Investiture of Ernest and Albert by the Emperor Frederick III. (1465), both by *Diethe*. — The frescoes in the *Small Banqueting Hall* include the Betrothal of Albert the Brave and Princess Sidonia of Bohemia (1445), by *Hofmann*, and four landscapes by the younger *Preller*, representing places prominent in Albert's career. The *Large* and *Small Electors' Rooms (Kurfürstenzimmer)*, on the other side of the Church Hall, are adorned with nine pictures, by *Scholz*, of scenes from the life of Albert.

Second Floor. *Small Judgment Hall:* Opening of the Fürsten-Schule at Meissen by the Elector Maurice (1543); Arrival at Meissen of students from Leipzig (1547), both by *Spiess*. — The *Böttger Room* contains two paintings by *Kiessling:* Böttger as an alchemist (1705) and Augustus the Strong in Böttger's laboratory (1710). — *Large Judgment Hall*. The frescoes, by *Marshall*, represent an Ecclesiastical Council under Maurice (1548) and the Death of Maurice after the battle of Sievershausen (1553). The adjoining *Tower Room* commands a good view. — A *Vestibule* (Father Augustus's Room), with wall-paintings by *Gey*, leads to the finely-vaulted *Armoury*, with an elaborate chimney-piece and pictures of Saxon castles by *Choulant*.

On the Afra-Berg, which is connected with the Schlossberg by the Schloss-Brücke (p. 237), is the new building (1879) of the *Fürsten-Schule* (founded in 1543), where Gellert (1729-34) and

Lessing (1741-46) were pupils. The Gothic *Church of St. Afra*, built in 1295-1329, was afterwards altered.

The celebrated *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (ca. 700 workmen), the oldest in Europe, founded in 1710 (comp. p. 205), is now established in the Triebisch-Tal (tramway, see p. 237; rail. station, see below). It is shown on week-days 7-12 (winter 8-12) and 1.30-6 (Sat. 1.30-4); fee 2 *M* for 1 pers., or 1 *M* for each member of a party. The visit takes about $^3/_4$ hr.

Among several beautiful points of view in the environs of Meissen may be mentioned the well-preserved castle of *Scharfenberg;* the rocky height of the *Posel*, near *Oberspaar;* and *Schloss Siebeneichen.*

The train crosses the Elbe to the station of (17$^1/_2$ M.) *Meissen-Triebischtal*, less than $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of which is the Meissen porcelain-factory (see above). At (30 M.) *Nossen* (branch-line to Freiberg, p. 236), with a Schloss, the pretty valley of the *Mulde* is entered. In the vicinity are the ruins of the Cistercian monastery of *Altzella*, with a burial-chapel of the princes of Meissen. — 35 M. *Rosswein* (to Chemnitz, see p. 228).

41$^1/_2$ M. **Döbeln** *(Goldene Sonne; Rätze)*, with 19,600 inhab. and a late-Gothic church, is the junction of branch-lines to Riesa and Chemnitz (see p. 236) and to *Mügeln*, near Oschatz (p. 236). — 49$^1/_2$ M. **Leisnig** *(Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Belvedere*, with view; *Goldener Löwe)*, a manufacturing town with 8000 inhab., is commanded by *Schloss Mildenstein* (view from the tower; adm. 10 pf.). — To the right beyond (54 M.) *Tanndorf* rises *Schloss Kössern.* — 59 M. *Grossbothen.*

From Grossbothen to Glauchau, 35$^1/_2$ M., railway in 2 hrs. The railway, coming from Wurzen and Grimma (see p. 236), traverses the pretty *Mulden-Tal*, which offers many charms to the pedestrian. — 4$^1/_2$ M. **Colditz** (pop. 5500; *Weisses Haus*), on the *Zwickauer Mulde*, has a Rathaus of 1540 and is commanded by an old castle (1578-91), now a lunatic asylum. — 10$^1/_2$ M. **Rochlitz** *(Goldener Löwe)*, an ancient town of 6400 inhab., with an old electoral *Château* with two towers. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Cunigunda* (1499) is also noteworthy. The *Rochlitzer Berg* (1115 ft. above the sea, 630 ft. above the river), 2$^1/_2$ M. from the town, with an inn and a view-tower (adm. 15 pf.) commands a beautiful panorama. A branch-line diverges hence to Narsdorf and Penig (see below); another to Waldheim (p. 236). — 15$^1/_2$ M. **Wechselburg** *(Sächsischer Hof)*, with a château, the late-Romanesque chapel of which (1-3 pers. 1 *M*), containing interesting late-Romanesque and Gothic *Sculptures, was formerly the church of the Augustine abbey of *Zschillen* (founded 1174). The park of the château may be visited (1-5 pers. 1 *M*). A branch-line connects it with Chemnitz (p. 227). — The train now passes under the *Göhrener Viaduct* (p. 228). 20 M. *Rochsburg* (Rochsburg Inn), with a château and park of the Counts of Schönburg. — 23$^1/_2$ M. **Penig** *(Zum Hirsch)*, a small town of 7600 inhab., where the above-mentioned line to Narsdorf and Rochlitz diverges. — 26$^1/_2$ M. *Wolkenburg* (Park Restaurant), with a château and park and a church of 1794; 30$^1/_2$ M. *Waldenburg* (Deutsches Haus; 2800 inhab.), the residence of Prince Schönburg-Waldenburg. — 35$^1/_2$ M. *Glauchau* (p. 229).

63$^1/_2$ M. **Grimma** *(Schützenhaus*, with garden; *Goldener Löwe)*, picturesquely situated on the *Mulde*, with 11,400 inhab.;

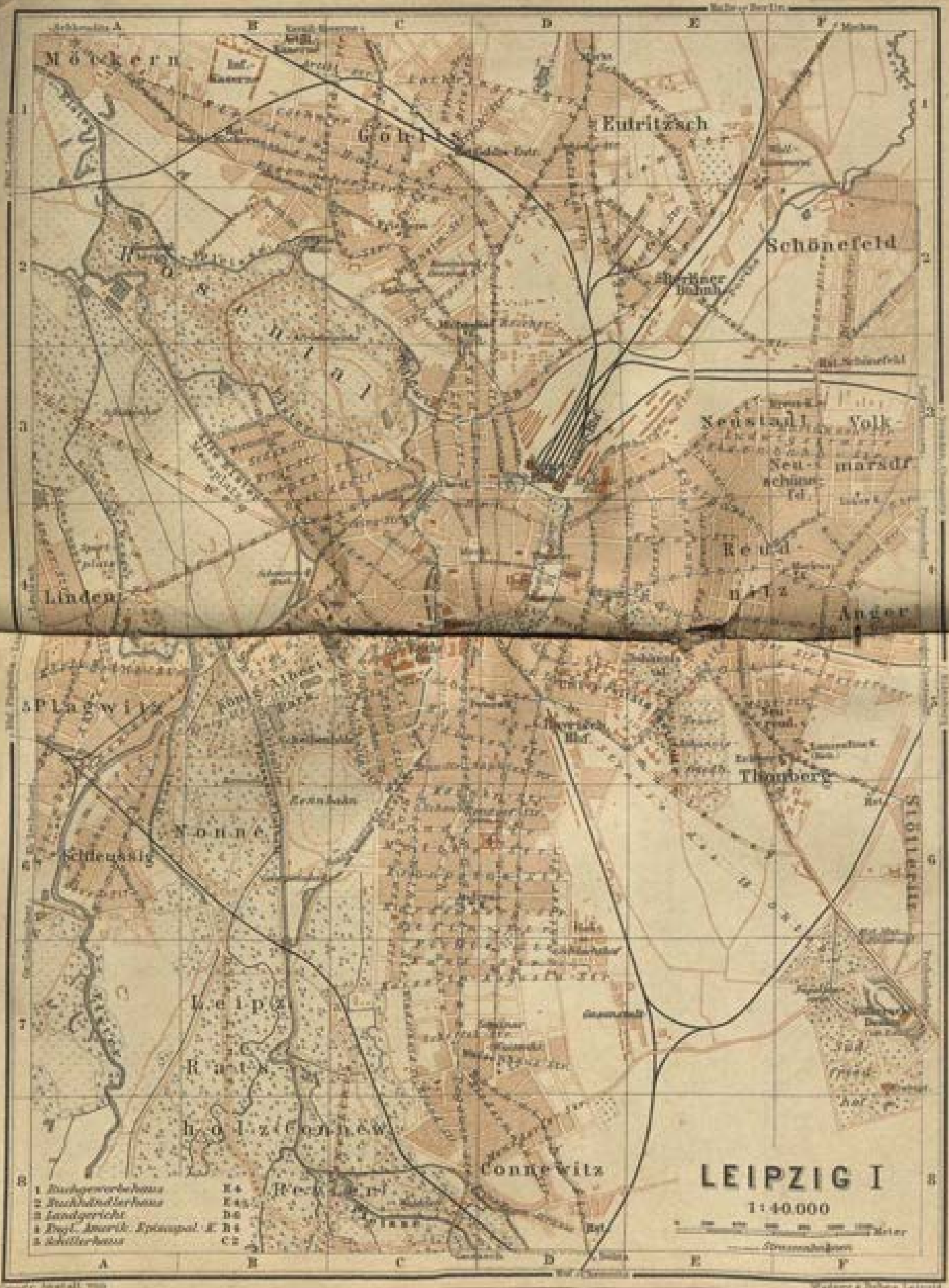
also a station ('Unterer Bahnhof') on the Wurzen-Grossbothen line (p. 236). The electoral *Schloss*, by the Mulde bridge, is now occupied by public offices. The *Fürsten-Schule*, in a handsome new building, farther up the river, was established in 1550. The *Rathaus* dates from 1442. The *Gattersburg Restaurant*, 1/2 M. from the upper or Dresden station, commands a fine view. Pleasant wood-walks on the opposite bank of the Mulde. — The convent of *Nimbschen*, where Catharine von Bora, Luther's wife, lived in 1509-23, now lies in ruins 1 1/2 M. upstream (restaurant).

The line traverses the valley of the *Parthe*. Stations: *Naunhof* (70 M.) and (75 1/2 M.) *Borsdorf*, where the Riesa line (p. 236) is reached.

34. Leipzig.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are issued at the stations, as at Berlin; tariff, see p. 241. There are no hotel-omnibuses. Electric tramways, see p. 241. — A large CENTRAL STATION (Hauptbahnhof, Pl. D 3, *II; Restaurant*, D. 1 1/2 *M*) for all lines is being erected on the site of the old Thuringian, Magdeburg, and Dresden stations; the W. half of this was opened in 1912 for the lines to Halle, Magdeburg, Hamburg, Hanover (Cologne), and Bremen, to Eisenach, Cassel, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, to Gera and Saalfeld, and for the fast trains to Berlin, Hof (Nuremberg, Munich), and Eger (Carlsbad). The ordinary trains of the latter lines and the local trains are served by the BAVARIAN STATION (Pl. D, 5; *II*). There are besides two other stations at Leipzig proper: 1. DRESDEN STATION (Pl. D, 3; *II*), for Dresden, Görlitz, Breslau, and Chemnitz. 2. EILENBURG STATION (Pl. E, 4; *I*), for Cottbus, Posen, Breslau, etc. The Dresden Station is to be closed on February 1st, 1913. — *Tourists' Enquiry Offices* (week-days 9-6) at the Handelshof (Pl. 7a, D 4, *II;* entrance from the Naschmarkt), and in the Central Station, by the exit from the platform (English spoken).

Hotels. (During fair-time prices are raised and rooms should be booked in advance.) *HÔT. HAUFFE (Pl. a, D 4; *II*), R. 3 1/2-10 (with bath from 9), B. 1 1/2, D. (1-3 p.m.) 4 1/2 *M;* *KAISERHOF (Pl. p, D 4; *II*), R. 3 1/2-10 (with bath from 9), B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 9 *M;* *GRAND-HÔTEL DE ROME (Pl. i, D, 3, 4; *II*), R. 3-12 (with bath from 6 1/2), B. 1 1/2, D. 3-4, pens. 9-15 *M;* CONTINENTAL, opposite the last, R. 3-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 8-12 *M*, with restaurant; *HÔT. DE PRUSSE (Pl. b, D 4; *II*), R. 3 1/2-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 8-12 *M*, all five first-class hotels, on the Promenade. — *SEDAN (Pl. d, D 3; *II*), R. from 2 3/4, B. 1, D. from 2 1/2, pens. 8 *M;* *ROYAL (Pl. h, D 4; *II*), R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2-3, pens. 6-8 *M;* *HENTSCHEL (Pl. g, D 4; *II*), R. from 2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3; pens. from 6 1/2 *M;* *SACHSENHOF (Pl. k, D 4; *II*), R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1 1/4 *M*, with restaurant (D. 1 1/2 *M*) and café; HÔT. DE RUSSIE (Pl. c, C 4; *II*), commercial; HÔT. DE POLOGNE (Pl. r, C 4; *II*); PALMBAUM (Pl. e, D 3; *II*), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M;* DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. s, C, 4, 5; *II*), R. 2 1/2-4 1/2, B. 1, D. 1 1/2 *M;* HÔT. TERMINUS, Blücher-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 3; *II*), R. 2 1/2-3 *M;* BAYERSCHER HOF, Wintergarten-Str. 13 (Pl. D, 3; *II*), new, R. 2 *M* (uniform prize); LEBE'S HOTEL (Pl. l, D, 3, 4; *II*), R. 1 3/4-4, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-3 *M;* HÔT. DU NORD, Blücher-Str. 10 (Pl. D, 3; *II*), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. from 1 3/4 *M;* STADT NÜRNBERG (Pl. m, D 5; *II*), near the Bavarian Station; MÜLLER'S HOTEL (Pl. n, C 4; *II*), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2-2 1/2 *M;* STADT FREIBERG (Pl. q, D 4; *II*), R. 1 3/4-3, B. 3/4, D. 1 1/4 *M;* VIER JAHRESZEITEN, Blücher-Str. 37 (Pl. D, 3; *II*), R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 1 1/2 *M.* — *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* (Pl. o, D 4; *II*), R. 1 1/2-4, B. 3/4, D. 1 1/4 *M; Christliches Hospiz Stadt Hamburg*, Nikolai-Str. 10 (Pl. D, 4; *II*), R. 2-4, B. 1 *M; Marthahaus*, Löhr-Str. 9 (Pl. C, 3; *II*). — HÔTEL GARNI. *Fröhlich*, Wintergarten-Str. 14 (Pl. D, 3; *II*), R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 3/4 *M.*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Schleussig
Leipz. Ratsholz
Connewitz
Thonberg
Stötteritz
Zennbahn
1 Buchgewerbehaus E 4
2 Buchhändlerhaus E 4
3 Landgericht D 6
4 Engl. Amerik. Episcopal. K. B 4
5 Schillerhaus C 2
Meter
Strassenbahnen

Pensions. *K. Buchspies*, Georgi-Ring 3 (Pl. D, 4; *II*), 3rd floor (5-7 ℳ); *Clausius*, Quer-Str. 13 (Pl. D 4, *II*; 3¾-8 ℳ); *Hamm*, Nonnenmühlgasse 8 (Pl. C 4, *II*; 5-8 ℳ); *Harland*, Emilien-Str. 13 (Pl. C, D, 5, *II*; 4½-5½ ℳ); *Marggraff*, Ferdinand-Rhode-Str. 26 (Pl. C 5, *II*; 5-8 ℳ); *Mueller*, Quer-Str. 14 (Pl. D 4, *II*; 4-6 ℳ); *Schneidewind*, Elster-Str. 20 (Pl. C 4, *II*; 4½-6 ℳ); *Wiener-Harre*, Grassi-Str. 30 (Pl. C 5, *II*; 4½-7 ℳ).

Restaurants. Wine. **Paege*, Markt 8 (court), D. 3½ ℳ; **Ratskeller* (p. 247), D. 1¾-3, S. 2½ ℳ; **Central Theatre Restaurant*, (Pl. C, 4; *II*), D. 1½-2½, S. 3½ ℳ; **Schäfer*, Georgi-Ring 6, D. 2½-3½ ℳ; *Aeckerlein's Keller*, Markt 11; *Steinmann*, Grimmaische-Str. 32, D. 2½ ℳ; *Krause*, Katharinen-Str. 6, D. 2½ ℳ; *Bodenstein*, Schul-Str. 3 (1st floor), D. 2½ ℳ; *Simmer*, Peters-Str. 34, D. 2½ ℳ; *Bodega*, Grimmaische-Str. 8. — Beer. **Kitzing & Helbig*, Peters-Str. 36, D. 1¼ ℳ; **Baarmann*, Katharinen-Str. 3, D. 1½ ℳ; *Burgkeller*, in the Handelshof, D. 1½ ℳ; *Theatre Restaurant*, in the New Theatre, with terrace, D. 1½ ℳ; *Oertel*, Theatergasse 2, D. 1¼ ℳ; *Künstlerhaus* (p. 247), Bose-Str. 9, D. 1¼ ℳ; *Hannes*, Beethoven-Str. 17; *Panorama*, Ross-Platz, with café (1st floor) and concert-garden, D. 1¼ ℳ; *Thüringer Hof*, Burg-Str. 21, popular. — *Automatic Restaurants*, cor. of Grimmaische-Str. and Neumarkt; Peters-Str. 37; cor. of Windmühlen-Str. and Nürnberger-Str. — 'Gose' (see p. 249) at the *Silberner Bär*, Universitäts-Str. 22, and at Eutritzsch (p. 249).

Cafés. *Café Français (Felsche)*, Augustus-Platz, at the corner of the Grimmaische-Str.; *Reichskanzler*, Goethe-Str. 8; *Hennersdorf*, Gewandgässchen 4, confectionery at these three; *Corso*, Goethe-Str. 1; *Central Theatre Café* (see above); *Bauer*, Ross-Platz; *Monopol*, Grimmaische-Str. 10, with restaurant (beer; D. 1¼ ℳ); *Merkur*, Thomas-Ring 5 (English papers).

Baths. *Sophien-Bad*, Dorotheen-Str. 3 (Pl. C, 4; *II*); *Carola-Bad*, Dufour-Str. 14 (Pl. C, 5; *II*); *Diana-Bad*, Lange-Str. 8 (Pl. E, 4; *I*), all with Turkish, vapour, and swimming baths. — *River Baths* at the swimming and bath establishment (Pl. B, 4; *I*) at Schreber-Str. 15 and at the *Germania-Bad* (Pl. B, 6; *I*), in the Schleussiger Weg.

Taximeter Cabs. For all drives from the stations, 10 pf. extra. *Luggage:* 22-55 lbs. 25 pf. — *First Class* (with yellow wheels): 1-2 pers. per 800 mètres 70 pf., every addit. 400 mètres 10 pf.; 3-4 pers., 600 m. 70 pf., every addit. 300 m. 10 pf.; at night (10.30-7) or outside the ordinary radius, 1-4 pers., per 400 m. 70 pf., every addit. 200 m. 10 pf. (plus 25 pf. for the whole hiring for 2-3 pers., 50 pf. for 4 pers.). — *Second Class.* Distances, etc., as above, with fare of 50 pf., instead of 70 pf. — *Motor Cabs:* 1-2 pers. per 600 m. 70 pf., every addit. 300 m. 10 pf.

Electric Tramways (fare 10 pf.; free transfer to other cars of same company). The chief intersecting points are the *Augustus-Platz* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), the *Königs-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5; *II*), the *Central Station* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), the *Bayerscher-Platz* (Pl. D, 5; *II*), and the *Market Place* (Pl. C, D, 4; *II*).

A. Grosse Leipziger Strassenbahn (blue cars): **A.** *Gohlis* (Pl. C, 1; *I*)-Augustus-Platz-*Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str.* (Pl. C, 6; *I*). — **B.** *Bavarian Station* (Pl. D, 5; *I*)-*Leutzsch* (beyond Pl. A, 4; *I*). — **D.** *Dölitz* (beyond Pl. D, 8; *I*)-*Gohlis* (Pl. C, 1; *I*). — **E.** *Eutritzsch* (Pl. D, E, 1; *I*)-*Schlachthof* (Pl. D, 6, 7; *I*). — **F.** *Südfriedhof* (Pl. F, 7; *I*)-*Lindenau* (Pl. A, 4; *I*). — **G.** *Gohlis* (Pl. C, 1; *I*)-*Connewitz* (Pl. D, 8; *I*). — **K.** *Kleinzschocher* (beyond Pl. A, 6; *I*)-*Sellerhausen* (beyond Pl. F, 3; *I*). — **L.** *Leutzsch* (beyond Pl. A, 4; *I*)-*Tauchaer-Str.* (Pl. E, 3; *I*). — **M.** *Möckern* (Pl. A, 1; *I*)-*Connewitz* (Pl. D, 8; *I*). — **P.** *Probstheida* (beyond Pl. F, 7; *I*)-*Lindenau* (Pl. A, 4; *I*). — **R.** *Augustus-Platz* (Pl. D, 4; *I*)-Reudnitz-*Anger-Crottendorf* (beyond Pl. F, 5; *I*). — **S.** *Sellerhausen* (beyond Pl. F, 3; *I*)-*Plagwitz Station* (beyond Pl. A, 5; *I*). — **V.** *Sellerhausen*-Volkmarsdorf-*Kleinzschocher* (beyond Pl. A, 6; *I*).

B. Leipziger Elektrische Strassenbahn (red cars): **1.** *Mockau* (beyond Pl. F, 1; *I*)-*Connewitz* (Pl. D, 8; *I*). — **2.** *Schönefeld* (Pl. F, 2; *I*)-*Stötteritz* (Pl. F, 6; *I*). — **3.** *Eutritzsch* (Pl. D, E, 1; *I*)-*Grosszschocher*

(beyond Pl. A, 6; *I*). — **4.** *Paunsdorf* (beyond [illegible] *I*)-*Möckern* (Pl. A, 1; *I*). — **5.** *Schönefeld* (Pl. F, 2 [illegible] (beyond Pl. A, 6; *I*). — **6.** *Stötteritz* (Pl. F, 6 [illegible] *Connewitz* (Pl. D, 8; *I*)-*Stötteritz* (Pl. [illegible]

Circular Drive throu[illegible], starting from the Fleischer-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 4; *II*), in summer, at 6.30 a.m. (3 hrs.; fare 3 *M*).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D 4, *II;* p. 243), in the Augustus-Platz. Several branch-offices.

Theatres. *New Theatre* (Pl. D 4, *II;* p. 243), performances daily: central balcony 3½-5½, side-balcony 4½, parquet 3-3½ *M* (opera prices, 4-6, 5, & 4½-5½ *M*). — *Old Theatre* (Pl. C 3, *II;* p. 246), parquet 3½ *M*. — *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D, 5; *II*), fauteuil 3 *M* 30, first parquet 2 *M* 80 pf. — *Neues Operetten-Theater (Central-Theater;* Pl. C 4, *II*), fauteuil 3 *M* 30, first parquet 2 *M* 40 pf. (on Sun. 3 *M* 90 or 2 *M* 90 pf.).

Variety Entertainments. *Kristall-Palast* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), Wintergarten-Str. 19, with theatre of varieties, concerts, etc. (parquet 2½ *M*). — **Pleasure Resorts.** *Palmen-Garten*, see p. 248 (1 *M*, in evening 50 pf.; D., incl. admission, 2½-3½ *M*); *Zoological Garden*, see p. 249; *Bonorand* (Pl. C, 3; *II*), with concert-hall.

Concerts in the *Gewandhaus* (p. 248), every Thurs. evening in winter (tickets 6 *M;* nearly all taken up by subscribers); rehearsal on Wed. forenoon (adm. 2 *M*). Conductor, Prof. A. Nikisch. These celebrated concerts were established in the old Gewandhaus (p. 245) in 1743 (comp. p. 248). — *Motet*, admirably sung by the boys of the Thomas-Schule, in the Thomas-Kirche (p. 246), every Sat. at 1.30 p.m.

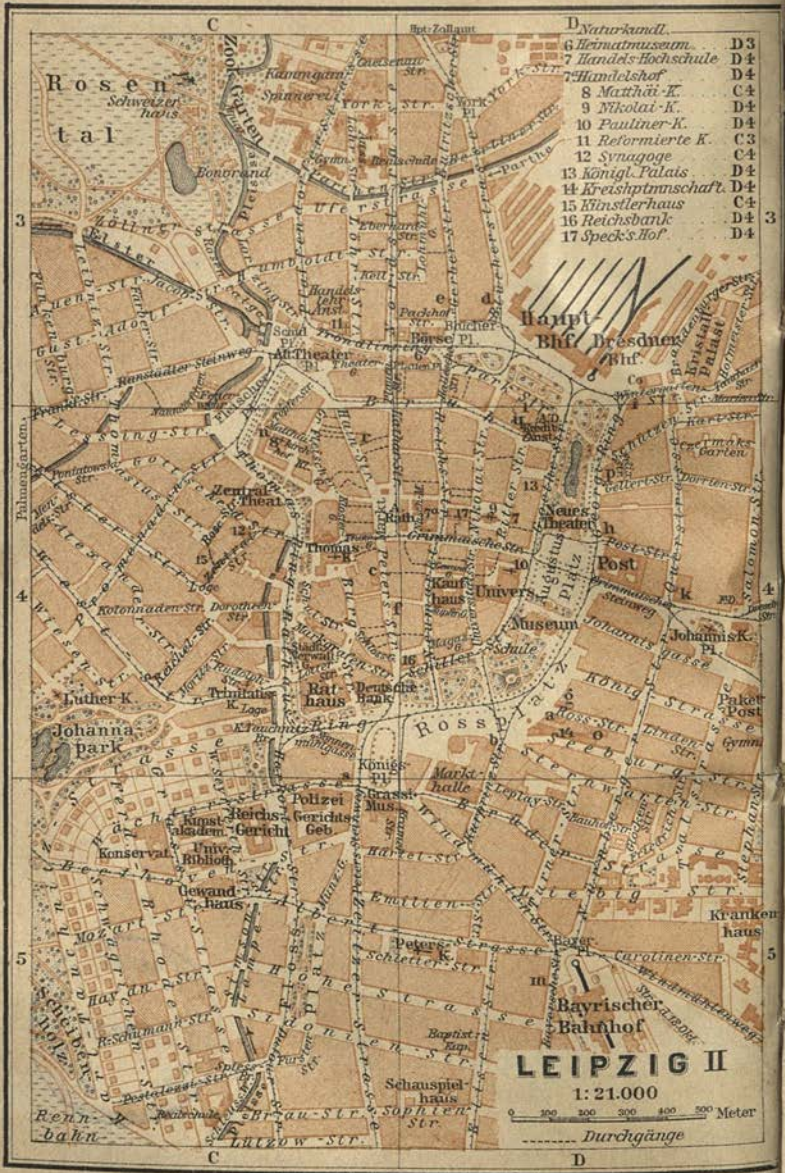
Exhibitions of Pictures at the *Kunstverein* (p. 243); *Del Vecchio*, Burg-Str. 33 (Pl. C, 4; *II*); *Beyer & Sohn*, Schul-Str. 8 (Pl. C, 4; *II*).

British Vice-Consul, *R. M. A. E. Turner*, Kreuz-Str. 2 (office-hours 8-1 & 2-4, Sat. 8-12). — **American Consul,** *Nicholas R. Snyder*, Dorotheen-Str. 1 (9-12 & 2-4, Sat. 9-1); Vice-Consul, *Rudolph Fricke*, Elisen-Str. 61. — *American Reading Room*, at the bank of Knauth, Nachod, & Kühne, Thomas-Ring 17, 2nd floor. — *Agency of the North German Lloyd*, with reading-room (American newspapers), Augustus-Platz, Georgi-Ring 1.

Anglo-American Church *(All Saints')*, Sebastian-Bach-Str. 1 (Pl. 4, B 4; *I*). Services on Sun. at 8.30 & 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. J. H. M. Nodder*, Grassi-Str. 26. — **American-British Services** on Sun. at 11.30 a.m. in the Schule für Frauenberufe, Schiller-Str. 9 (Pl. D, 4; *II*) and at 8.15 p.m. at Hohe-Str. 47, the residence of the pastor, *Rev. B. R. MacHatton.*

Leipzig (385 ft.), one of the most important commercial towns in Germany and the chief industrial place in Saxony, with 586,700 inhab., including a garrison of 6000 men, and the centre of the German book-trade, is the seat of the supreme law-courts of the German Empire and of one of the most ancient and important universities in Europe. It is also the headquarters of the 19th Army Corps. The city lies in an extensive plain, near the confluence of the *Elster*, the *Pleisse*, and the *Parthe*. The old town is surrounded by pleasant *Promenades* (about 2 M. round) on the site of the old fortifications, beyond which lie the inner suburbs, enclosed in their turn by a girdle of outer suburbs (*Reudnitz, Eutritzsch, Gohlis, Möckern, Lindenau, Plagwitz, Connewitz*).

Leipzig derives its name from a Slavonic village, beside which a Germanic settlement is mentioned at the beginning of the 11th century. This town, situated at the intersection of the trade-routes between Poland and Thuringia and between North Germany and Bohemia, was endowed with privileges by Otho the Rich, Margrave of Meissen. Markets were held at Leipzig biennially at 'Jubilate' and Michaelmas, but it was not until the


Naturkundl.
6 Heimatmuseum D3
7 Handels-Hochschule D4
Handelshof D4
8 Matthäi-K. C4
9 Nikolai-K. D4
10 Pauliner-K. D4
11 Reformierte K. C3
12 Synagoge C4
13 Königl. Palais D4
14 Kreishptmnschaft. D4
15 Künstlerhaus C4
16 Reichsbank D4
17 Speck's Hof D4
Rosen-tal
Schweizer-haus
Zoolog. Garten
Kammgarn-Spinnerei
Bonorand
Pleiße
Zentral-Theater
Thomas-K.
Neues Theater
Post
Kaufhaus
Universum
Museum
Johannis-K.
Luther-K.
Trinitatis-K.
Rathaus
Deutsche Bank
Johannapark
Paket-Post
Königs-Pl.
Markthalle
Polizei-Gerichts-Geb.
Reichs-Gericht
Kunstakadem.
Konservat.
Priv. Bibliothek
Gewandhaus
Peters-K.
Krankenhaus
Bayrischer Bahnhof
Haupt-Bhf. Dresden
Bhf.
Börse
Packhof
Handels-Akad.
Alt-Theater
Schauspielhaus
Palmengarten
Schützenhaus
Rennbahn
Durchgänge
LEIPZIG II
1:21.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipz.

15th cent. that the *Leipzig Fairs* attained any great importance. In 1497 and 1507 the Emp. Maximilian confirmed the privileges of the town by prohibiting markets to be held at any town within a wide circle around, and by guaranteeing a safe-conduct to all the frequenters of the Leipzig fairs. The trade of Leipzig was temporarily depressed by the various wars of the 17th and 18th cent., but the fairs retained their importance until the development of new commercial methods fostered by railways and telegraphs. They are now to be looked on as *Sample* or *Commission Meetings* rather than as occasions for the actual sale and transference of goods. The *Jubilate Fair* lasts from the first Mon. in March till Sat. of the following week, the *Michaelmas Fair* lasts three weeks beginning with the last Sun. in August. The foci of business are the Kaufhaus (p. 245), the Handelshof (p. 246), and Speck's Hof, but the traffic in the Peters-Str. and the Grimmaische-Str. is also very brisk. The wares exhibited include pottery, glass, paper, leather, and articles in wood. Along with London, Leipzig is the chief seat of the fur-trade.

Leipzig is still more important as the centre of the *Book Trade* of Germany, a position which it has occupied since the middle of the 18th century. There are over 1000 publishers' offices and booksellers' shops and over 200 printing-offices in the town, and publishers in other parts of Germany almost invariably have depôts of their books at Leipzig, whence they are sent to all parts of Europe and more distant countries. On the Monday after Cantate (fourth Sun. after Easter) the yearly balancing of accounts takes place (p. 249).

On the N. side of the old town is the new *Central Railway Station (Hauptbahnhof;* Pl. D 3, *II*), an enormous structure by Lossow & Kühne (façade 1000 ft. long), the W. half of which was opened for traffic in 1912, while the whole will be ready in 1914.

On the E. side of the old town the promenades are interrupted by the spacious Augustus-Platz (Pl. D, 4; *II*), which is enclosed by the New Theatre, the Museum, the University (p. 245), and the *Post Office.* The monumental fountain *(Mende-Brunnen)* to the N. of the Museum, by Gnauth, was erected in 1886.

The **New Theatre** (Pl. D, 4; *II*), a handsome building in the Renaissance style, designed by *K. F. Langhans*, was completed in 1867. The back of the building, with its semicircular projecting terrace, adjoins the *Schwanenteich*, a miniature lake, producing a very picturesque effect.

Opposite the theatre stands the ***Museum** (Pl. D, 4; *II*), erected from designs by *L. Lange* in 1858 and enlarged by *Licht* in 1883-86. On the groundfloor are the sculptures and on the first floor the picture-gallery, including an excellent modern collection.

The Museum is open daily, 9-3 (10-3 in winter, Sun. 10.30-3, Mon. 12-3); adm. on Mon. 1 *M*, Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 50 pf., Sun., Wed., and Frid. free. Illustrated catalogue (1909) 2 *M*.

Ground Floor. To the right are the rooms of the *Kunstverein* (adm. 1 *M*). To the left are the ticket-office and the cloak-room, beyond which are Rooms I & II: Sketches, water-colours, and cartoons by *Genelli*. — Rooms III-VI: Water-colours and drawings, by *Schwind, Menzel, Leibl, Richter*, and others; etchings by *Max Klinger*. — Corridor VIa: 480. *Umbrian School*, Fresco of the Archangel Michael, said to have been removed from the cathedral at Orvieto (ca. 1500). — Rooms VII, VIII: Casts of Italian sculptures of the 14-17th centuries. R. VIII. also contains medallions of the Italian Renaissance. — To the right is a room with casts by *Michael Angelo;* also, (l.) *F. Klimt*, Daughter of Niobe (bronze); 159,

Ad. Hildebrand, Adam; *A. Rodin*, John the Baptist. — Room IX. To the right, 154. *Murillo (?)*, Madonna; *Zuloaga*, Promenade after the bull-fight. — Room X: Casts of modern works. Here also are original works in marble or bronze by *Thorvaldsen* (80. Ganymede and the eagle), *Rietschel*, *Meunier* (278. Burden-bearer), *Duret*, and *Mercié*. — To the left is the Klinger Room, containing only *Sculptures by *Max Klinger* (b. at Leipzig in 1857): Statue of Beethoven, a wonderful work in coloured marble, bronze, and ivory (1902); 281. Bathing Girl; 272. Salome; 275. Cassandra. — Room XI usually contains the new acquisitions, at present the bequest of *Alexander Schmidt-Michelsen* (d. 1908).

Middle Floor. Room I. Sixteen Cartoons by *Fr. Preller the Elder*, for his landscapes illustrative of the Odyssey at Weimar (p. 278). — Room II. By the entrance, *Franz Stuck*, 288. Mounted Amazon, 321. Wounded Centaur (statuettes). In front, *927. *Segantini*, Fruit of love; to the left, 756. *Schultze-Naumburg*, Castle of Plauen; 859. *W. Georgi*, Girl in old Bavarian costume; 928. *W. Leibl*, *Woman spinning; 768. *Kuehl*, Dantzig orphanage; above, 658. *G. Koch*, Cavalry episode in the battle of Sedan; opposite, 761. *Schönleber*, Venetian fishing-boats; *849. *Menzel*, Gustavus Adolphus and his wife at Hanau; 925. *Raffaëlli*, Tuileries Gardens, Paris; 856. *Fritz Thaulow*, Factory in Flanders; above, 728. *Haug*, Storming of the Grimma gate at Leipzig on Oct. 19th, 1813; 725. *Volkmann*, Valley in the Eifel; *550. *Uhde*, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'; 875. *W. Trübner*, Cronberg in the Taunus. — Room IV (to the right): 120. *Jos. A. Koch*, Ideal landscape; 528. *Schwind*, Ride of Kuno von Falkenstein; 201, 198, 199. *Ludwig Richter*, Landscapes.

Room V (to the right). To the left, 224. *Schrader*, Frederick the Great after the battle of Kolin; 726. *Fr. Preller the Younger*, Roman landscape; 270. *Veit*, Germania; 520. *Pohle*, Ludwig Richter; 698. *Schleich*, Chiemsee; 220. *Schirmer*, Landscape; 674. *K. F. Lessing*, Mountain-scene. — The Loggia, to the left, contains portraits of Leipzig worthies. — In front is Room VI. To the right, 723. *Max Liebermann*, On the Dunes; 709. *Hans Thoma*, Landscape; *833. *Max Klinger*, 'The blue hour'; 862. *Leistikow*, Park at Friedrichsruh; above, 876. *L. von Hofmann*, Adam and Eve; 769. *W. Leibl*, Expectation; 846. *Skarbina*, Church at Furnes in Flanders; 864. *Erler*, Festival of St. John; 915. *L. Corinth*, Descent from the Cross. — Room VII. To the left, 699. *Wenglein*, Autumn in the valley of the Isar; 268. *Vautier*, Peasants playing cards after church surprised by their wives; 738. *M. Liebermann*, Making preserves; 584. *Spitzweg*, Maidens on the Alm; 845. *H. Zügel*, Sheep; 488. *Defregger*, Grace before meat; 473. *Rosenthal*, Seb. Bach's morning-prayer; 487. *A. Achenbach*, Mill; above, 543. *O. Achenbach*, Gulf of Naples by moonlight; 537. *Jos. Brandt*, Departure for the chase; *779. *Otto Greiner*, Ulysses and the Sirens; 702. *J. E. Schindler*, Valley of peace. — Room VIII: *775. *Böcklin*, Spring hymn; 585. *Gabr. Max*, Madonna and Child; *563. *Böcklin*, Island of the Dead; 497. *E. von Gebhardt*, In the days of the Reformation; 752. *Franz Stuck*, Portrait of himself; 750. *Segantini*, Portrait. — Room IX: 777. *A. Kampf*, National devotion in 1813. — Room X: 764. *Palmié*, Tavern. — Room XI: 713. *Herkomer*, Emigrants. — Room XII: *Lenbach*, *601. Emp. William I. (1886), *697. King Albert of Saxony, *600, *716. Prince Bismarck (1887 & 1894), *715. Count Moltke, *735. Richard Wagner; 710. *Leempoels*, In the church; *Feuerbach*, *530. Serenade by children, *Roman Woman; 770. *F. A. Kaulbach*, Max von Pettenkofer.

Room XIII: 749. *Keller-Reutlingen*, Twilight; 906. *Count L. von Kalckreuth*, Countess Kalckreuth. — Room XIV: 696. *E. Zimmermann*, Christus Consolator; 917. *Karl Buchholz*, Landscape; 848. *Meunier*, Women-miners. — Room XV: 714. *Firle*, Faith (triptych); 695. *Compton*, Pennine Alps.

Room XVI: 834. *John Lavery*, Venus. — Room XVIII: 482. *K. F. Lessing*, In the Eifel; Landscapes by *Rottmann*. — Room XIX. Paintings by *H. Bürkel*, *M. Neher*, and *J. von Führich*. — Room XX. Paint-

ings of the 18th century. 37. *Chodowiecki*, Berlin Tiergarten; 527. *Kolbe*, Goethe (1825); 407. *Tischbein*, Schiller (1805). *Portraits by *Ant. Graff*, including a portrait of himself (1809; No. 850). — Rooms XXI & XXII. Netherlandish Works of the 17th cent., including a portrait of himself by *Rembrandt* (347; sketch), and No. 510. *Schongauer*, Madonna of the roses. — Rooms XXIII & XXIV. Early German works. *L. Cranach the Elder*, 40. Epitaph of Dr. Schmitburg (1518), 757. Nymph resting; 509. *Style of Jan van Eyck*, Love-spell; 511. *Jan van Eyck*, Portrait. — Rooms XXV-XXVII. *Thieme Collection* (Netherlandish works of the 17th cent.). — Room XXVIII. *Gottschald Collection*, chiefly Dutch works, including a portrait of an old man by *Rembrandt* (ca. 1630; No. 804). — Room XXIX. French works: 55. *Delaroche*, Napoleon I. at Fontainebleau in 1814; 98. *Gudin*, Sea-piece. — Room XXX: 241. *Troyon*, Cattle; 275. *Verboeckhoven*, Sheep in a thunder-storm; *Calame*, *28. Landslide in the Hasli valley, *26. Oaks in a storm, *25. Monte Rosa, *27. Pæstum.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. D, 4; *II*), handsomely restored in 1894-96, include the *Augusteum*, on the W. side of the Augustus-Platz, erected in 1831-36 from designs by *Schinkel*, and also the *Fridericianum*, the *Mauricianum*, the *Bornerianum*, etc. In the court is a bronze statue of *G. W. von Leibnitz* (b. at Leipzig in 1646), by Hähnel. The University, founded in 1409, is now attended by 5000 students and 900 'hearers'.

The spacious *Waiting Hall* of the Augusteum contains a monument to students who fell in the war of 1870-71, a marble statue of King Frederick Augustus III. of Saxony, by Seffner (1909), and two frescoes by Fr. Preller the Younger (Prometheus and the Castle of Wettin). The chief adornment of the *Aula* is a huge *Painting by Max Klinger, occupying the upper half of one side-wall and representing the apotheosis of Greek civilization, with Venus and Homer (l.), Aristotle, Plato, and Alexander the Great (r.), in a magnificent landscape. Here also are busts of professors, and twelve reliefs by Rietschel, illustrative of the development of civilization. Adm. on week-days in term-time 60 pf. for 1-2 pers., each addit. pers. 30 pf. (closed 12-2; free on Sun., 11-1), at other times for a fee. — The *Archaeological Museum* is open on Sun., 11-1, during the session.

The adjacent *Pauliner-Kirche* (Pl. 10, D 4; *II*) was founded in the 13th cent. and rebuilt in 1897-99. The church contains a painted wooden figure of Margrave Diezmann of Meissen (assassinated in St. Thomas's in 1307) and another of St. Dominic (early 15th cent.?). — To the S.W. of the Museum rises a *Statue of Thaer*, the agriculturist (d. 1828), by Rietschel (1850).

The busy Grimmaische-Strasse (Pl. D, 4; *II*) leads from the Augustus-Platz to the market-place. It contains several handsome old houses, particularly the *Fürstenhaus* (No. 30; on the left, at the corner of Universitäts-Str.), completed about 1558. The old *Gewandhaus* (comp. p. 248), or Hall of the Foreign Cloth Merchants, Universitäts-Str. 16, well known for the famous concerts which took place here from 1781 to 1884, was converted into the **Städtisches Kaufhaus** (Pl. D, 4; *II*) in 1896. On the first floor is the *Municipal Library* (open on week-days 10-1 and 3-6, Mon. & Thurs. 10-1), containing 126,000 volumes. — In the Ritter-Str., opposite the *Nikolai-Kirche*, to the N. of the Grimmaische-Str., is the

Commercial Academy ('Handels-Hochschule'; Pl. 7, D 4, *II*), founded in 1898.

The Grimmaische-Str. next passes the *Handelshof* (Pl. 7a, D 4; *II*), another municipal 'Kaufhaus' (1909), adjoining which on the W. is the Naschmarkt, with the *Old Exchange,* erected in 1678-82, and a *Statue of Goethe,* by Seffner, representing the poet at the period of his student-days in Leipzig (1765-68), when he lodged at Neumarkt 3. Opposite, at Grimmaische-Str. 2, lay Auerbach's Keller, celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's Faust; but this was demolished in 1912 to make room for a modern office-building.

The centre of the old town is occupied by the quaint *Market Place (Pl. C, 4; *II*), whence radiate the Grimmaische-Str. on the E., the busy Peters-Str. on the S., the Thomasgasse on the W., and the Hain-Str. and Katharinen-Str. on the N. The square is embellished with a **War Monument,** by *Siemering,* erected in 1888. This is surmounted by a Germania; in front of the pedestal is a seated figure of Emp. William I., and at the corners are equestrian figures of Crown-Prince Frederick William, Crown-Prince Albert of Saxony, Moltke, and Bismarck. — On the E. side of the market-place rises the **Old Rathaus** (Pl. C, D, 4, *II;* comp. p. 247), built by Hieronymus Lotter in 1556 and practically rebuilt in 1907. It contains the interesting *Municipal Historical Museum* (open free on Wed. & Sat. 9-3, in winter 10-3, on Sun. 10.30-3).

The N. part of the old town is intersected by the wide Brühl (Pl. C, D, 3, 4; *II*), a great resort of the Jewish frequenters of the fairs, and containing the offices of many wholesale fur-dealers; it runs from the Goethe-Str., on the E., to the Theater-Platz (see below), on the W. Richard Wagner (1813-83), the composer, was born at No. 3 in this street (rebuilt), near the W. end. — On the Promenade to the N. of the old town are the *Museum of Local Natural History* (Pl. 6, D 4, *II;* open free on Sun. 10.30-2, on Wed. 3-5, and on Frid. 7-9 p.m.); the *Exchange* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), a building of 1884-86; the *Reformed Church* (Pl. 11, C 3; *II*), built in 1896-99; and a fountain by Unger (1903).

At the W. end of the Brühl is the Theater-Platz, in which stands the *Old Theatre* (Pl. C, 3; *II*), built about 1770, near which is a monument to *Hahnemann* (d. 1843), the homœopathist.

A small monument at the end of the Ranstädter Steinweg (Pl. C, 3; *II*) commemorates the premature blowing up of the bridge by the French on 19th Oct., 1813, which proved so fatal to their rear-guard. The spot where *Prince Poniatowski* was drowned in the Elster on that occasion is indicated by a monument with the Polish eagle (Lessing-Str.; Pl. C 4, *II*).

Following the Promenade to the S. from Hahnemann's monument, we pass on the left the *Church of St. Matthew* (Pl. 8, C 4; *II*), built in 1494-1504 (restored 1879), and beyond it, also to the left, the *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. C, 4; *II*), with its lofty and conspicuous roof, consecrated in 1496 (restored 1885-89). Motet, sung

by the boys of the Thomas-Schule, of which J. S. Bach (p. 286) was 'cantor' in 1723-50, see p. 242. In the square on the S. side of the church is a *Statue of Bach*, by Seffner (1908). — To the W. of St. Thomas's Church are the *Central Theatre* (Pl. C 4, *II;* see p. 242) and the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. 15, C 4, *II;* restaurant).

The S.W. corner of the inner town is now occupied by the ***New Rathaus** (Pl. C, 4; *II*), an imposing structure in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1899-1905 from Licht's designs, on the site of the *Pleissenburg,* formerly the citadel, the tower (*View; elevator) of which has been partly retained and reconstructed. The plastic decoration is by Georg Wrba and others. Visitors are admitted on week-days 1-3.30 and on Sun. 9.30-1 (1-6 pers. $1^1/_2$ *M;* tickets obtained in the Ratshauptwache, on the W. side). Opposite the entrance to the *Ratskeller* (see p. 241), at the N.E. corner, rises a fountain by Wrba.

To the W., on the other side of the Pleisse, is the Roman Catholic *Church of the Trinity* (Pl. C, 4; *II*), beyond which we may cross the N. end of the *Johanna Park* (Pl. C, 4) to the *Anglo-American Church* (Pl. 4, B 4, *I;* see p. 242).

The Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5; *II*) has a poor marble *Statue of King Frederick Augustus I.*, by Oeser (1780).

The S. side of this square is occupied by the ***Grassi Museum** (Pl. C, 5; *II*), containing *Ethnographical and Art-Industrial Collections.* Open free daily, except Mon., 9 or 10 to 2 (Sun. and holidays, 10.30 to 2). The building was erected in 1893-96 by *H. Licht,* from a bequest by F. D. Grassi (d. 1880).

The Art-Industrial Museum (Guide, with illustrations, 1910; 1 *M*) occupies the W. side of the ground and first floors. On the groundfloor are the library, the collection of pottery and porcelain, a rich collection of wrought iron-work, and works of modern production. On the first floor are German gold and silver ware; embroidery; medals and plaquettes; tapestry; Venetian glass; works of the Italian Renaissance; Oriental rugs and carpets; ecclesiastical objects; the extensive collection of textiles; works in pewter; German glass; collection of furniture, including a Rococo room from Haarlem (R. VII), a Leipzig room of 1792 (R. XIV), and a handsome Renaissance room from the castle of Flims in the Grisons (R. XVII).

The Ethnographical Museum, the richest collection of the kind in Germany next to that in Berlin, occupies the rest of the building. On the groundfloor are the objects from Australasia; on the first floor, those from Ceylon, Burma, Tibet, China, Corea, Japan, and Persia; on the second floor, those from Africa (bronzes from Benin), Lapland, N. Asia, Mexico, Central America, S. and N. America, and Greenland. In Room V is a Geographical Museum. — The attic floor contains prehistoric objects (guide 25 pf.).

To the E. of the Königs-Platz is the *Ross-Platz* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), with a fountain by W. Stein (1906).

The ***Imperial Supreme Courts** *(Reichsgerichts-Gebäude;* Pl. C 5, *II*), to the W. of the Königs-Platz, built in 1888-95 from the plans of *Ludwig Hoffmann,* form a worthy pendant to the Hall of

the Imperial Diet at Berlin (p. 20), both in skilful arrangement and in imposing architecture, though the limited sum (about 350,000*l.*) set apart for the building has prevented alike the use of costly materials and a lavish employment of sculptured ornament. The central edifice is crowned by a conspicuous copper-sheathed dome, 224 ft. in height, upon which stands a bronze figure of Truth, by O. Lessing, 18 ft. high. The E. side, with an imposing portico of six Corinthian pillars, contains the principal court-room; the N. wing contains the library; the W. wing accommodates the six courts of law or senate-rooms; and the S. wing is devoted to the dwelling and reception rooms of the President of the Court.

The sittings of the imperial courts are open to the public. Visitors who desire to inspect the building should apply for cards of admission to the castellan ('Haus-Inspektor') between 3 and 5 p.m. on Wed. & Sat. (fee). We pass through the handsome wrought-iron gates on the E. side and enter the main vestibule, beyond which are the great **Waiting Room* and the staircase. This imposing room (109 ft. long, 75 ft. broad, and 76 ft. high) is adorned with sculpture referring to the condemning and the acquitting powers of justice, while the stained glass in the semicircular windows illustrates the entire sphere of German legislation. — The *Court Rooms* are plainly fitted up with oak panelling of different patterns; but the *Large Hall* (for the meeting of the united 'Senates' or judicial benches) is more elaborately adorned. — The corridors leading to the rooms of the judges are shut off from the central building by artistic iron gates.

To the W. of the Imperial Courts is the **University Library** (Pl. C, 5; *II*), completed in 1891, containing 550,000 vols. and 6000 MSS. (open daily 9-1 and, Sat. excepted, 3-5). On the staircase are scenes from the Odyssey by *Fr. Preller* (1834). — Opposite is the **Gewandhaus** (Pl. C, 5, *II;* comp. p. 245), designed by Gropius & Schmieden (1884). The sculptures in the pediment, by *Schilling*, represent Apollo and the Shepherds. In front of the Gewandhaus, to the E., is a monument, by Werner Stein, to *Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy* (1809-1847), conductor of the Gewandhaus Concerts (p. 242) in 1835-1841, 1842, and 1846-47. — To the N. of the University Library is the *Royal Academy of the Graphic Arts*, and to the W. is the *Royal Conservatorium of Music* (Pl. C, 5; *II*), one of the most famous in Europe. — At the corner of the Marschner-Str. and Karl-Tauchnitz-Str. (Pl. C, 5; *I*) is a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Lehnert and Mágr (1897). Farther to the W. is the *King Albert Park* (Pl. B, 5; *I*), with an ornamental fountain.

To the W. is the important industrial suburb of *Plagwitz* (tramway, p. 241), in which is the ***Palmen-Garten** (Pl. A 4, *I;* see p. 242), with a palm-house, a large concert-hall, and pretty grounds.

The *Church of St. John* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), ¼ M. to the E. of the Augustus-Platz, was rebuilt in 1894-97 in the style of the original church (17th cent.). The remains of Johann Sebastian Bach (p. 246) and of the poet Gellert (d. 1769), who was a professor of the university of Leipzig, are interred here. A chapel to the right of the choir contains a carved altar of the 16th century. In front of the

W. portal stands the *Reformation Monument*, with bronze statues of Luther and Melanchthon by Schilling (1883).

In the Hospital-Strasse, running to the S. past the old St. John's Cemetery, rises the **Buchhändlerhaus** (*Booksellers' Exchange;* Pl. 2, E, 4, 5, *I;* comp. p. 243), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style. Besides a large hall, it contains the archives and library of the Society of German Booksellers and a restaurant. — Behind it, to the N., is the handsome **Buchgewerbehaus** (*Book Industries' House;* Pl. 1, E 4, *I;* adm. free on week-days 9-6, Sun. 11-4), containing the *Gutenberg-Halle*, a large and splendidly decorated hall, with paintings by Sascha Schneider, a statue of Gutenberg, and busts of König, the inventor of the power-printing-press (d. 1833), and Senefelder, the inventor of lithography (d. 1834). It also accommodates the interesting *Museum of the Book Trade.*

The nucleus of the **Museum of the Book Trade** was formed by the valuable *Klemm Collection* of specimens of early printing, acquired by the Saxon government in 1886. Among these is a series of specimens from the 18 towns that possessed printing-presses before the year 1471, arranged in chronological order, comprising works by Gutenberg (the famous 42-line Bible, Mayence, 1450-55; Case 5, in the middle of the room), Fust, and Schöffer. In connection with these is another rich collection illustrating the technical processes in the production of books (printing, wood-cutting, engraving, lithography, book-binding, etc.) by means of models and proofs.

Environs of Leipzig. The **Rosental* (Pl. A-C, 2, 3; *I*), with its pleasant meadows and fine woods, is embellished with a marble statue of *Gellert* and with busts of the composer *Zöllner* (d. 1860) and the philosopher *G. T. Fechner* (1801-87). Near the entrance are the *Bonorand Restaurant* (p. 242) and the *Zoological Garden* (p. 242; adm. 1 *M*, incl. the aquarium). — To the N. of the Rosental lies *Gohlis*, with the *Schiller House* (Pl. 5, C 2, *I;* adm. 50 pf.), with an inscription recording that Schiller there composed his 'Ode to Joy'. — Farther to the N. lies *Möckern* (p. 257), with barracks. To the E. is *Eutritzsch*, where 'Gose' (p. 241), may be tasted at the Gosenschenke, in the market-place (Pl. D, 1; *I*).

To the S.W. of Leipzig, skirting the Pleisse, stretch the extensive *Connewitz Woods*, traversed by pretty drives and walks. *Connewitz* (Wald-Café; Pl. C 8, *I*) may be reached from the Germania-Bad (p. 241; Pl. B 6, *I*) by a pleasant footpath on the right bank of the Pleisse in $^3/_4$ hr. Another route leads from the King Albert Park (p. 248) through the 'Scheibenholz' and past the *Racecourse* (Pl. B, C, 6, *I;* restaurant), turns to the left beyond the bridge, reaches the (25 min.) *Linie* (Pl. B, 7; *I*), and follows this to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the Wald-Café. The return may be made by tramway (p. 241).

In Thonberg, to the S.E. of Leipzig, is the imposing ***Völkerschlacht Denkmal** (Pl. F, 7; *I*), a monument commemorating the great battle described on the next page. On a mound of earth 80 ft. in height, with a pond in front of it, rises a massive tower-like

structure, 300 ft. high, the whole designed by *Bruno Schmitz*, the sculptures by *Behrens* and *Metzner*. In front is a stone relief 200 ft. wide, with the Archangel Michael in the centre; on the dome are twelve warriors. The interior (adm. 30 pf.) consists of a domed hall 200 ft. high, with a crypt borne by eight columns bearing masks and warriors. In the upper part are colossal figures of Courage, Enthusiasm, Self-Sacrifice, and Faith. The monument, begun in 1898, will be completed in 1913.

The **Battle of Leipzig,** which lasted four days, 16-19th Oct., 1813, is one of the most prolonged and sanguinary on record. It was conducted on both sides by some of the greatest generals of modern times. Napoleon's forces numbered 140-150,000 men, of whom 90,000 survivors only began the retreat to the Rhine on 19th Oct.; the allied troops were 300,000 strong. The Russians lost 21,000 men, the Austrians 14,000, the Prussians 16,000. The entire number of cannon brought into the field is estimated at 2000. — To the N.W. of the great monument is the *Napoleonstein* (Pl. F, 7; *I*), situated on a height planted with trees, whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon. The neighbouring Gasthaus zum Napoleonstein contains an extensive and interesting collection of reminiscences of the battle and other relics of the period (adm. 50 pf.; catalogue 50 pf.). The village of *Probstheida*, 3/4 M. to the S.E., was the centre of the French position. Near the *Park Meusdorf* (restaurant), 1 1/2 M. farther on, a monument commemorates Prince Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied forces (d. 1820). On the *Monarchen-Hügel*, a hill by the roadside, 1/4 M. farther on, rises an iron *Obelisk* on the spot, where, according to an erroneous tradition, the three monarchs (Russia, Austria, Prussia) received the tidings of the victory on the evening of 18th October.

To the W. of the Völkerschlacht Denkmal lies the large *Southern Cemetery* (*Südfriedhof;* Pl. F 7, *I*), with a crematorium.

35. From Berlin to (Halle and) Leipzig.

EXPRESS TRAIN to (100 M.) *Halle* in 2-2 3/4 hrs., to (102 M.) *Leipzig* (Central Station) in 2 1/4-2 3/4 hrs. (fares 15 ℳ 10, 9 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 10 pf.).

From Berlin to (39 M.) *Jüterbog*, see R. 28b. — 43 M. *Niedergörsdorf*, 1 1/2 M. to the N.W. of which is a monument commemorating the battle of Dennewitz (see p. 174).

15 1/2 M. **Wittenberg** *(Railway Restaurant).* — HOTELS. *Kaiserhof* (Pl. a; D, 2), with garden, R. 2-4, D. 1 3/4-3 ℳ, well spoken of; *Goldene Weintraube* (Pl. b; B, 2), R. 2 1/4-3, D. 1 1/2-2 ℳ; *Goldener Adler* (Pl. c; C, 2), R. 1 1/2-4, D. 1 1/2-3 1/2 ℳ. — RESTAURANTS. *Runze*, Schloss-Str. 33 (Pl. B, 2; wine); *Luther-Halle*, Bürgermeister-Str. 21 (Pl. B, 1, 2); *Richter* (confectioner), Mittel-Str.

The *Railway Station* is 1/2 M. from the town; tramway to the market-place (10 pf.). About 2 1/2-3 hrs. suffice for a visit to the town.

Wittenberg (240 ft.), on the *Elbe*, with 22,400 inhab., a fortress down to 1873, and one of the cradles of the Reformation, is mentioned in a document of 1180 and was a residence of the Dukes and Electors of Saxony from 1212 to 1422. Some of the Wettin princes also resided here in the 16th century.

Following the tramway-line from the *Railway Station* (Pl. E, F, 1), we observe on the right, outside the Elster-Tor, an oak sur-

WITTENBERG
1:15000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Strassenbahn
1 Kaiser Friedrich III.-Dkm. A 2
2 Luther- " B 2
3 Melanchthon- " B 2
4 Kapelle z. heil. Leichnam C 2
5 Melanchthonhaus D 2
Sichler's Garten
Inftr. Kaserne
Kreishaus
Artillerie-Kas.
Schwan-Teich
Melanchthon Gymnasium
Kathol. Kirche
Arsenal-Platz
Schule
Loge
Turnhalle
Superintr.
Stadt-Pfarr-K.
Raths.
Marktpl.
Mittelstrasse
Kollegienstrasse
Post
Luthereiche
Augusteum
Luther-haus
Kaserne
Exercier-Pl.
Cranach-haus
Schloß-K.
Schloß-Kas.
Wallstr.
Stadtgraben
Hallesche Strasse
Sedanstrasse
Amtsgericht
Dessauer Strasse
Kaisergarten
Elektr. Werk
Zerbst
Dessau
Hafen
Der Anger
Brückenzoll
Buhnenmeisterei
Elbbrücke
ehem. Schanze
Speckebach
Vogel-Wiese
Rade Anst.
Neuer Kirchhof
Alter Kirchhof
Dresdner Strasse
Speckegraben
Elsterstrasse
Bahnhof
Berlin
Falkenberg
Falkenstr.
Fauler Bach
Bayerstr.
Grosse Friedrichstr.
Heubner-Str.
Sternstr.
Adlerstr.
Bachstr.
Luther Strasse
Mauerstrasse
Jüdenstrasse
Neue Strasse
Kupfer Str.
Coswigerstr.
Schloßstr.
Elbstrasse
Pfaffenstr.
Berliner Strasse
Juristenstrasse
Lindenstr.
Melanchthonstr.
Claußstr.
Krieger D.
Marstallstr.
Schwarzstr.
Birken Wäldchen
Bergermeisterstr.
Bettbahn
ELBE

rounded by a small garden (Pl. D, E, 2), which is said to mark the spot where Luther burned the papal bull on 10th Dec., 1520.

We next enter the Kollegien-Strasse, on the left side of which (No. 54) rises the *Augusteum*, erected in 1564-83, and now a theological seminary. The court contains *Luther's House* (Pl. D, 2), being part of the old Augustine monastery, where 'Brother Augustine' took up his residence in 1508, when summoned from Erfurt to occupy the chair of philosophy at the university of Wittenberg. At a later period also the house was occupied by the great Reformer, and it was presented to him by the Elector in 1526. It passed to the university in 1564 and fell into a state of great dilapidation, from which it was restored in 1840. The portal to the right of the tower dates from 1540. The first floor is fitted up as a '*Luther-Halle*', or *Luther Museum* (adm. 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-6 pers. 1 *M*).

The Vestibule contains a Crucifixion by *Cranach the Younger* and other pictures. In the cabinet is Luther's drinking-goblet (broken). — In Luther's Room are Luther's table, bench, and stove of coloured tiles. — Room 3 is adorned with modern paintings. — The Corner Room contains the remains of Luther's pulpit from the Stadt-Kirche, and portraits of Luther (1526), Luther and Catharine (1528), Magdalen Luther, and Bugenhagen (1537), by *Cranach the Elder*. The 'Vineyard of the Lord', with allegorical allusions and portraits of the Reformers, is by *Cranach the Younger* (1569). In the glass-case are old translations of the Bible. — Room 5 contains a cartoon by *König*, representing Luther at his translation of the Bible, wood-cuts, engravings, and paintings, including the Ten Commandments by *Cranach the Elder*. In the glass-cases are medals, autographs, Luther's betrothal-ring, and printed books and pamphlets. — Room 6. Model of the Luther Monument in Worms (by *Rietschel*). First editions of works by Luther and his friends and foes. Documents. — The Aula, or lecture-room of Luther, contains an old 'Cathedra', with the arms of the four faculties of Wittenberg university, and portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, and the Electors of Saxony.

In the same street, a little farther on, is *Melanchthon's House* (Pl. 5; No. 60; tablet); the room in which the reformer died is on the first floor. In the garden is a stone table with an inscription of 1551. — The adjacent Infantry Barracks were once occupied by the famous *University* founded by Elector Frederick the Wise in 1502, of which Luther (1508), Melanchthon (1518), Bugenhagen, and other celebrities were members.

In the Market Place (Pl. B, 2) is the 16th cent. *Rathaus* (restored in 1768), containing the municipal archives; in front, under Gothic canopies, rise bronze statues of *Luther*, by Schadow (1821), and *Melanchthon*, by Drake (1865).

To the E. of the market-place is the *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the 14th cent., but afterwards much altered, in which Luther frequently preached; and here in 1522 the Holy Communion was for the first time administered in both kinds (sacristan, in the Superintendentur, see p. 252; 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-5 pers. 1 *M*).

The high-altar-piece is from the studio of *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, representing the Holy Eucharist, with Baptism and Confession at the sides,

and portraits of the Reformers Melanchthon and Bugenhagen; below is Luther preaching. To the left of the altar are a Nativity and Crucifixion by *Cranach the Younger*. The paintings on the back of the altar are by *Cranach the Elder*. On the right wall is the fine marble epitaph of the Younger Cranach (d. 1586), by *Seb. Walther* (early 17th cent.). The *Font* was cast by *Hermann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1457. — In the sacristy, to the left of the chancel, is the Conversion of St. Paul, the last work of *Cranach the Younger*.

The *Corpus Christi Chapel* (Pl. 4; C, 2), to the S. of the Stadt-Kirche, dates from the 14th century. — A bust of Bugenhagen (d. 1558) has been erected in front of the *Superintendentur* (Pl. C, 2).

No. 1, Schloss-Strasse, the continuation of the Kollegien-Str., was the dwelling of *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1553), the painter, who was once burgomaster of Wittenberg; it has been frequently restored. In the court is an old staircase-turret. — The Schloss-Strasse leads to the old *Electoral Palace*, built in 1490-99. It has been burned down several times, and is now used as barracks.

The *Schloss-Kirche* (Pl. A, B, 3), erected in 1493-99, seriously injured by the bombardment of 1760, and again in 1813-14, was restored in 1885-92 (sacristan, Schloss-Str. 12). The tower on the W. side is 289 ft. in height; below the gallery, in huge letters, are the first words of 'Eine feste Burg'.

The wooden doors (N. side) to which Luther affixed his famous 95 Theses were burned in 1760, and replaced in 1858 by *Metal Doors ('Thesen-Tür')*, 10 ft. in height, bearing the original Latin text of the theses.

Interior. The heroes of the Reformation are commemorated by modern statues, medallions, and coats-of-arms. To the right of the entrance is a brass below which 27 members of the Ascanian dynasty are buried. On the S. wall are the brasses of Elector Rudolf II. (d. 1350), his wife, and his daughter. In front of the pulpit are brazen slabs with Latin inscriptions which mark the graves of *Luther* (d. at Eisleben, 1546) and *Melanchthon* (d. at Wittenberg, 1560). To the right of Luther's grave is the brass of Henning Goden, with a coronation of the Virgin, by Peter Vischer, 1521 (replica at Erfurt, see p. 271). To the left of the altar, on the N. wall of the choir, is the brazen memorial of *Elector Frederick the Wise* (d. 1525), by Peter Vischer the Younger, cast at Nuremberg in 1527, and to the right is that of *John the Constant* (d. 1532), by Hans Vischer (1534). The portraits of the Reformers, in the Sacristy, are by *Lucas Cranach the Younger*.

In front of the Schloss-Kirche is a bronze *Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Arnold (1894).

Wittenberg is connected with *Torgau* (p. 256) by a branch-line (28 M., in 2¼ hrs.); it is also a station on the Rosslau and Kohlfurt line (p. 381).

We cross the Elbe and obtain a retrospect of Wittenberg. — 72 M. *Gräfenhainichen*, the birthplace of Paul Gerhardt (1607-76), the hymn-writer (statue; 1911). — 75 M. *Burgkemnitz*, with a handsome château. We cross the *Mulde*. — 82 M. **Bitterfeld** *(Kaiserhof; Europa)*, with 14,600 inhab. and manufactories of earthenware piping, the junction for (100 M.) *Halle* (p. 253) and Dessau (p. 261).

At (89 M.) *Delitzsch* the Leipzig train passes under the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben railway (see p. 256). — 102 M. *Leipzig* (Central Station), see p. 240.

36. From Hamburg to Leipzig viâ Magdeburg.

There are two lines of railway from Hamburg to Magdeburg, and also two from Magdeburg to Leipzig, so that this journey may be accomplished in four different ways. The most direct route, on which through-carriages are always provided, is viâ Uelzen, Stendal, Magdeburg, and Halle (see below).

a. Viâ Magdeburg, Cöthen, and Halle.

232½ M. Railway in 6-9½ hrs. (express fares 30 ℳ 50, 19 ℳ 60, 12 ℳ 60 pf.; ordinary fares 28 ℳ 50, 17 ℳ 60, 11 ℳ 60 pf.).

From Hamburg to (53 M.) *Uelzen*, see R. 17. The line to Stendal and Magdeburg here diverges from that to Hanover. The country traversed is flat and uninteresting. 84 M. **Salzwedel**, see p. 39.

Unimportant stations. 119½ M. **Stendal** (junction for Berlin, see p. 38). Farther on the train runs along the bank of the Elbe to (156 M.) **Magdeburg** (p. 49).

Another route from Hamburg to Magdeburg is by the line to the N. of the Elbe viâ *Wittenberge*, which is 13 M. longer (to Leipzig 242½ M., in 6-8 hrs.; same fares as above). From Hamburg to (99 M.) *Wittenberge*, see R. 24. The Elbe is then crossed, and a flat district traversed. At (130 M.) *Stendal* the line unites with that above described.

158 M. *Magdeburg-Buckau* (p. 53). — 165½ M. *Schönebeck* (Landhaus, R. 1¼-3 ℳ), a manufacturing place (18,300 inhab.).

Schönebeck is the point of divergence of the line from Magdeburg to Güsten (27½ M., in ¾-1¼ hr.). — 11 M. (1¾ M. from Schönebeck) *Elmen-Salze* (Kurhaus; Voigt), with saline baths. — 23 M. **Stassfurt** *(Steinkopff*, R. 1½-4, D. 1½-5 ℳ), with very extensive deposits of potassic and magnesium salt, underlaid with mines of rock-salt (best visited in afternoon, after application the previous day). Pop. 16,800. A branch-line runs to *Blumenberg* on the Magdeburg and Oschersleben line (p. 318). — At (27½ M.) *Güsten* the line joins the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 47).

168½ M. *Gnadau*, a Moravian settlement (460 inhab.); 173 M. *Grizehne*, station for *Calbe an der Saale* (p. 310), 2 M. to the W.

168½ M. **Cöthen** (265 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Rumpf's; Schwarzer Bär; Kaiserhof*, R. 1¾-2, D. 1¾-2 ℳ), with 23,400 inhab., the former capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Cöthen, contains a technical institute and several sugar and chemical works. In the market-place are the *Rathaus* (1900) and the Gothic *Church of St. James* (15th cent.). Naumann's Ornithological Collection in the *Schloss* (16th cent.) deserves mention.

From Cöthen to Aschersleben, 27½ M., railway in 1½ hr. — 12½ M. **Bernburg** *(Goldene Kugel*, good; *Kaiserhof*, R. 2¼-3, D. 2¼-3 ℳ; *Leistner*, R. 1¾-2¼ ℳ), a pleasant town with 33,700 inhab., a late-Gothic church, and a fine old Schloss (14-18th cent.). From (20 M.) *Güsten* a branch-line runs to Stassfurt (see above). — 27½ M. *Aschersleben* (p. 317).

From Cöthen to *Dessau*, see p. 261.

To the right rises the *Petersberg* (p. 256).

209 M. **Halle** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — Hotels. Near the Station: *Grand-Hôtel Berges* (Pl. a; F, 7); *Goldene Kugel* (Pl. b; F, 7), R. 2¼-5, B. 1, D. 2¼ ℳ, good; *Continental* (Pl. c; F, 7); *Europa* (Pl. d; F, 7);

Preussischer Hof (Pl. e; F, 7), R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 2-5 *M.* — In the Town: **Stadt Hamburg* (Pl. f; D, E, 5), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M; Goldener Ring* (Pl. h; D, 6), R. 2-10 *M; Tulpe* (Pl. i; D, 5); *Métropole* (Pl. k; E, 5); *Rotes Ross* (Pl. l; E, 7), R. 2-3 *M*, unpretending. — *Pens. Zeyss*, Uhland-Str. 7 (Pl. D, E, 4), pens. 3-4 *M.*

Restaurants. Wine. *Broskowsky*, Grosse-Ulrich-Str. 33, D. 2 *M; Grün*, Rathaus-Str. 7, D. (1-3 p.m.) 2-3, S. 2 *M.* — Beer. *Reichshof*, Alte Promenade 6, D. 1 *M; Tulpe, Métropole*, see above; *Theatre Restaurant & Café; Ratskeller* (p. 255), D. 1¼ *M; Pilsener Urquell*, Barfüsser-Str. 20. — *Automatic Restaurant*, cor. of Leipziger-Str. and König-Str. (Pl. E, 6).

Cafés. *Monopol*, Alte Promenade 1 (Pl. D, 5); *Bauer*, Grosse-Stein-Str. 74 (Pl. E, 5). — Confectioners. *David*, Geist-Str. 1; *Pfautsch*, Grosse-Stein-Str. 7. — 'Hallorenkuchen', a favourite kind of cake, may be bought at *Lauffer's*, Kleine-Märker-Str. 10 (Pl. D, 6).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 5); *New Theatre*, Grosse-Ulrich-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 5); *Apollo* (Pl. 18; F, 7), variety theatre.

Baths. *Weineck's* (Pl. B, C, 6), Mansfelder-Str. 19; *Flora-Bad*, Pulverweiden 2 (Pl. A, B, 7); *Park-Bad* (Pl. 13; E, 6), Dorotheen-Str. 17; *Fürstental Baths* (Pl. 7; C, 5).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), Grosse-Stein-Str. 72.

Taximeter Cabs. For 1-2 pers., 800 mètres 50, each 400 m. more 10 pf.; for 3-4 pers., 600 m. & 300 m.; at night (11-8), 1-2 pers., 400 m. & 200 m.

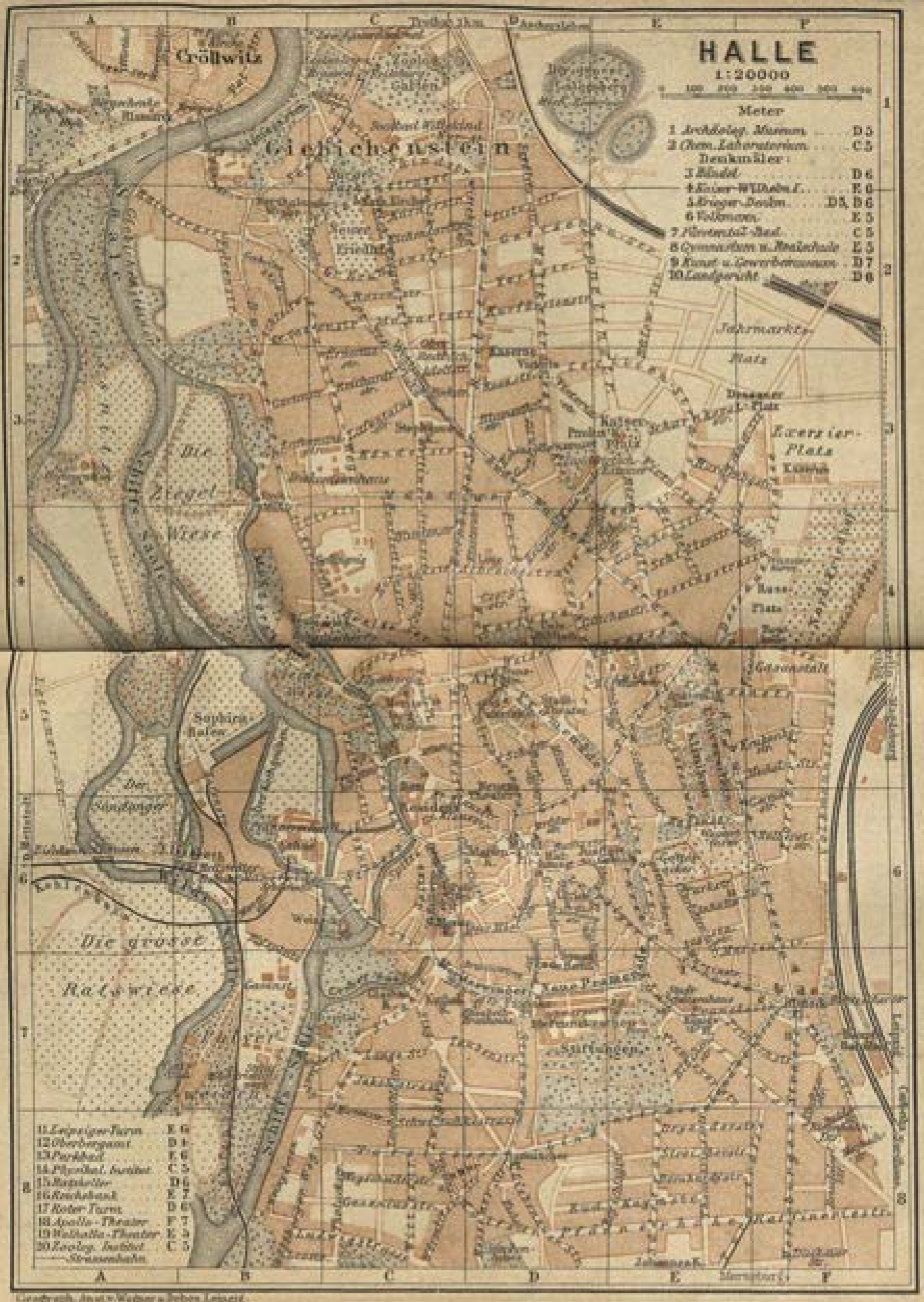
Electric Tramways. From the *Central Station* (Pl. F, 7) through the town to *Trotha* (yellow cars); to the *Böllberger-Weg* (Pl. B, 8; yellow); to the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. C, 1) at *Giebichenstein* (red cars; 10 pf.); to the *Bergschenke* (Pl. A 1) at *Cröllwitz* (red; 10 pf.). — From the *Steinweg* (Pl. D, 7) to the *Artillery Barracks* (beyond Pl. F, 8; yellow). — From the *Schlachtviehhof* (beyond Pl. F, 7) to the *Hettstedt Station* (Pl. B, 6; yellow). — From the *Hettstedt Station* to the *Zoological Garden* (yellow).

Enquiry Office, Brüder-Str. 4 (Pl. D, 6).

Chief Sights (3 hrs.). From the station by tramway to the market-place (see below), Markt-Kirche (p. 255), St. Maurice's (p. 255), Cathedral (p. 256), Moritzburg (p. 256), Alte Promenade, and back to the station by the Post-Str. Those who have time should visit the Giebichenstein (p. 256; there and back 1½ hr.; tramway, see above).

Halle (280 ft.), an old town on the *Saale*, with 180,500 inhab., was an important place at a very early period in consequence of its salt-works, and is now an industrial place of considerable consequence, with manufactures of machinery, sugar, and starch and a large trade in grain and colonial products. Halle possesses a university of great repute, founded in 1694, with which that of Wittenberg was united in 1817; it was long noted for its 'Pietistic' tendencies.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 7) the Leipziger-Str. leads past the *Leipzig Tower* (Pl. 11; E, 6), a relic of the old fortifications (rebuilt in 1573), and the late-Gothic *Church of St. Ulrich* (Pl. D, 6) to the (20 min.) picturesque Market Place (Pl. D, 6), in the centre of the old town, on the N. side of which rises the *Roter Turm* (Pl. 17), the belfry (276 ft. in height; 1506) of a vanished church, with a stone statue of Roland (p. 105; an 18th cent. substitute for a 13th cent. original). Adjacent are a *War Monument* for 1870-71 (Pl. 5), in the form of a fountain, and a bronze *Statue of Händel* (d. 1759; Pl. 3), who was born here in 1685 (Nicolai-Str. 6), erected by subscriptions from Germany and England. The


HALLE
1:20000
Meter
1. Archäolog. Museum . . . D 5
2. Chem. Laboratorium . . . C 5
Denkmäler:
3. Riedel . . . D 6
4. Kaiser-Wilhelm-I. . . . E 6
5. Krieger-Denkm. . . . D 5, D 6
6. Volksmus. . . . E 5
7. Hirtental-Denk. . . . C 5
8. Gymnasium u. Realschule . . . E 5
9. Kunst- u. Gewerbemuseum . . . D 7
10. Landgericht . . . D 6
Gröllwitz
Gichtchenstein
Jahrmarkts-Platz
Exerzier-Platz
Die Ziegel Wiese
Saale
Saalhorn
Die grosse Ralswiese
Thalstr.
Leipziger Turm E 6
12. Oberbergamt D 4
13. Parkhaus E 6
14. Physikal. Institut C 5
15. Reitbahn D 6
16. Reichsbank E 7
17. Roter Turm D 6
18. Apollo-Theater F 7
19. Walhalla-Theater E 5
20. Zoolog. Institut C 5
Straßenbahn
A B C D E F
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

great composer is represented in the English court-dress; at the back of the music-desk is St. Cecilia (a portrait of Jenny Lind). The *Rathaus*, in the S.E. corner of the square, was begun in the 14th cent.; the central part, with a loggia, dates from 1558. To the left is the *Weigh House* (*Wage;* 1581), with an interesting portal. — The S. side of the market-place is occupied by the *Ratskeller* (Pl. 15; restaurant), erected in 1893 and containing the meeting-room of the town-council.

The late-Gothic *Markt-Kirche*, or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. D, 6), which bounds the market on the W. side, was erected in 1529-54. It occupies the site of two earlier churches, of which the towers remain (the two to the E. connected by a bridge). Inside (sacristan in the clergy-house, An der Marienkirche 3) we may notice the Renaissance decoration of the pulpit and galleries. The former altar-piece, designed by *Cranach*, has been divided and now hangs on each side of the altar. The so-called Bridegroom Stalls date from 1595; the font, at the W. end of the nave, was cast in 1430.

The finest church is that of *St. Maurice* (Pl. C, D, 6; sacristan, No. 6 on the E. side) in the lower part of the town, near the 'Halle' (salt-works), founded in the 12th cent.; elegant choir finished in 1511; fine carved wood-work over the altar, representing Christ and Mary with saints; near it, ancient winged pictures of the end of the 15th cent.; pulpit, with reliefs of 1592, resting on a pillar representing Sin, Death, and Satan; stone sculptures of 1411-16. This church is frequented by the workmen employed in the manufacture of the salt, called 'Halloren', a distinct race, who still wear their characteristic dress on great occasions.

The *University* (Pl. D, 5), erected in 1834, is attended by about 2500 students. A little to the N. is a monument to *Robert Franz* (1815-92), the composer, by Schaper (1903). — Adjacent are the *Archaeological Museum* (Pl. 1; casts) and the *Theatre*, built in 1886. — At Friedrich-Str. 50 (Pl. D, 4, 5) is the *Library of the Academy of Natural History* (70,000 vols.), open from Mon. to Frid., 9-12 & 3-6. A little farther to the N. is the *University Library* (Pl. D, 4; 250,000 vols.), open 8-1 and 2-4 (Sat. 8-1, holidays 9-1). In the Wucherer-Str. is the *Agricultural Institute* (Pl. E, 4), with a collection of domestic animals. — The *Medical Institutes* of the university are in the E. part of the town (Pl. E, 5). — The adjacent *Town Cemetery* (*Gottesacker;* Pl. E, 6) is surrounded with singular Renaissance arcades, dating from 1558-65. — In the Post-Str. is a *Monument to Emp. William I.* (Pl. 4; E, 6), by Bruno Schmitz; the figures are by Breuer (1901).

Francke's Institutions (Pl. D, E, 7; entrance from the Francke-Platz), on the S. side of the town, comprising an orphan-asylum, schools, a printing-office, a bookshop, etc., were begun in 1698 by

the founder, whose sole means then consisted of a strong and simple faith. The court of the asylum is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Francke* (d. 1727), by Rauch. — In the Aichamt (1st and 2nd floors), Grosse Berlin 11, is the *Museum of Industry and Art* (Pl. 9; entrance from the Grosse-Brauhaus-Str.), open free on week-days, 11-1, and on Sun. and holidays, 11-2 (at other times 50 pf.).

The *Cathedral* (Pl. C, 5, 6; sacristan, Dom-Platz 3), consecrated in 1523, has its nave and aisles of equal height. It contains interesting figures on the pillars, a pulpit of 1526, and votive tablets with the arms of Card. Albrecht (1523; N. wall). To the S. is the old *Residence* of the Archbishops of Magdeburg (1529), which now contains the valuable collections of the *Provincial Museum* (Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 11-1, free; Mon., Frid. & Sat., 11-1, 50 pf.; at other times 1 ℳ) and the *Mineralogical Institute.*

A little to the N. are the ruins of the late-Gothic *Moritzburg* (Pl. C, 5), built in 1484-1503 and destroyed by fire in 1637, which are especially picturesque as seen from the Burg-Brücke or from the pleasure-grounds beyond the Mühlgraben. The S. side of the ruins is adjoined by the *Municipal Museum* (open free on Sun., 11-2, & Wed., 11-1; at other times 50 pf.), on the upper floor of which are two handsome rooms from the 'Tal-Amt' of the Halloren (p. 255; 1594).

A pleasant walk leads by the Kleine Wiese (Pl. B, 5), the Ziegelwiese, and the right bank of the Saale to (2 M.) **Giebichenstein** (Pl. B, 1), a ruined castle commanding a fine view (entr. in the Seebener-Str.; tramway, see p. 254). Lewis 'the Springer', Landgrave of Thuringia, was imprisoned here in 1102, and, according to tradition, escaped by a daring leap into the river. Duke Ernest II. of Swabia, immortalized by Uhland, was also a prisoner here for a considerable time. Opposite (bridge) is the village of *Cröllwitz* (Bergschenke, with fine view), with a colossal *Statue of Bismarck*, by Juckoff (1907). A little higher up is the *Peissnitz* (restaurant), a favourite Sun. resort, while below are the *Saalschloss Brewery* (Pl. C, 1) and the *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf.). **Wittekind** (Pl. C, D, 1; *Kurhaus*, board $3^3/_4$, D. $1^3/_4$ ℳ), a watering-place at Giebichenstein, is much frequented in summer (concerts). — The *Kolkturm*, on an eminence in the *Dölauer Heide*, about 3 M. beyond Cröllwitz, commands a wide panorama. — The **Petersberg** (790 ft.), a porphyry summit to the N. of Halle, is reached by railway to ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Wallwitz*, and thence on foot viâ *Trebitz* (1 hr.). At the top are a Romanesque abbey-church of the 12th cent. (restored in 1857), with tombs of the Wettin dynasty, and a view-tower (extensive panorama). *Wettin* (p. 317) lies $5^1/_2$ M. to the W. of Wallwitz (light railway in $^1/_2$ hr.).

From Halle to *Aschersleben*, see R. 49.

From Halle to Cottbus *(Sorau)* and Guben, 132 M., railway in $3^1/_2$-6 hrs. — 17 M. *Delitzsch* (Grüne Linde; pop. 13,000), junction for Berlin and Leipzig (p. 252). — 31 M. **Eilenburg** *(Hirsch; Adler)*, a busy industrial town with 17,400 inhab., where the *Mulde* is crossed, the junction for a line to (15 M.) *Leipzig* viâ *Taucha.*

48 M. **Torgau** *(Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Anker; Goldenes Schiff)*, a town on the Elbe, which is crossed here by two bridges, with 13,500 inhab., is frequently mentioned in the history of the Reformation. In 1760 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, and in 1813 the town, defended by the French, was taken by Tauentzien. **Schloss Hartenfels*, one of the largest Renaissance buildings in Germany (1533-44

and 1616-23), was formerly a residence of the Electors of Saxony. The half-Gothic palace-chapel was consecrated by Luther (1544); the staircase and the bay window in the court-yard, as well as the other in the E. wing of the palace, and the plastic decorations are all worth noticing (shown on application to the guard). The late-Gothic *Church of St. Mary* contains the tomb of Catharine von Bora (d. 1552), Luther's wife, and a painting by Cranach the Elder (sacristan, Pfarr-Str. 6). The *Rathaus*, with three high gables, dates from 1567. — *Graditz*, $2^1/_2$ M. from Torgau, has acquired some renown for its breed of horses (royal stud). — Branch-line to Wittenberg, see p. 252.

60 M. **Falkenberg** is the junction of the Kohlfurt-Rosslau (p. 381) and the Berlin-Jüterbog-Dresden lines (R. 28 b), and also of a line to (46 M.) *Lübben* (p. 389), passing ($35^1/_2$ M.) *Luckau* (Goldner Ring), with 4200 inhab. and a church containing a Limoges reliquary of the 13th century. — 73 M. *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* (p. 176); 80 M. *Finsterwalde* (13,100 inhab.); 93 M. *Calau*, the junction of the Lübbenau-Arnsdorf line (p. 409).

108 M. **Cottbus** (p. 390), where the train crosses the Berlin and Görlitz line. The line to (36 M.) *Sorau* (p. 380) and *Breslau* diverges here.

116 M. *Peitz.* — 132 M. **Guben**, see p. 380.

The Leipzig train enters Saxony near (221 M.) *Schkeuditz*, passes *Möckern*, where a bloody battle between the French and Prussians was fought on 16th Oct., 1813, and reaches ($232^1/_2$ M.) **Leipzig** (Central Station; see p. 240).

b. Viâ Magdeburg, Dessau, and Bitterfeld.

Distance and fares are nearly the same as in Route *a*. Between Dessau and Bitterfeld the train is driven by electric power.

From Hamburg to (156 M.) *Magdeburg*, see p. 253. Beyond ($158^1/_2$ M.) *Magdeburg-Neustadt* (p. 54) the train crosses the *Elbe*. At (161 M.) *Biederitz* is the junction of the Berlin line (R. 5). At (177 M.) *Güterglück* the line intersects the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 47).

182 M. **Zerbst** (220 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Löwe*, well spoken of; *Anhalt*, R. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$, D. 2 ℳ; *Railway Hotel*, R. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_4$, D. $1^3/_4$ ℳ), an old town with 19,200 inhab., once the seat of the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst, who became extinct in 1797, is still surrounded by walls. The large *Schloss* dates from 1681-1750. The market-place, with its handsome gabled houses, is adorned with a *Roland Column* of 1445 and a female figure on a slender column, called the *Butter-Jungfer*, the significance of which is doubtful. The *Rathaus*, with two handsome gables of 1479-81 but disfigured by additions in 1610, was restored in 1892. It contains a *Museum* (shown on application to the Town Clerk), with letters of Luther and Melanchthon, and other relics. The handsome *Church of St. Nicholas*, built in 1438-88, was restored in 1827. The *Gymnasium* is established in an old Franciscan monastery on the ramparts, founded in 1250, and possessing fine cloisters. *St. Bartholomew's Church* has a detached belfry (12th cent.).

190 M. *Rosslau*, terminus of the Kohlfurt and Rosslau railway (p. 381). Our line crosses the *Elbe* and the *Mulde*. — 192 M. *Wallwitzhafen*, a busy little river-port.

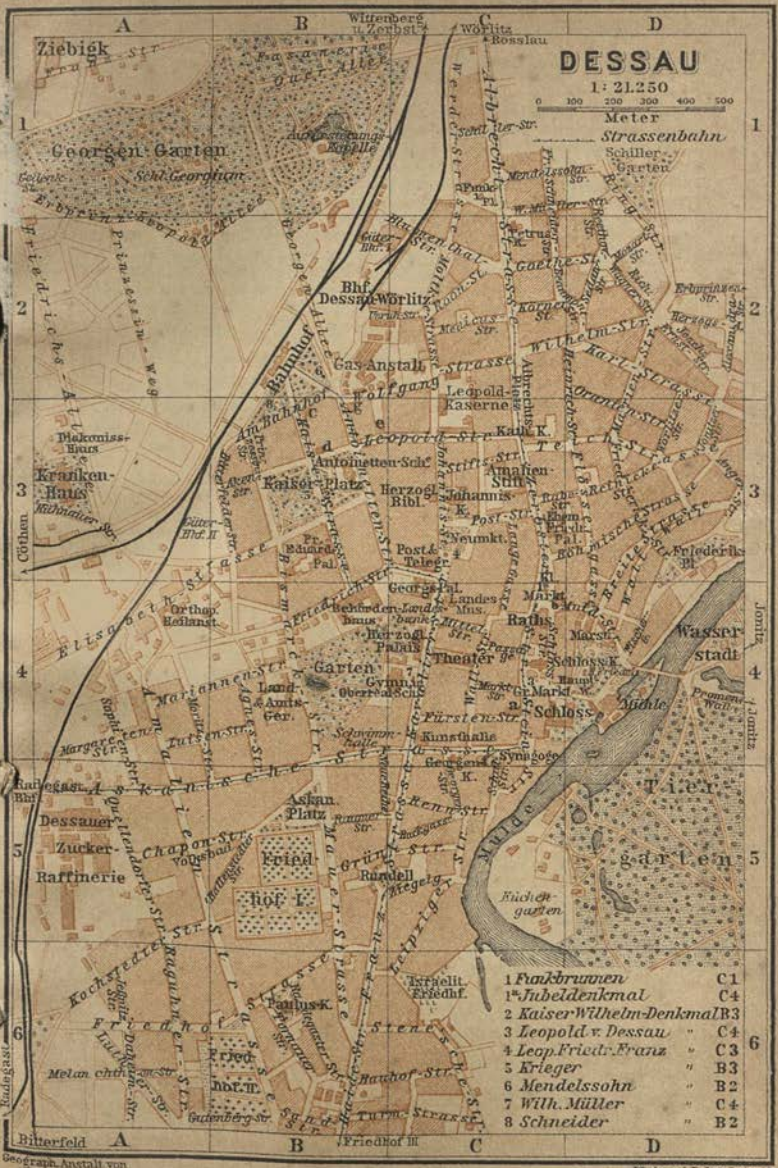
194 M. **Dessau.** — HOTELS. *Goldner Beutel* (Pl. a; C, 4), Stein-Str. 3, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 2½ *M*; *Railway Hotel* (Pl. d; B, 3), Kaiser-Platz 2, R. 2-3, D. 1½-2 *M*, both very fair; *Goldnes Schiff* (Pl. b; C, 4), Zerbster-Str. 50, R. 2-2½, D. 2 *M*; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. c; B, 3), Kaiser-Str. 17, R. 1½-3, D. 1½ *M*. — *Automatic Restaurant*, Kavalier-Str. 8. CAB for 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 90 pf.; double fares at night (11-7); each trunk 25 pf. *Taximeter Cabs* for 1-2 pers. 50 pf. for 800 mètres, 10 pf. for each addit. 400 m. (same fares outside the town for 600 & 300 m.). Outside the town: 1 hr. 1¾, 2½, 2½, 2¾ *M*. — ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS from the station through the chief streets. — POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. C, 3), Kavalier-Str.

Dessau (200 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt and the residence of the Duke, with 56,600 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Mulde*, 2 M. from its confluence with the Elbe. The Dessau art collections are of considerable value and deserve to be better known; but they are unfortunately distributed among several different places, in or near Dessau.

In the grounds adjoining the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, 2) are monuments to *Moses Mendelssohn* (b. at Dessau 1729, d. 1786; Pl. 6), by Hoffmeister (1890), and to *Fr. Schneider*, the musical composer (d. 1853; Pl. 8), by Schubert. Farther on, in the Kaiser-Platz, is a bronze *Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 2), by Tondeur (1892). The Kaiser-Strasse ends at the Friedrich-Strasse, opposite the *Behördenhaus*, or government offices (Pl. B, 4; library, with 42,000 vols. and 372 drawings by Dürer, Holbein, etc., open 9-1 and 3-5). Following the Friedrich-Str. to the left, we reach the Kavalier-Str., which is adjoined by the Neumarkt (Pl. C, 3), containing the *Church of St. John* (1690-1702), a fountain, and a *Statue of Duke Leopold Frederick Francis* (Pl. 4; 1758-1817), by Kiss. Opposite St. John's is the *Ducal Library* (80,000 vols.; open on Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 2-4).

At the point where the Friedrich-Str. reaches the Kavalier-Str. (Pl. C, 4) are the *Georgs-Palais* (1824; r.) and the *Post Office* (l.). At No. 33 Kavalier-Str. is the *Anhalt Museum* (*Landesmuseum*; Pl. C, 4), containing old and modern pictures, prehistoric antiquities, and objects of industrial art (open 11-2, on Sun., Mon., Thurs., & Sat.; 20 pf., free on Sun.). Farther to the S. are the present *Palace of the Duke* (Pl. B, C, 4) and the *Theatre* (performances in winter). In front of the *Gymnasium* (right) is a monument to *Wilhelm Müller* (Pl. 7), author of the 'Griechenlieder' (b. at Dessau 1794, d. 1827). At the end of the street, to the left, is the *Anhaltische Kunsthalle* (open daily, 11-4; 50 pf.), containing the municipal art-collections. — The Askanische-Str. and Stein-Str. lead hence to the Grosser Markt (Pl. C, D, 4), in which rises a *Statue of Prince Leopold*, the 'Old Dessauer' (Pl. 3), modelled by Kiss (1860) on that by Schadow in the Wilhelm-Platz at Berlin.

The OLD DUCAL PALACE (Pl. C, D, 4) is situated on the bank of the Mulde. The main building and the staircase were erected in



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

1872-74, and the E. wing was rebuilt in 1784-51, but the fine W. wing dates from 1530-49.

The INTERIOR (shown by the castellan in the absence of the family) contains several hundred pictures. The so-called **Old German Rooms*, a suite on the groundfloor, are fitted up in the taste of the 16th century. The pictures by *Filippino Lippi, Borgognone, Girol. da Santa Croce, Perugino, Garafalo,* and other Italian masters, are of no great importance. A number of the Netherlandish pictures, however, are excellent *(Asselyn, Jan Steen, J. van Ruysdael, Wynants, Mierevelt, Jordaens,* and *Th. de Keyser).* The collection includes several good modern works by *Lessing, Triebel, Irmer, Gude, Richter,* etc., and a few pieces of sculpture. — There are also a number of precious objects, antiquities, coins, and relics, including the sword and stick of Prince Leopold (p. 258), and Napoleon's silver goblet and his plate captured at Waterloo.

Opposite the palace, on the right bank of the Mulde, is the *Tiergarten* (Pl. D, 5). On the N. side of the palace lies the *Lustgarten,* with an equestrian statue of Duke Frederick I. (d. 1904), by Manzel. Adjacent are an *Orangery,* a *Riding School* (with reliefs by Döll), and the *Ducal Stables.* — To the N. of the Grosser Markt stands the plain SCHLOSS-KIRCHE, or *Church of Our Lady* (sacristan, Schloss-Str. 19), rebuilt in 1506-12.

The interior contains paintings by the *Younger Cranach* and his school, including a large Crucifixion, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and a Last Supper, with portraits of twenty-two of the chief promoters of the Reformation. The pulpit and font (1533) are of sandstone, painted. A stone monument of Prince Joachim Ernest (d. 1586) may be seen on the N. side of the choir. — The vaults below the church contain the tombs of Anhalt princes (not worth seeing).

Proceeding to the N. from the Grosser Markt, we reach the Kleiner Markt (Pl. C, 3, 4) with the *Rathaus,* built in the German Renaissance style (1901) and restored after a fire in 1912; the lofty tower affords a good view. — In the middle of the square is the *Jubilee Monument* by H. Schubert, erected in 1867 to commemorate the reunion of the Anhalt territories in 1863.

No. 12 in the Zerbster-Strasse, to the N., is the AMALIEN-STIFTUNG (Pl. C, 3) for the reception of poor old women, founded by the daughter (d. 1793) of Prince Leopold.

The PICTURE GALLERY on the upper floor (adm. on week-days, 10-12), numbering about 700 works, affords the visitor an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the German painters of the 18th cent. (*Lisiewski, Schütz, Seekatz, Peene,* etc.). Among the best works are: *H. van Vliet,* Interior of the Nieuwe Kerk at Delft (1663); *E. van de Velde,* Roman battle-pieces (1622); *Frans Hals,* Portrait of a boy (1634); *Dürer* (?), St. Christopher; *M. Wohlgemut,* Portraits of himself and his lady-love; *Steenwyk,* Architectural pictures; *J. Fyt,* Dead poultry (1644); *Pieter Potter,* Expulsion of Hagar (1648).

The pretty *Fountain* in the Funk-Platz (Pl. C, 1), by E. Semper (1901), represents an ancient German seizing a wounded beaver.

About ½ M. to the N. of the station lies the *Georgen-Garten* (Pl. A, 1), with a château (no admittance) and the ducal Chapel of the Resurrection (1898). A pleasant walk may be taken hence to the (2 M.) *Wallwitzberg,* near Wallwitzhafen (p. 257; restaurant at the *Elbhaus;* tramway). — The ducal château of *Kühnau,* 2 M. to the W. of the Georgen-Garten, is situated on a small lake containing a colony of beavers.

The château and park of *Luisium* lie 2 M. to the N.E. of Dessau, viâ the Promenade-Wall (Pl. D, 4). The château contains an extensive collection of pictures. Refreshments at the forester's house.

From Dessau to Wörlitz, 12 M., railway in ¾ hr. — 8 M. *Oranienbaum* (Kurhaus, R. 1½-2¼ *M*), the château of which (1683-98) contains portraits of the Orange and Anhalt family. — 12 M. *Wörlitz.* Walkers may go to Wörlitz viâ Luisium, the *Sieglitzer Berg*, and *Vockerode.*

Wörlitz *(Eichenkranz*, Pl. a, R. 1½-2½, D. 2-3 *M; Grüner Baum*, Pl. b, R. & B. 2½-3, D. from 1½ *M*), a town with 1600 inhab., is famous for the extensive and well-kept ducal *Gardens and Park, which were laid out 1765-1808 and afford beautiful walks. The traveller who desires to explore them (ca. 3½ hrs.) had better take a guide (1 *M*) to pilot him

1. Amalie Grotto. — 2. Eisenhart. — 3. Iron Bridge. — 4. Temple of Flora. — 5. Grotto of Egeria. — 6. Herder Island. — 7. Hornzacken Bridge. — 8. Suspension Bridge. — 9. Nymphæum. — 10. Rose Island. — 11. Rousseau Island. — 12. Sun Bridge. — 13. Stein. — 14. Wolf Bridge. — 15. Wurzelhaus.

through their intricacies and across the various lakes (park open to public, reserved points of interest 50 pf.). — The Palace (adm. 30 pf.) contains family portraits and others, and works by *Domenichino, Wouverman*, and *S. van Ruysdael.* — The *Gothic House (open 9-4, in summer till dusk; 50 pf.), reached viâ the *Neumärkischer Garten*, the *Rosen-Insel* (Pl. 10), and the *Wolfs-Brücke* (Pl. 14), contains armour, weapons, goblets, and a large collection of pictures and stained glass (15-17th cent.), some of which are very valuable. Among the best works are the following: *A. van de Velde*, Landscape (1659); *Geertgen tot Sint Jans*, Crucifixion; *Petrus Christus*, Crucifixion; *Roger van der Weyden*, Portrait; *D. Bouts*, John the Baptist (in grisaille); *Master of Frankfort*, Madonna with saints and donors; portraits by *Cranach the Younger, Verspronck*,

and *Mierevelt*; and landscapes by *R. Savery*. The portrait of the Great Elector is by *Hannemann*. The works of *Abraham Snaphan* (1641-91), a good master of the 17th cent., who lived and died at Dessau, are to be met with here alone. — If we now take our way past the *Flora Temple* (Pl. 4), the *Ketten-Brücke* (Pl. 8), the *Luisenklippe*, and the *Venus Temple*, we arrive at the *Monument*, with marble portraits of Princes of Dessau. To the S.E. of this is the *Pantheon*, containing several antiquities (Apollo with the Muses, etc.); and farther to the S.W., the *Stein* (Pl. 13; with Venetian views by *Canaletto*); near by is the *Grotto of Egeria* (Pl. 5; 3/4 M. from the station).

FROM DESSAU TO CÖTHEN, 13 M., railway in 1/2 hr. — 4 1/2 M. **Mosigkau**, with a château erected in 1752 and now occupied by an Adlig-Fräulein-Stift (institution for ladies of the German noblesse). This building contains a valuable picture-gallery, with works by *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Rombouts*, *Dujardin*, *Van Alsloot*, *Boel*, *Seghers*, *De Heem*, *Hondecoeter*, *G. Honthorst*, *Mytens*, etc. — 13 M. *Cöthen*, see p. 253.

At (210 M.) *Bitterfeld* the line unites with the line from Berlin to Leipzig (p. 252). A little short of the station, to the right, are two large air-ship hangars.

230 M. (243 M. viâ Wittenberge) **Leipzig** (Central Station), see p. 240.

37. From Leipzig to Hof *(Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Munich)* or Eger.

RAILWAY to *Hof*, 105 1/2 M. (Central Station), or 102 M. (Bavarian Station), in 3-5 1/2 hrs. (fares 13 ℳ 20, 7 ℳ 90, 5 ℳ 10 pf.; express fares 15 ℳ 20, 9 ℳ 90, 6 ℳ 10 pf.): to *Eger*, 121 1/2 (or 118) M., in 5 1/4-7 hrs. — The fast trains start from the Central Station, the ordinary and local trains from the Bavarian Station.

Leipzig, see p. 240. — 5 1/2 M. (from the Bavarian Station) *Gaschwitz*, the junction for (18 1/2 M.) *Meuselwitz* (see p. 263) and for *Plagwitz-Lindenau*, on the Leipzig and Gera railway (p. 265). — 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, the junction for Chemnitz (p. 228).

24 M. **Altenburg** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — HOTELS. *Wettiner Hof* (Pl. a; B, 2), near the Schloss, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2 ℳ, good: *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. b; C, 1), opposite the station, R. 1 1/2-3, B. 3/4 ℳ; *Thüringer Hof* (Pl. c; C, 2). — RESTAURANTS. *Gündel*, D. from 1 1/2 ℳ; *Ratskeller*, D. 1 1/2 ℳ; *Plateau; Theatre Café*. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Josephs-Platz. — *Electric Tramway* from the station through the town.

Altenburg (595 ft.), the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, with 40,000 inhab., is overlooked by the *Schloss* (Pl. B, C, 2), which rises picturesquely above the town upon a wooded porphyry rock. The older parts of the castle date from the 15th cent., the remainder from the 17-19th. From this castle, in 1455, the knight Kunz von Kaufungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. In the interior, which has been handsomely restored, the throne-room and armoury are worthy of notice (adm. on application; fee). The late-Gothic *Schloss-Kirche*, enlarged in the 15th and restored in the 17th cent., contains a handsome choir.

In the Schloss-Garten, to the N.E. of the Schloss and reached direct from the railway station by the Wettiner-Str., is the *Museum* (Pl. C, 2), containing antiquities and the collection of art bequeathed by the Minister B. von Lindenau (d. 1854; open free in summer on Wed. 2-4 and Sat. & Sun. 11-1; in winter, Sun. 11-1, free; on other days 11-1, 50 pf.).

Of special importance are the 170 Italian pictures of the 14th and 15th cent. (illustrated catalogue 2 *M*), amongst which may be mentioned works by *Simone Martini* (42), *Lippo Memmi* (43-46), the *Lorenzetti* (47-49), and by *Sano di Pietro* (70-75), *Giovanni di Paola* (76-79), and *Matteo di Giovanni* (81-83), three masters rarely seen outside Siena; also examples of *Fra Angelico* (91, 92), *Masaccio* (?95), *Filippo Lippi* (96), **Botticelli* (?100), *Giovanni Santi* (113), *Perugino* (111, 115), and *Signorelli* (138-142), and eight panels with allegorical figures, of the school of *Pinturicchio* (116-123). On the groundfloor are more than 300 Greek, Roman, and Etruscan vases, and a collection of casts.

A little to the E. of the Museum is the *Mauritianum* (Pl. C, 1), containing collections of antiquities and natural history (open free on Wed. 2-4 & Sun. 11-1, at other times 50 pf.).

The *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 3), in the market, was built in 1562-64 in a good German Renaissance style. — The two towers, known as the 'Rote Spitzen' (Pl. 9), to the E. of the market-place, are relics of an ancient monastery (1172). — The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, in the Burg-Str., dates from the 15th cent. (restored in 1880).

The well-to-do peasantry of the neighbourhood, who are of Wendish origin, wear a curious costume. The card-game of 'Skat', now universal in Germany, originated among these peasants, in memory of which a fountain (Pl. 10; B, 2) was erected in 1903.

FROM ALTENBURG TO ZEITZ (p. 265), 16 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr. viâ *Meuselwitz* (p. 261). — Local lines to (18½ M.) *Narsdorf* (p. 228) and *Penig* (p. 239).

33 M. *Gössnitz* (junction for Glauchau and Chemnitz, p. 229, and Gera, p. 265), *Crimmitschau* (39 M.; pop. 28,800), *Werdau* (46 M.; pop. 20,800), all manufacturing towns.

From Werdau branch-lines diverge to *Zwickau* and *Annaberg* on the E. (pp. 229, 233), and to *Wünschendorf* and *Weida* on the W. (see p. 266).

To the left rises the castle of *Schönfels*. — 51 M. *Neumark*.

FROM NEUMARK TO GREIZ, 8 M., railway in ½ hr. — **Greiz** (*Henning*, R. 2¼-4, D. 1½ *M*, good; *Thüringer Hof*, at the station, R. 1¾-3 *M*, well spoken of), the capital of the small principality of Reuss-Greiz, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and consisting of the regularly built new town on the left bank, and the quaint and irregular old town on the right bank. The population (23,200) is largely engaged in the manufacture of dress-goods. The bridge beside the Anger commands a fine view of the old castle on the left bank of the Elster and of the modern palace with its lofty tower, on an isolated wooded hill below. The park fills the whole bed of the valley. The environs abound in romantic walks. — Greiz is also a station on the Gera and Weischlitz railway (p. 266).

56½ M. **Reichenbach** (*Goldenes Lamm*, R. 2-4, D. 2 *M*; *Kronprinz*, R. 2-3 *M*), a manufacturing place with 29,700 inhab. and a natural history museum. It is the junction of a line to (5 M.) *Mylau* (with a château built by Emp. Charles IV. and restored in 1892) and (13 M.) *Lengenfeld*. — Our train crosses the *Göltzsch-Tal* by an imposing viaduct, 285 ft. in height. 60 M. *Netzschkau*, with an old castle (1462). — 63 M. *Herlasgrün*.

From Herlasgrün a branch-line diverges for *Zwotental* (p. 235) and (33 M.) *Klingental*.

Beyond (67 M.) *Jocketa* the train crosses the *Elster-Tal* by a lofty viaduct of two tiers of arches, 225 ft. in height, beneath which passes the Gera and Weischlitz line (p. 266).

72 M. **Plauen** (*Railway Restaurant*). — HOTELS. *Deil's Hotel* (Pl. c; C, 3), R. 2½-6, D. 2½ *M*; *Wettiner Hof* (Pl. a; B, 1), both very fair; *Plauener Hof* (Pl. b; B, 3), R. 2-5, D. 1½ *M*; *Central Hotel* (Pl. d; C, 2); *Blauer Engel* (Pl. e; D, 4); *Kaiserhof* (Pl. f; B, 1). — RESTAURANTS. *Albig* (wine), Windmühlen-Str. 3, D. 1¼ *M*; *Albert-Halle*, at the Wettiner Hof (see above), D. 1¼ *M*; *Theatre Restaurant*; *Automatic Restaurant*, Bahnhof-Str. 50. — *Café Trömel*.

Post Office (Pl. C, 3), Bahnhof-Str. — CAB for 1-2 pers. 800 m. 60, each 200 m. more 10 pf., for 3-4 pers. 600 m. & 150 m., at night (10-6) for 1-4 pers. 400 m. & 100 m. Luggage between 22 lbs. & 55 lbs. 25 pf. — ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from the *Upper Railway Station* (Pl. B, 1; for Leipzig, Hof, and Eger) to (2 M.) the *Lower Railway Station* (Pl. B, 5, 6; for Gera and Weischlitz; fare 10 pf.). — U. S. CONSUL, *R. B. Mosher.*

Plauen (1230 ft.), a loftily-situated manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 121,000 inhab., is the capital of the Vogtland.

Near the *Upper Station* is the *Kunst-Schule* (Pl. B, 1), with a textile museum (open free). The Breite-Str. leads hence to the *Friedrich-August-Brücke* (Pl. A, 2, 3), crossing the valley of the Syra in an imposing arch of 300 ft. in span (1903-05). — The *Luther-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), dating from 1693-1708, has a carved altar of the 15th century. — In the Alt-Markt (Pl. C, 4) are the *Rathaus* (ca. 1470) and a *Statue of King Albert* (1907). To the S.E. is the *Johannes-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4), founded in the 12th cent. and rebuilt in 1548-56. To the N. of this point is the castle of *Hradschin* (Pl. C, D, 4), anciently the seat of the Vogt *(advocatus regni)*.

At Plauen the lines to Hof and Eger divide.

a. To EGER. — 80 M. *Weischlitz* (p. 266); 84½ M. *Oelsnitz*; 92½ M. *Adorf*, junction for Chemnitz (p. 235). — 94 M. **Bad Elster** (1610 ft.; **Wettiner Hof*, R. from 4, D. 3-6, pens. from 10 ℳ; **Hôt. de Saxe*, R. from 3½, D. 2½-4, pens. 9-15 ℳ; *Kurhaus*, R. from 4½, D. 3 ℳ; visitors' tax 15 ℳ), a frequented watering-place with chalybeate springs. — 103 M. *Brambach* (Radium Kurhaus; Wilfert), with the Wettin-Quelle, by far the strongest radio-active spring known. — 109 M. *Voitersreuth* is the first Bohemian station (luggage examined). — 114 M. *Franzensbad* and (118 M.) *Eger*, see *Baedeker's Austria.*

b. To HOF. — 78 M. *Mehltheuer.* — 82 M. *Schönberg.*

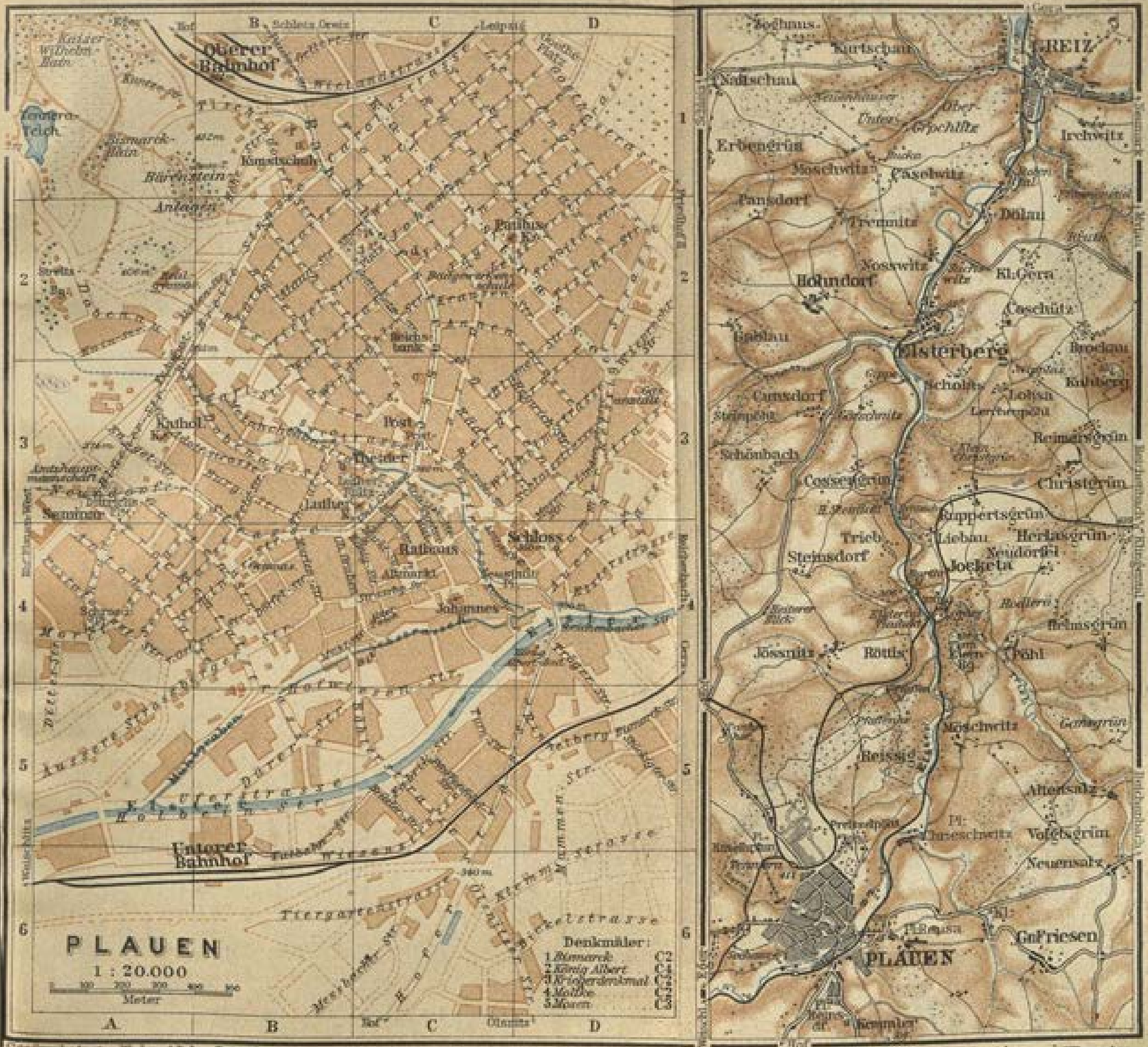
From Schönberg a branch-line runs in ¾ hr. to (9½ M.) **Schleiz** *(Goldene Sonne; Baierischer Hof)*, a small town (5600 inhab.), pleasantly situated, and commanded by the château of the Prince of Reuss. The early-Gothic Berg-Kirche, with baroque interior, is worthy of notice. About 5 M. to the W. is *Schloss Burgk*, situated on a wooded rock, high above the Saale. — About 7½ M. to the S.W. of Schleiz, halfway to Lobenstein, is *Saalburg* (Weisses Ross), a small town on a hill with towers and ramparts.

Another branch runs in 1 hr. from Schönberg to *Hirschberg* (pop. 2450; Goldener Hirsch), on the *Saale*, the valley of which offers pleasant excursions.

Beyond (88 M.) *Reuth* the line enters Bavaria. To the left are seen the blue outlines of the *Fichtel-Gebirge.*

102 M. **Hof** (1610 ft.; *Railway Restaurant; Kaiserhof*, near the station, D. 1¾ ℳ; *Weisses Lamm*; electric tramway to the town) is a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, with 41,100 inhabitants. Gothic *Rathaus* of 1563, remodelled in 1823. The *Church of St. Michael*, consecrated in 1299, was restored in 1826.

From Hof to *Nuremberg*, viâ Hochstadt, Lichtenfels, and Bamberg, and to *Ratisbon* viâ Wiesau, see *Baedeker's S. Germany.*



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

38. From Leipzig to Hochstadt viâ Gera and Saalfeld.

137 M. Railway in 5-9 hrs. — From Leipzig to Nuremberg, express in 7¾ hrs. (fares 27 ℳ 10, 17 ℳ 40, 10 ℳ 90 pf.). — The trains start from the Central Station at Leipzig.

Leipzig, see p. 240. — 4½ M. *Leutzsch*, the junction for Bebra and Cassel (p. 267). From (7 M.) *Plagwitz-Lindenau* (pp. 242, 261) a branch-line runs to *Lützen* (p. 267; 10½ M.). 10½ M. *Knauthain;* 18½ M. *Pegau.*

28 M. **Zeitz** (510 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Sächsischer Hof*, R. 2-2½ ℳ; *Kronprinz; Schwarzer Bär; Victoria*, R. 2½ ℳ; *Bairisches Bierhaus; Ratskeller; Café Eldorado*), an old town (33,000 inhab.) with manufactories, situated on the right bank of the *Weisse Elster*, was an episcopal see from 968 to 1029. — The railway station lies in the lower town, from which a cable railway (5 pf.) ascends to the upper town, containing the *Moritzburg*, erected in the 17th cent. by the Dukes of Sachsen-Zeitz, and now a reformatory. Its church (formerly the cathedral), rebuilt in the 13th and 15th cent., retains the Romanesque crypt of the original building. The altar-piece (by Cranach the Elder) is now in the modern *Church of St. Nicholas* (to the N.E.). The *Rathaus*, dating from 1502-09, was enlarged in 1909. *St. Michael's Church* contains ancient frescoes (13-16th cent.).

Zeitz is the junction of lines to (19½ M.) *Weissenfels* (p. 268), traversing the most important district for brown coal in Germany; to *Camburg* (p. 278); and to *Altenburg* (see p. 263).

The railway now ascends the valley of the Elster. — 38 M. *Crossen* (575 ft.), whence a line runs viâ the prettily situated industrial town of *Eisenberg* (Stadt Leipzig; 10,700 inhab.) to (22 M.) Jena (p. 273). — 41 M. *Köstritz* (Goldener Kranich) is noted for its beer and flowers. Near it is *Bad Köstritz* (Kurhaus), with warm sand and salt baths.

45½ M. **Gera** *(Railway Restaurant).* — Hotels. *Frommater*, R. 2½-5, D. 3 ℳ, good; *Schwarzer Bär*, R. 1¾-3, D. 2-4 ℳ; *Fürst Bismarck; Sonntag; Stadt Dresden; Victoria*, at the station, R. 2-5, D. 1¾ ℳ, well spoken of. — *Deutsches Haus Restaurant; Ratskeller; Café Welsch; Café Monopol; Vogel* (wine).

Post & Telegraph Office, Schloss-Str. — U. S. Consular Agent, *Charles Neuer.*

Gera (620 ft.), the capital of the principality of Reuss jüngere Linie, a busy manufacturing town with 49,300 inhab., is situated on the *Weisse Elster*. Turning to the right, at the exit from the station, then to the left by the Bahnhof-Str., we reach the Theater-Platz, a little to the E. of which is the *Church of St. John*, with a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Eberlein (1894), in front of it. [The present *Theatre* (1902) stands to the

W. of the rail. station.] The Johannis-Platz is adorned with a modern statue of *Count Heinrich Posthumus* (d. 1635). In the market-place (with a fountain of 1685) is the *Rathaus*, built in 1576 but afterwards altered. To the W. is the *Town Museum* (open free, Sun., 11-1, in summer). — On the Hainberg, opposite the town, rises the château of *Osterstein*, the residence of the prince.

From Gera to Gössnitz, 21½ M., railway in 1 hr. — 7 M. *Ronneburg* (Weisses Ross), with an old castle and chalybeate springs. — Near (11 M.) *Nöbdenitz* is the château of *Löbichau*, once the property of Anna Dorothea, Duchess of Courland (d. 1821). — 21½ M. *Gössnitz*, see p. 263.

From Gera to Weischlitz, 38½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — Beyond (7 M.) *Wünschendorf* we traverse the romantic *Elster-Tal*. — 12½ M. *Berga;* 16 M. *Neumühle*. — 20½ M. **Greiz**, see p. 263. — The scenery now becomes still more picturesque. Passing the château of *Dölau* and (23½ M.) *Elsterberg* (Grüner Baum) with its ruined castle, the train traverses the *Steinicht Ravine*, with the stations of (26½ M.) *Rentzschmühle* (Steinicht) and (28 M.) *Barthmühle* (hotel) and the ruin of *Liebau*, to (34 M.) *Plauen* (p. 263). — 38½ M. *Weischlitz* (p. 264).

From Gera to *Jena* and *Weimar*, see p. 282.

48 M. *Zwötzen;* 53 M. *Weida* (820 ft.; Bräunlich), with 9300 inhabitants. — 62½ M. *Triptis*.

From Triptis a branch-line runs in 3-4 hrs. to (43 M.) *Marxgrün*. The chief intermediate station is (33½ M.) **Lobenstein** (1690 ft.; *Kurhaus*, R. 1¼-3, D. 1¼-2, pens. 4-7½ *M;* *Volkmar*, R. 1½-2, D. 1¼-1¾, pens. 4½-5 *M;* *Ziehr's Station Hotel*, R. & B. 1¾-2½ *M*), a favourite watering-place (3100 inhab.) on the *Lemnitz*, commanded by a ruined castle.

67½ M. **Neustadt an der Orla** (1050 ft.; *Goldener Löwe; Böttcher*), a manufacturing town (7100 inhab.) in the grand-duchy of Weimar, possesses a handsome late-Gothic Rathaus (15-16th cent.). In the Stadt-Kirche is an altar-piece of ca. 1525-50.

A diligence plies hence daily to (10½ M.) *Kahla* (p. 276) viâ (6 M.) *Hummelshain*, in a well-wooded region, with a château of the Duke of Altenburg. Near *Wolfersdorf* (Keller), 4½ M. to the E. of Hummelshain and 4½ M. to the N. of Neustadt, the duke has a hunting-lodge, known as the *Fröhliche Wiederkunft*.

76 M. **Pössneck** (815 ft.; *Hirsch; Post*, R. & B. 2¼-2¾, D. 1¾-2 *M*), an industrial town (12,400 inhab.) in the duchy of Meiningen, also has a fine late-Gothic and early-Renaissance Rathaus, begun in 1443. Branch-line to Orlamünde (p. 276), with special station. — To the S.E. of (78 M.) *Krölpa-Ranis* is the castle of *Ranis*.

87 M. **Saalfeld** *(Rail. Restaurant)*. — Hotels. *Roter Hirsch*, R. 1½-3, D. 1¾-2 *M*, good; *Thüringer Hof*, R. & B. 2½-3½ *M;* *Bahnhof-Hotel Kaiserhof*, R. 1¾-2¾ *M*, these two at the station. — *Café Pflänzel; Café-Restaurant Prinz Ernst*, with view-terrace on the Saale. — Post & Telegraph Office, Blankenburger-Str., nearly opposite St. John's Church.

Saalfeld (770 ft.), an old town, with 14,400 inhab. and numerous factories, is prettily situated on the *Saale*. In the market-place is the *Rathaus*, erected in 1526-37 in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles. The *Gothic Church of St. John* (1389-1456), a little to the N., has a sculptured W. portal and a choir of 1514. In the

school-house is the *Town Museum*. The *Château* (1677) of the extinct ducal line of Saalfeld stands in the N. suburb. In the S.E. part of the town are the little château *Kitzerstein*, of the 16th cent., and the ruins of the *Hoher Schwarm*, the extant parts of which date chiefly from the 13th century.

Railway to *Rudolstadt* and *Jena*, see R. 40; to *Arnstadt*, see R. 46b.

The railway ascends the winding valley of the Saale, quitting it for the *Loquitz-Tal* near (93 M.) *Eichicht*, junction of a line to (20½ M.) *Lobenstein* (p. 266). — 102½ M. **Probstzella** (1130 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Meininger Hof*), a village with slate-quarries.

The train now enters Bavaria. Near (105 M.) *Lauenstein* (1312 ft.; Burgfried) is the *Castle (1815 ft.) of the same name, dating from the 14-16th cent. and restored in 1896 (adm. 50 pf.). — From (107 M.) *Ludwigsstadt* a branch-line runs to *Lehesten* (5 M.), the centre of the Thuringian slate-industry. — The line now quits the valley of the Loquitz, crosses the Rennstieg, and soon reaches its highest point (1948 ft.). 121½ M. *Stockheim*, with coal-mines. — 126½ M. **Kronach** (1015 ft.; *Sonne*), a town (5400 inhab.) situated at the confluence of the *Hasslach* and *Rodach*, was the birthplace of Lucas Cranach the Elder (1472-1553). — 137 M. *Hochstadt*, the junction of the Leipzig, Hof, and Nuremberg line, see p. 264.

39. From Leipzig to Bebra *(Frankfort-on-the-Main)* and Cassel. Thuringian Railway.

171½ M. Railway. Express in 5¼ hrs. (fares 23 ℳ, 15 ℳ 30, 9 ℳ 60 pf.; from Leipzig viâ Bebra to Frankfort in 7½ hrs. (fares 31 ℳ 40, 20 ℳ 20 pf., 13 ℳ). Dinner-cars accompany the trains on this line. — Best views to the left. — By *Halle* and *Nordhausen*, see R. 47.

This line traverses one of the most picturesque districts in Central Germany. 4½ M. *Leutzsch* (p. 265). — The salt-works and baths of (16 M.) *Dürrenberg* (Kurhaus) are passed, and the *Saale* is crossed. — 19½ M. *Corbetha* is the junction for Halle (p. 253).

Battle Fields. Three celebrated battles have been fought near Corbetha. At *Rossbach*, 4½ M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 22,000 Prussians signally defeated 40,000 French and their German allies under Soubise, on 5th Nov., 1757. — Near *Lützen* (Roter Löwe), 4½ M. to the E., also reached by railway from Leipzig (see p. 265), Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was mortally wounded on 6th Nov., 1632, after having defeated the imperial troops. A *Memorial Chapel* (1907; 1-2 pers. 20 pf.) and the *Schwedenstein*, a block of granite under a Gothic canopy, mark the spot (1¼ M. to the N.E. of the market-place). — At *Gross-Görschen*, 4½ M. to the S. of Lützen, a fierce but indecisive engagement was fought on 2nd May, 1813, by the allied Russians and Prussians against the French, in which the Prussian Gen. Scharnhorst was mortally wounded.

Merseburg (*Müller's Hotel*, R. 2-3 ℳ, well spoken of; *Goldene Sonne*, R. 1½-3 ℳ; *Palmbaum*), 6 M. from Corbetha, on the line to Halle (also electric tramway in ¾ hr., 40 pf.), an ancient town on the *Saale*, with 21,200 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 9th cent., was a favourite residence of the emperors Henry I. and Otho I. It was an episcopal diocese from 968 to 1561. Halfway from the station to the cathedral stands

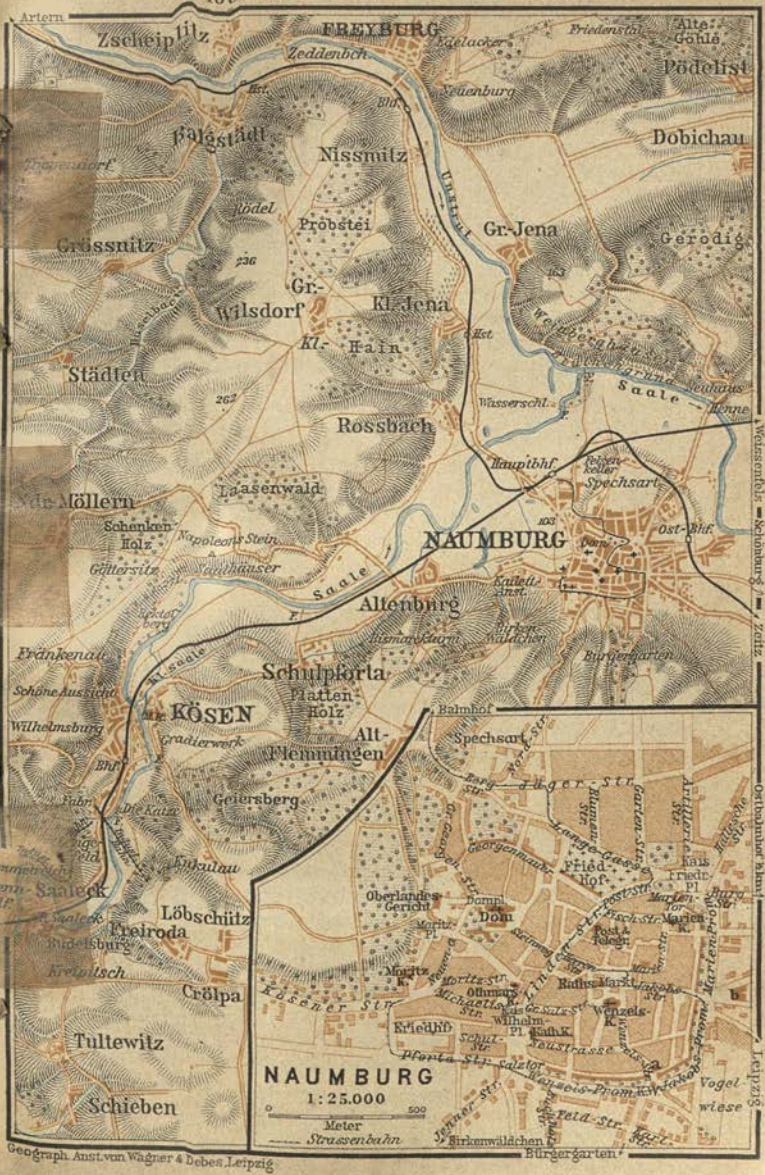
a bronze *Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Hundrieser (1894). The **Cathedral*, founded in 1015 and restored in 1883-86, consists of a choir of the 13th and late-Gothic nave of the early 16th century. The choir contains the brazen monument of Rudolph of Swabia (who fell in 1080 in a battle with his rival Henry IV.), a font of the 12th cent., an epitaph by Hans Vischer (1544), and interesting wood-carvings, altar-pieces, and tombs. The *Schloss*, built in 1480-89 and rebuilt early in the 17th cent., once a residence of the Saxon princes, presents an imposing appearance with its three towers. — A branch-line runs from Merseburg to (11 M.) *Schafstädt* viâ the chalybeate springs of (7 M.) *Lauchstedt* (Schwarzer Adler), with a simple theatre built in 1802 by Goethe and restored in 1908.

25 M. **Weissenfels** (435 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Schütze*, R. 2-3 1/2, D. 1 3/4-2 1/2 *M*; *Goldener Ring*), on the Saale, which is crossed by two bridges, a town with 33,600 inhab., possesses an old *Schloss* of the extinct Dukes of Weissenfels-Querfurt. The *Bürger-Park*, which rises above the Schloss, is a good point of view. — From Weissenfels to *Zeitz*, see p. 265.

On the slope to the right rises the château of *Goseck*, and to the left the lofty tower of the ruined *Schönburg*. The country becomes more hilly, and the vine is cultivated here with some success.

33 M. **Naumburg** (*Rail. Restaurant; Reichskrone*, Pl. b, R. 1 3/4-4, D. 2 1/4 *M*, good; *Schwarzes Ross*, Pl. a, R. 2-5, D. 3 *M*, good; *Kaiserhof*, *Bayrischer Hof*, both at the station), an ancient town with 27,000 inhab., 3/4 M. from the station (electric tramway 10 pf., cab 50 pf.), is an important-looking and pleasantly-situated place. The bulk of the **Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (bell at the E. entrance; 1-2 pers. 50 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.), completed about 1242, is in the late-Romanesque and Transition styles; the early-Gothic W. choir was added in 1250-70, the more developed E. choir about 1340. The S.W. tower was erected in 1894, the N.W. tower is of 1242, and the other two date from the 16th century. The gargoyles are of the 13th century. The W. choir is adorned with twelve *Statues of founders of the church. Below the E. choir is a spacious crypt (12-13th cent.), with pillars and capitals of most varied form. Both choirs are separated from the nave by fine screens, and both possess some old stained glass. The cloisters (S. side) date from the 13th century. — The *Church of St. Wenceslaus* or *Stadt-Kirche* (sacristan, Kleine Neugasse 4), in the market-place, contains a picture by Cranach the Elder: 'Suffer little children to come unto Me' (1528). — Fine views are obtained from the *Bürger-Garten* (restaurant), on the Galgenberg.

From Naumburg to Artern, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 3 1/2 M. **Freyburg** *(Neidel)*, with 3250 inhab. and a large manufactory of sparkling hock (open to visitors at 9, 10, & 11 a.m., 2, 3, & 4 p.m.), possesses a fine church, half Gothic and half Romanesque, dating from the 13th and 15th cent., with two towers connected by a kind of bridge. The so-called *Erinnerungs-Turnhalle für Vater Jahn* commemorates *Friedrich Ludwig Jahn*, the 'father of gymnastics', who lived and died (1852) at Freyburg (bust on the façade). Behind the Turnhalle is the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Kilom.
Artern
Zscheiplitz
FREYBURG
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Edelacker
Friedenstal
Alte Göhle
Pödelist
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Nissmitz
Dobichau
Rödel
Probstei
Gr.-Jena
Gerodig
Grössnitz
Gr.-Wilsdorf
Kl.-Jena
Kl.-Hain
Städten
Saale
Wasserschl.
Rossbach
Hauptbhf.
Spechsart
Laasenwald
Schenken Holz
Napoleons Stein
NAUMBURG
Ost-Bhf.
Göttersitz
Saalhäuser
Altenburg
Fränkenau
Schulpforta
Platten-Holz
Schöne Aussicht
KÖSEN
Wilhelmsburg
Gradierwerk
Alt-Flemmingen
Geiersberg
Kukulau
Saaleck
Löbschütz
Freiroda
Crölpa
Tultewitz
Schieben
Weissenfels
Schönburg
Zeitz
Ostbahnhof
Leipzig
Bahnhof
Spechsart
Jäger-Str.
Georgenmauer
Friedhof
Oberlandes-Gericht
Dom
Post & Telegr.
Moritz-Str.
Kösener Str.
Wilhelm-Pl.
Neustrasse
Pforta-Str.
Salztor
Vogelwiese
Feld-Str.
Birkenwäldchen
Bürgergarten
NAUMBURG
1:25.000
Meter
Strassenbahn
Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Jahn Museum. On the hill to the E. is the ancient *Neuenburg,* founded about 1090, which was one of the chief seats of the landgraves of Thuringia. Extensive view. The Romanesque double chapel (13th cent.) has been spoiled by repainting. A room is shown which Queen Louisa of Prussia is said to have occupied a few days before the battle of Auerstedt (see below). — Near (18 M.) *Nebra* is *Memleben* (4½ M.), with the interesting Romanesque ruin of a Benedictine abbey founded in 975; crypt and statues of emperors of the 13th century. — Beyond (25 M.) *Rossleben* the line traverses the *Goldene Aue.* — 35 M. *Artern,* p. 311.

Beyond Naumburg, to the left of the line, is the celebrated school of *Schulpforta,* established in 1543 in an old Cistercian monastery, where Klopstock, Fichte, Ranke, and other celebrated men were pupils. The choir of the fine Gothic church was completed in 1268. The valley of the Saale from Naumburg to Gross-Heringen is very picturesque and repays walkers.

37½ M. **Kösen** *(Railway Restaurant).* — HOTELS. **Kurhaus Mutiger Ritter,* R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 2, pens. 5½-8 *M*, with brine baths; *Apel,* R. 1¾-4 *M*; *Preussischer Hof,* R. 1½-2 *M*; *Tanne,* all at the station; *Loreley,* R. 1½-2 *M*. — *Kur-Garten,* with view. — *Visitors' Tax* 1-20 *M*. — *Motor Boat* to the foot of the Rudelsburg, 30 pf.

Kösen (385 ft.; 3000 inhab.) is a pleasant little watering-place with salt-baths on the Saale, which is here crossed by an old bridge with pointed arches and the railway-bridge. On the left bank lie the station, the Kursaal, and the Kur-Garten, on the right the Evaporating Works. The *Saalhäuser, Göttersitz, Wilhelmsburg,* and *Himmelreich* (all with restaurants) command fine views.

To the left on the hill, ¾ hr. from Kösen (footpath viâ the Katze, a restaurant where there is a foot-bridge), rises the **Rudelsburg* (280 ft. above the Saale; restaurant), a ruined castle (12th cent.). Outside the castle are a monument to students who fell in 1870-71, a statue of *Bismarck* as a student, and an obelisk in memory of *Emp. William I.* — Farther on are the two round towers of *Saaleck.*

41 M. **Gross-Heringen** (405 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), at the influx of the Ilm into the Saale. Branch-line to (5 M.) *Camburg* (p. 273).

FROM GROSS-HERINGEN TO STRAUSSFURT, 33 M., branch-railway in 2¼ hrs. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Bad-Sulza-Nord* (see below) the line passes near *Auerstedt,* in the neighbourhood of which the battle of Auerstedt, which proved so fatal to the Prussians, was fought on 14th Oct., 1806. A monument marks the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was wounded.

The train quits the Saale and approaches the *Ilm.* — 43 M. **Bad Sulza** (pop. 3050; *Kurhaus,* R. 1½-4, pens. 4½-7½ *M*; *Weimarischer Hof; Simon*), with salt-baths (visitors' tax 9-18 *M*).

49½ M. *Apolda* (Adler; Post) is a busy place with stocking and other manufactories (22,600 inhab.) and a war monument by F. Lepke (1895).

59 M. **Weimar** *(Rail. Restaurant),* see p. 277. To Gera, see p. 282. Beyond Weimar the country is hilly.

72 M. **Erfurt.** — HOTELS. Near the Station: **Erfurter Hof* (Pl. b; D, 4), R. 2½-6 (with bath 5½-10), B. 1, D. 2-3 *M* (in restaurant 1¾ *M*); *Central* (Pl. d; D, 4), R. 1¾-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M* (in restaurant 1½ *M*);

Silber (Pl. a; D, 4); *Reichshof* (Pl. c; D, 4), R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 1¼-1½ *M.* — In the Town: *Europäischer Hof & Römischer Kaiser* (Pl. h; C, 3), R. 2-10, B. 1¼, D. 2-3 *M*, good; *Preussischer Hof* (Pl. i; D, 3), R. 1½-2 *M*; *Thüringer Hof* (Pl. e; B, 3); *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. f; C, 4).

Restaurants. In the *Erfurter Hof*, see p. 269; in the basement of the *Europäischer Hof* (see above; D. 2 *M*); *Kohl*, Anger 19 (D. 1½ *M*), *Steiniger*, Prediger-Str. 10, both with gardens; *Vogel's Garten* (Pl. B, 4), *Kartause*, Kartäuser-Str. 23, both with military bands; *Automatic Restaurant*, Bahnhof-Str. 1; *Hucke's Wine Rooms*, Johannes-Str. 2.

Cafés. *Stolze & Bachrodt*, Neuwerk-Str. 50; *Wiener Café*, Anger 61; *Café Roland*, Fischmarkt 7.

Cab for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; to the Schiesshaus or Steiger, 1 *M*, 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf.; per hour 1 *M* 50, 1 *M* 80, 2 *M* 10, 2 *M* 40 pf.; double fares at night (12-5). — There are also *Taximeter* and *Motor Cabs*.

Electric Tramways (10 pf.) as shown on the Plan.

Theatre (Pl. B, 4), Theater-Str.; *Vogel's Garten* (summer-theatre). — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Anger 66. — Baths (Pl. B, 4), Hermanns-Platz 10. — Enquiry Office, Löber-Ring 3 (Pl. C, 4; 8-1 & 3-6).

U. S. Consul, *Ralph C. Busser*, Friedrich-Str. 1 (Pl. A, 5).

English Church (occasional services) in the *Neuerbe-Schule;* chaplain *Rev. Dr. Macintosh*, Gotha (p. 283).

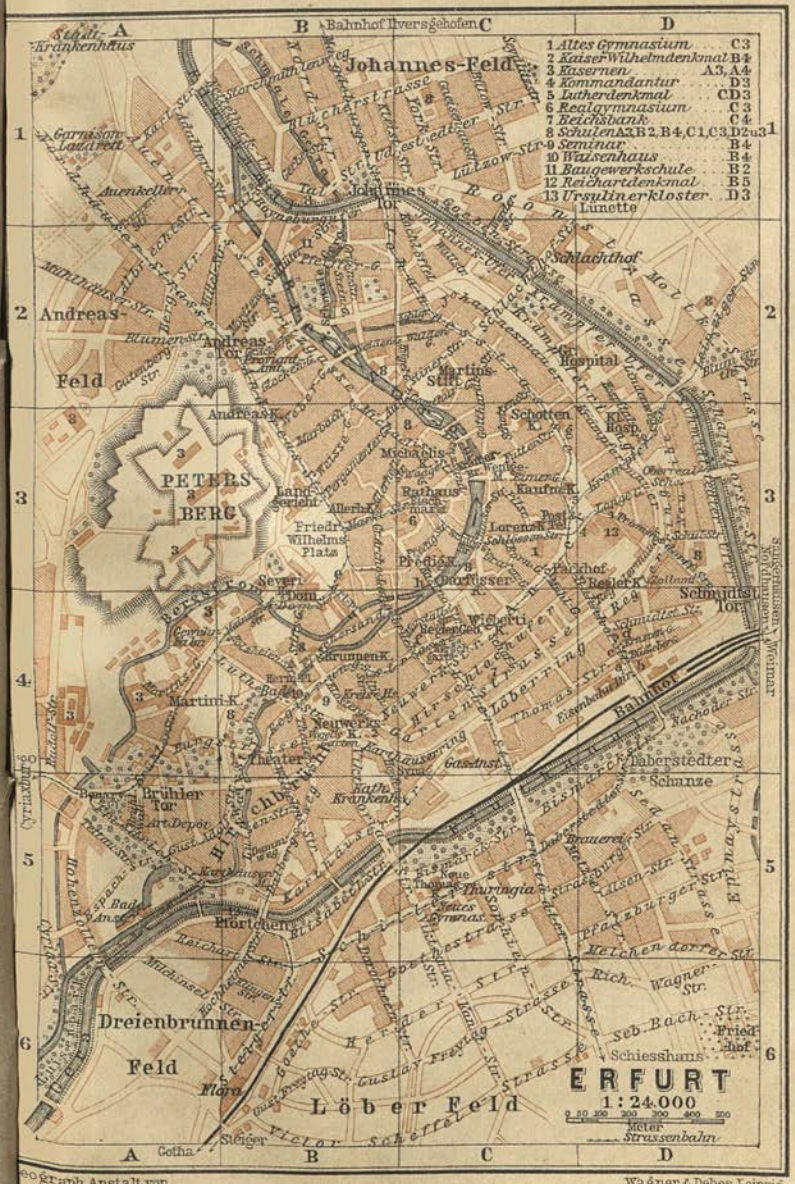
Erfurt (655 ft.), a very ancient town on the *Gera*, with 111,500 inhab., was a fortress down to 1873, but most of the works have been removed. It possesses several handsome Gothic churches, and private dwelling-houses of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The town existed in the form of a fortified agricultural settlement as early as the time of St. Boniface (741), the English apostle of this district. In the 14th and 15th cent. Erfurt was a member of the Hanseatic League; at a later date it became part of the Electorate of Mayence; in 1802 it was annexed to Prussia, from 1806 to 1814 it was under the French supremacy, and it was afterwards finally restored to Prussia. The so-called Erfurt Congress took place in the autumn of 1808. The Parliament of 1850 held its sittings in the Augustine church (p. 272). The university, founded in 1392 and suppressed in 1816, was one of the chief seats of the Humanists at the time of the Reformation.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 4) we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the Anger. At the corner is the *Packhof* (Pl. C, D, 3; 1715), with a small *Public Picture Gallery* (open daily 11-1, on Sun. 10-2; on Wed. also 2-4) and the *Public Library*, containing 64,000 volumes and 7700 MSS. (open on week-days 10-1 and 4-7, on Sun. 11-1; closed on Wed. & Sat. afternoon and during the school-holidays).

In the Anger (Pl. C, 3, 4), a broad and busy street, is the *Merchants' Church* (early 14th cent.), in front of which rises a good *Luther Monument* (Pl. 5), by Schaper (1890).

The Schlösser-Strasse leads from the Post Office to the Fischmarkt (Pl. C, 3), in which are a *Roland Column* (1590) and the **Rathaus**, erected in 1870-75 and adorned with frescoes by Kämpfer (staircase and passages: Faust, Gleichen, and Tannhäuser legends, Luther's life) and Janssen (great hall: scenes from the history of Erfurt; fee 30-50 pf.). Two of the private houses in the Fischmarkt are handsome Renaissance edifices of the 16th cent., and there is another of equal interest in the Johannis-Str. (No. 169;



Geographische Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

containing industrial art collections, daily in summer 11-1). Opposite *St. Michael's Church* (Pl. C, 3), in the *Realschule* (Pl. 8), is the *Museum of the Thuringian Forest Society* (Sun., 11-1, free; at other times on application to the custodian, 30 pf.). The adjacent *Krämer-Brücke* (Pl. C, 3) is flanked with houses on each side. — The *Hospital* (Pl. C, D, 2) contains a collection of antiquities, paintings, coins, etc. (open free in summer, on week-days 10-4, Sun. 11-1, at other times on application).

To the W. of the Fischmarkt is the principal square, the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. B, 3), in the centre of which rises an obelisk in memory of Frederick Charles, Elector of Mayence (1777). On the N. side are the *Law Courts*, and on the S. is the old 'Lilie' Inn (1538), where Luther, Maurice of Saxony, and Gustavus Adolphus are all said to have put up. To the S.W. is an eminence, on the top of which the Cathedral and the church of St. Severus form a picturesque group, approached by a broad flight of steps (sacristan in the corner house to the right, at the top; fee 60 pf., for 2 or more pers. 30 pf. each).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, 4; Rom. Cath.), begun about 1154, is erected on a massive substructure (the 'Cavaten'); the choir, built in 1349-70, is in the pure Gothic style, while the nave and aisles date from 1456-72. The N. portal has an elaborately decorated porch of 1358. The church was seriously damaged by fires and sieges at various periods, but was restored in 1845-70. The W. façade, which is also approached by a flight of steps, is adorned with a large figure of the Virgin in mosaic on a gold ground (1870).

Interior. By the first pillar on the N. side a *Bronze Relief, Coronation of the Virgin, by *P. Vischer*, being a monument '*Henningo Goden jurec.*' (d. 1521; replica at Wittenberg, see p. 252). Near it, on the opposite pillar, a curious painting of 1534, representing the Transubstantiation; on the S. wall a figure of St. Christopher, in oil (1499); below it the tombstone of a Count von Gleichen and his two wives, of the 13th century. The relief in wood of the Resurrection, above an altar to the right of the choir, has well-preserved painting (15th cent.). The choir contains finely carved stalls of the 15th cent., a Marriage of St. Catharine by *Cranach the Elder*, and a bronze candelabrum of the 12th cent., the foot of which represents a worshipper. Fine stained glass of the 15th century.

Beautiful Cloisters on the S. side, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. The cloisters and the cathedral museum are accessible only on application to the provost of the chapter. — The Towers, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., contain ten bells, the largest of which ('Maria Gloriosa') weighs upwards of 13 tons. Fine view from the top (260 steps).

The **Church of St. Severus* (Pl. B, 3; also Rom. Cath.), dating from the 15th cent., with its three spires and double aisles, was admirably restored in 1878 (key at Severi-Hof 4). It contains good reliefs (end of 14th cent.) on the altar, a figure of St. Michael (1467), and a font with an elaborate pierced canopy (1467). — The *Prediger-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), erected in the 14th cent., contains a carved high-

altar (ca. 1500) and interesting reliefs (14-16th cent.). — The *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3, 4), dating from the 14th cent., contains a carved altar (14th cent.) and interesting tombstones.

The *Government Buildings* (Pl. C, 4), formerly the palace of the governors appointed by the Electors of Mayence, were occupied by Napoleon in 1808, who convened a congress of reigning princes here.

The *Augustine Monastery*, now a reformatory (Martinsstift; Pl. C, 2) and orphan-asylum, contains the cell of Luther, who was a monk here in 1505-8; but nearly all reminiscences of the illustrious Reformer were destroyed by a fire in 1872 (entr., Komturgasse 8).

The ***Steiger** (bey. Pl. B, 6; restaurant), to the S.W., and the **Cyriaxburg**, to the W., are the favourite promenades at Erfurt. At the foot of the former is the pleasure-resort *Flora* (tramway). — The horticulture of the environs enjoys a high reputation. The nurseries of *J. C. Schmidt, E. Benary, F. C. Heinemann, Haage & Schmidt*, and *Lorenz* contain a great variety of plants. A rich display of flowers may also be seen in summer and autumn beyond the Brühler-Tor, to the right. Near the Steiger are numerous well-kept market-gardens.

The salt-mine of *Ilversgehofen*, a suburb to the N. of Erfurt (on the railway to Sondershausen, see p. 316; tramway), with a shaft 1300 ft. deep, may be visited in the forenoon by permission of the overseer (1½ *M*).

From Erfurt to *Nordhausen (Wolfenbüttel, Brunswick)*, see R. 48; to *Sangerhausen*, see p. 311.

The train now approaches the N. slopes of the Thuringian Forest. — 80 M. **Neu-Dietendorf** *(Rail. Restaurant)* is a Moravian colony. Railway to *Ritschenhausen*, see p. 300.

To the left, farther on, rise three picturesque castles situated on three isolated hills, called the *Drei Gleichen: viz.* the *Wachsenburg* (comp. p. 299), the *Mühlburg*, and the *Wanderslebener Gleiche* (nearest the railway), the last two in ruins. The train skirts the *Seeberg* (p. 285).

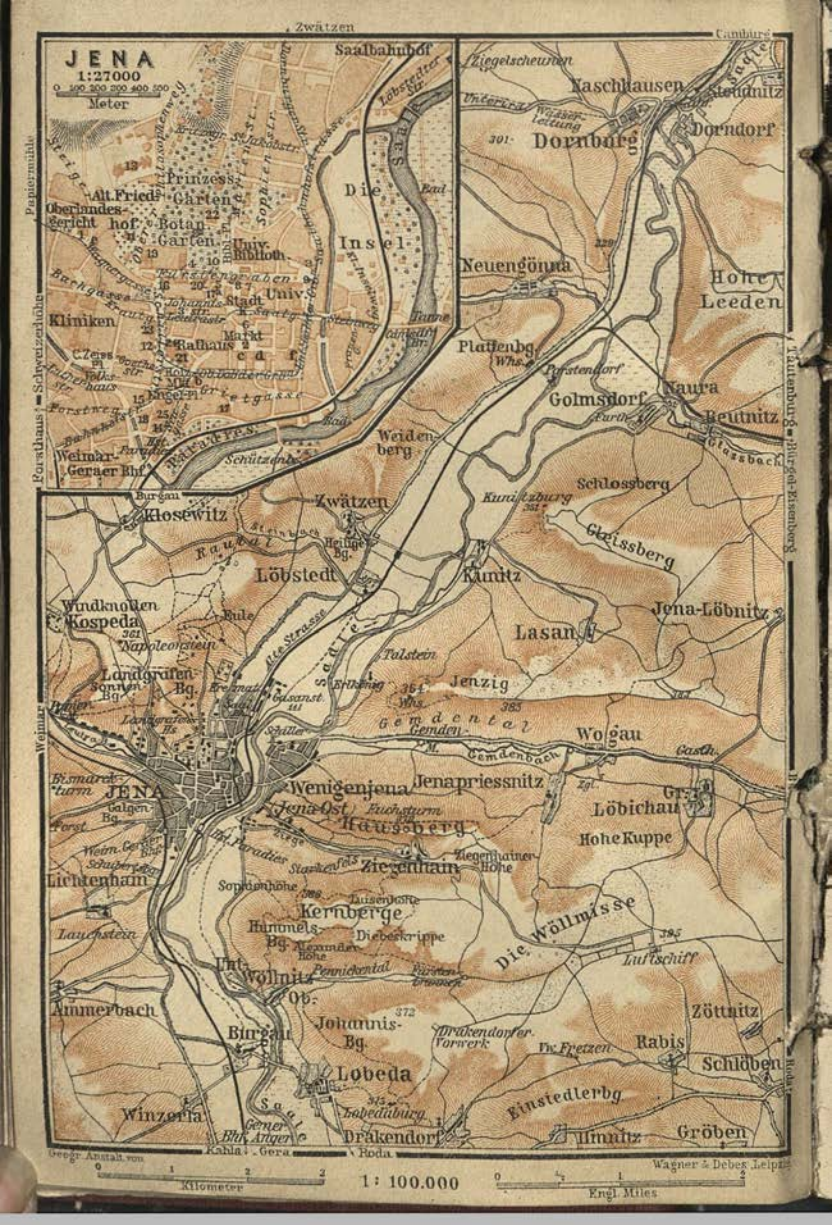
89½ M. **Gotha** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see R. 42. Route to *Leinefelde*, see p. 313; to *Gräfenroda*, see p. 305.

Beyond Gotha a fine view is obtained (left) of the mountains of Thuringia, among which the Inselsberg is conspicuous. — 96 M. *Fröttstädt*, junction for *Friedrichroda* (see p. 306).

The railway now follows the course of the *Hörsel*. On the right, extending nearly as far as Eisenach, rises the long, deeply-furrowed ridge of the **Hörselberg** (1590 ft.). Here, according to popular tradition, is situated the Grotto of Venus, into which she enticed the knight Tannhäuser. The ascent is best accomplished from *Schönau* (see below; 50 min.) through the *Zapfengrund* (blue marks); fine view from the top (inn). — 102 M. *Schönau an der Hörsel* (820 ft.; see above). — 104½ M. *Wutha*. Hence to Ruhla, see p. 308.

107½ M. **Eisenach** *(Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1¾ *M*), see R. 43. To *Coburg*, see R. 44.

The train continues to follow the course of the Hörsel (view of the Wartburg on the left) to its union with the *Werra*. Beyond a


JENA
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Meter
Zwätzen
Camburg
Saalbahnhof
Ziegelscheunen
Naschhausen
Steudnitz
Dornburg
Dorndorf
Die Insel
Neuengönna
Hohe Leeden
Plattenbg.
Golmsdorf
Naura
Reutnitz
Weidenberg
Schlossberg
Kunitzburg
Gleissberg
Zwätzen
Klosewitz
Löbstedt
Kunitz
Jena-Löbnitz
Lasan
Windknollen
Kospeda
Napoleonstein
Landgrafen-Bg.
Talstein
Jenzig
Gemdental
Wogau
Gemdenbach
Wenigenjena
Jenapriessnitz
Jena Ost
Hausberg
Löbichau
Hohe Kuppe
Ziegenhain
Ziegenhainer Höhe
Lichtenhain
Kernberge
Die Wöllmisse
Luftschiff
Ammerbach
Wöllnitz
Johannis-Bg.
Burgau
Drakendorfer Vorwerk
Zöttnitz
Rabis
Schlöben
Lobeda
Winzerla
Lobedaburg
Drakendorf
Einstedlerbg.
Himnitz
Gröben
Papiermühle
Schweizerhöhe
Forsthaus
Weimar
Tautenburg
Bürgel-Eisenberg
Kahla
Gera
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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer
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tunnel the train quits the valley of the Werra and enters that of the *Fulda*.

135½ M. **Bebra** (670 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1¾ ℳ; *Hôtel Schlüter*, R. 1¼-3, D. 1½ ℳ) is the junction for Frankfort viâ Fulda (R. 52).

139 M. *Rotenburg;* 151 M. *Malsfeld*, the junction for Niederhone and Treysa (p. 346); 153½ M. *Melsungen* (pop. 4100; Rail. Restaurant), an old town on the left bank of the Fulda. 161 M. *Guxhagen*, a picturesque town, on both banks of the Fulda, with the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *Breitenau* (founded in 1113).

162½ M. *Guntershausen* (p. 340) is the junction for the line from Cassel to Frankfort. — 169 M. *Wilhelmshöhe*.

171½ M. **Cassel**, see p. 57.

40. From Naumburg to Jena and Saalfeld.

Railway to (23 M.) Jena in ½-1¼ hr. (fares 3 ℳ, 1 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 25 pf.; express fares 3 ℳ 50, 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 50 pf.); to (53 M.) Saalfeld in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 90, 4 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 70 pf.; express fares 7 ℳ 90, 5 ℳ 10, 3 ℳ 20 pf.).

From Naumburg to (4½ M.) *Kösen*, see p. 268. The line continues to ascend the pretty valley of the *Saale* to (12 M.) *Camburg* (pop. 2850; Rathaus; Post), with a ruined castle (view). Branch-lines to *Gross-Heringen* (p. 269) and to *Zeitz* (p. 265).

16½ M. **Dornburg** (440 ft.; *Rathaus*), situated on a lofty rock, possesses three *Castles*, of which that in the centre (1736-47) and that to the S. (occupied by Goethe for several months in 1828) have preserved their original equipment (shown by head-gardener). Fine views from the garden-terraces. — On the right bank lies *Dorndorf* (inn), whence a pretty walk may be taken to (4 M.) *Tautenburg* (Schenk), picturesquely situated on a hill in the middle of a wooded dale. — 19½ M. *Porstendorf;* 21½ M. *Zwätzen*. To the left, on a steep hill on the right bank of the Saale, rises the ruined *Kunitzburg* (1150 ft.; *View).

23 M. **Jena.** — Railway Stations: *Saal-Bahnhof*, to the N., and *Paradies* (p. 276; no cabs), to the S., both for Naumburg and Saalfeld. — *Weimar and Gera Station*, to the W., 1½ M. from the Saal-Bahnhof (tramway, see p. 274).

Hotels. **Palast-Hôtel Fürstenhof* (Pl. f), new, R. 2½-10, B. 1¼, D. 2-3 ℳ; * *Schwarzer Bär* (Pl. a), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 ℳ, with garden and memorial tablets referring to visits of Luther (1522) and Bismarck (1892); *Sonne* (Pl. c), with garden, R. 2-3½, D. 1½-2½ ℳ; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. b), R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. e), R. 2-7, D. 1½-4 ℳ; *Victoria*, Fürstengraben 13; *Weimarischer Hof* (Pl. d). — Restaurants, at the hotels; also, *Burgkeller*, next door to the Stadt-Kirche; *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus; *Paradies* (p. 276). — Wine. *Göhre*, *Alt-Jena*, both in the market-place; *Zeise*, on the groundfloor of the Rathaus.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 15), Engel-Platz. — Theatre, Engel-Platz.

Baths (*Volksbad;* Pl. 17), well equipped, with swimming-tank.

CABS. From the stations to the town 50 pf. each pers.; to the stations, 1-2 pers. 1, 3 pers. 1½, 4 pers. 2 *M.* To the Forst and Lichtenhain and back, 7½ *M*; fee 1 *M.* — There are also TAXIMETER and MOTOR CABS.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS between the rail. stations and through the town.

KEY TO PLAN. 1. Amtsgericht. 2. Bismarck Fountain. — *Monuments:* 3. Burschenschaft; 4. Döbereiner; 5. Fries; 6. John Frederick; 7. Oken; 8. Fritz Reuter; 8a. Schleiden; 9. Schulze; 10. Stoy. — 11. Garrison Church. 12. Gymnasium. 13. Lunatic Asylum. 14. Phyletic Museum. 15. Post & Telegraph Office. 16. Pulver-Turm. 17. Volksbad. 17a. Municipal Museum. 18. Observatory. 19. Veterinary School. 20. University. — *University Institutes:* 21. Anatomical; 22. Botanical; 23. Chemical; 24. Mineralogical & Geological; 25. Zoological.

Jena (470 ft.), a town of Saxe-Weimar with 38,500 inhab., first mentioned in the 9th cent., is very pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Saale* and *Leutra*. Its celebrated university (1600 students), founded in 1548, reached the acme of its fame in 1787-1806, when Goethe was its head and Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, and Schiller were among its professors. Of late its great achievements have been in the domains of science (Hæckel) and theology (Hase). Many of the streets contain memorial tablets to illustrious men who once lived here, such as Goethe and Schiller.

In the MARKET PLACE are a *Statue of John Frederick the Magnanimous* (d. 1554; Pl. 6), the founder of the university, by Drake, and a *Bismarck Fountain* (Pl. 2), by Hildebrand. The Gothic *Rathaus* was built about 1440. — The choir of the *Stadt-Kirche* (15th cent.) contains a figure of Luther in relief, originally destined for his tomb at Wittenberg, but placed here in 1571.

The new UNIVERSITY, a group of buildings with a lofty tower, admirably adapted to the prevailing note of the town, was completed by Theodore Fischer in 1908 and occupies the site of the palace of the Dukes of Saxe-Jena.

INTERIOR (bell on the S. side; week-days 11-3, Sun. 11-1; fee 50 pf., for a party 25 pf. each). The Aula contains an equestrian portrait of the founder (see above), by Prince Ernest of Meiningen. The corridors of the first floor are adorned with scenes from the history of the university and with a large picture by Hodler (March of German Students to join the army in 1813). The decorative frieze (Muses) in the Senate Room is by L. von Hofmann. The Bismarck Fountain in the court bears the cap of the old tower of the Schloss. — On the S.E. side is an *Archaeological Museum* (open free on Sun., Mon., & Thurs., 11-1).

In the pleasant promenades (Fürstengraben, Löbdergraben, etc.) which surround the town on the site of the old moated walls, are monuments to *Fritz Reuter* (p. 286; Pl. 8) and to sundry Jena professors (comp. Plan). In the vicinity is the *University Library*, containing over 270,000 vols. and various interesting prints and relics (reading-room open daily, 9-1 and, except Sat., 3-6). The *Botanical Garden* is open daily in summer, 7-11.30 & 1-6. At the W. end of the Fürstengraben rises the old *Powder Tower* (Pl. 16), commanding a good view of the town (key at the adjoining house, No. 25). A little farther to the S. is the *Johannis-Tor* (14th cent.).

In the Eich-Platz is the *Burschenschafts-Denkmal* (Pl. 3), or

Students' Monument, by Donndorf, erected in 1883 in commemoration of the efforts made by German students in the cause of national liberty in 1815. — The *Stadthaus* (Pl. 17a), in the Weigel-Str., contains the interesting MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, open free on Sun., Tues., & Thurs. (2-4 or 2-5), at other times 50 pf. (printed guide 20 pf.). On the first floor are objects of industrial art, on the second relics of Jena's classical past and of the Battle of Jena.

The *Observatory* (Pl. 18), on the S. side of the town (Schillergässchen 3) stands in Schiller's old garden, which contains also a bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, on the spot where the poet wrote his 'Wallenstein' in 1798. Adjacent is the new *Phyletic Museum* (Pl. 14), founded in 1908 by Ernst Hæckel for the study of Evolution (open free on Sun., 9-2; on Wed., 9-2, 50 pf.; at other times 1 *M*). — The lime-avenues of the *Paradies* (comp. pp. 275, 276) skirt the river.

In the Carl-Zeiss-Platz are the famous *Zeiss Factory* of optical instruments (founded by Carl Zeiss in 1846) and the *Volkshaus*, with a well-stocked reading-room (open free) and the show-rooms of the Art Union (Sun. 10-1.30, adm. 30 pf.). The fame of the firm is due to *Professor E. Abbe* (d. 1905), who became its owner in 1888 and presented it in 1891 to the 'Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung', instituted for the benefit of its 1600 workmen and for various philanthropic and scientific purposes. A remarkable monument to Abbe has been erected in the Carl-Zeiss-Platz, consisting of a small temple by Van de Velde, with a herma by Max Klinger and reliefs by Meunier.

On the opposite bank of the Saale lies the suburb of *Wenigenjena* or *Jena-Ost*. The 'Tanne Inn' (now the Rathaus) here bears an inscription to the effect that Goethe once resided in it; a path by the Saale is said to be the spot where he composed the 'Erlkönig' (1781). Schiller was married (1790) in the Schiller-Kirche, a little to the N.E. (keys at the parsonage).

The *Environs of Jena* (comp. the Map), where the peculiar stratification of the rock is an object of interest, afford a number of pleasant excursions. On the *Hausberg*, 2½ M. to the E., rises the *Fuchsturm*, a remnant of the castle of Kirchberg, generally open in summer (10 pf.), reached from the village of *Ziegenhain*, or from Wenigenjena, in ¾ hr. — A good view of the town is obtained from the (20 min.) *Landgrafen* (garden-restaurant), to the N.W. — The ***Forst** (restaurant), 2 M. to the W. of Jena, is another picturesque spot; the tower at the top was built in memory of the Jena students who fell in 1870-71. Close by is the Urania Observatory (adm. 30 pf.). A path leads hence to the S.E. to *Lichtenhain* and *Ammerbach*, which, like Ziegenhain, are favourite resorts of the students. From Lichtenhain back to Jena, ½-¾ hr.

The *Battle of Jena* was fought on 14th Oct., 1806, a little to the N.W. of the town, where Napoleon, with his superior generalship, and an army of 96,000 men, of whom about 54,000 were actually brought into the field, signally defeated 43,000 Prussians under Prince Hohenlohe. The battle raged most fiercely at *Vierzehnheiligen*, 5 M. from Jena, on the way to Apolda, about ½ M. to the right of the road. Napoleon

followed the battle from the *Windknollen*. At the same time the rest of the Prussian army was engaged at the battle of Auerstedt (comp. p. 269).

From Jena to *Weimar* and *Gera*, see p. 282 (station, see p. 273); to *Crossen*, see p. 265 (trains start at the Saal-Bahnhof).

Beyond Jena the line follows the left bank of the Saale. 22 M. *Paradies* (p. 273). To the left, on the opposite bank, lies *Lobeda*, above which rise the ruins of the *Lobedaburg* (1035 ft.), 4 M. from Jena. 26½ M. *Göschwitz*, junction for Weimar and Gera (p. 282).

32½ M. *Kahla* (540 ft.; Goldener Löwe, very fair), a small town in the duchy of Altenburg (6400 inhab.). Opposite to it rises the old fortress of *Leuchtenburg* (1310 ft.; 1 hr. from the station), a good point of view (Inn, R. & B. 2 ℳ; view-tower 10 pf.). — 30 M. *Orlamünde* (pop. 1650; Stern), at the confluence of the Saale and the *Orla*. The 'White Lady', a legendary figure in the history of the royal house of Prussia, was a Countess of Orlamünde.

47 M. **Rudolstadt** (640 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; *Rudolsbad*, see below; *Löwe*, R. 1½-3½, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Krone*, at the W. end of the town, with garden, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½-2½ ℳ; *Thüringer Hof*, at the rail. station, R. 1½-2, D. 1½ ℳ), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, is charmingly situated on the *Saale*. Pop. 12,900. The *Anger*, near the station, is a favourite resort on fine summer-evenings (restaurants; band several times weekly). The *Ludwigsburg* (1734) contains a cabinet of natural history, including a valuable collection of shells. On a hill rises the château of *Heidecksburg*, the residence of the prince, rebuilt after a fire in 1735, and containing handsome rococo rooms; pretty view from the 'Schutte', in front of the N.W. portal. Picturesque walks on the wooded *Hainberg*, above the town.

About 4¼ M. to the W. of Rudolstadt (one-horse carr. 5 ℳ) is the famous school of *Keilhau*, founded by Fröbel in 1817. The *Barop-Turm*, 1 M. to the W., commands an admirable view (key kept at Keilhau).

On the highroad, 2 M. to the S. of Rudolstadt, lies *Volkstedt*, in one of the first houses of which Schiller resided in 1788 (with a tablet; visitors admitted to a room with Schiller's writing-table and chair). The *Schiller-Höhe* on the opposite bank of the Saale, adorned with a copy of his bust by Dannecker, commands a fine view (ferry). — About halfway between Rudolstadt and Volkstedt, a little to the left of the road, rises the *Justinshöhe* (920 ft.), another good point of view. At the foot of the Justinshöhe is the **Rudolsbad*, with baths and large garden (pens. 5-7 ℳ). — Other pleasant points are the (2 hrs.) **Kulm* (1580 ft.), the *Marienturm* (¾ hr.), and the valley of the *Mörla* (to the S.W.).

50 M. *Schwarza* (Traube; Rail. Restaurant), the station for the Schwarza-Tal (p. 297; branch-line to Blankenburg, see p. 297).

Beyond Schwarza the train crosses the Saale. To the right is the battlefield of 10th Oct., 1806, where Lannes and Augereau with 30,000 men defeated 11,000 Prussians and Saxons under Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia. Between Saalfeld and Schwarza a monument has been erected to the prince on the spot where he fell.

53 M. **Saalfeld**, where the line joins the Leipzig and Hochstadt railway, see p. 266.

41. Weimar.

Hotels. *Erbprinz (Pl. b; C, 4), with garden, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 3½-4½, pens. from 8 ℳ; *Russischer Hof (Pl. c; B, 3), R. 3-10, B. 1¼, D. 3½ (in restaurant 1¾-3), pens. 7½-12, omn. ¾ ℳ; Kaiserin Augusta (Pl. f; B, 1), at the station, with garden, R. 1¾-5 ℳ, very fair; Ranke (Pl. l; B, 1), also at the station, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2¼, pens. 5-6 ℳ; Elefant (Pl. a; C, 4), R. 2-3½ ℳ, well spoken of; Chemnitius (Pl. d; B, 3), R. 2-3½ ℳ; Grossherzog von Sachsen (Pl. g; B, 2), R. 2-4 ℳ; Germania (Pl. k; B, 1); Hohenzollern (Pl. i; C, 1), at the station; Sächsischer Hof (Pl. h; C, 4), R. 1½-2, D. 1½-2 ℳ. — **Pensions.** *Augusta*, Bismarck-Str. 6 (4½-8 ℳ); *Von Berg*, Wörth-Str. 37 (5-6 ℳ); *Cyrus*, Junker-Str. 6 (4-5 ℳ); *Rosenkranz*, Preller-Str. 15 (4-6 ℳ); *Martini*, Buchfarter-Str. 1 (4-5 ℳ); *Leinhos*, Lisst-Str. 20; *Bieler*, Junker-Str. 4 (4-6 ℳ).

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Werther*, Theater-Platz 1 (Pl. B, 4), with garden, D. 1¼ ℳ; *Jungbrunnen*, Schiller-Str. 14 (Pl. B, 4), D. 1 ℳ 15 pf. — **Wine Rooms.** *Freund*, corner of the Schiller-Str. and Frauen-Tor-Str.; *Fürstenkeller*, Fürsten-Platz 4, with seats in the open air. — **Cafés.** *Kaiser-Café*, Park-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Sperling*, Schiller-Str. 18 (Pl. B, 4). — *Tea Room*, Marien-Str. 4.

Taximeter Cabs, 1-2 pers, for 800 mètres 50 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf. (outside the town 600 m. & 300 m.), 3-4 pers. or 1-4 pers. at night (10-8 or 11-7) 400 m. 50 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. — *Carriage* to Belvedere 8, to Belvedere and Tiefurt 12 ℳ; to the Ettersburg 12 ℳ.

Electric Tramways as shown on the Plan. — **Omnibus** from the Karls-Platz (Pl. B, 3) to Belvedere, to Tiefurt, and to the Ettersburg.

Theatre (Pl. B, 4), with performances worthy of its reputation (balcony 3¾-5¾, stalls 3¾-4¾, parquet 3¼-4¼ ℳ). The interior is shown to visitors at 10 a.m. and 2, 3, & 4 p.m. (during the season at 3 & 4 only; 1 hr.; fee 50 pf.; entr. from the back).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Karls-Platz 7.

English Church (*St. Michael and All Angels'*; beyond Pl. A, 4, 5); service at 8 and 11 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

Strangers' Enquiry Office, Schiller-Str. 4 (Pl. B, 4).

Weimar (795 ft.), the capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with 34,600 inhab., an irregularly-built old town with modern suburbs, pleasantly situated on the *Ilm* (a tributary of the Saale), derives its principal interest from the literary associations connected with it. By the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus (d. 1828), a liberal patron of literature, *Goethe* resided here in an official capacity (latterly as minister) during 56 years till his death in 1832. His contemporaries *Herder* and *Wieland* also held appointments here under the Duke, during whose reign Weimar was visited by many other celebrated men of letters. In 1789 *Schiller*, at Goethe's request, was appointed a professor at the university of Jena, but he resigned in 1799 and retired to Weimar, where he died in 1805.

Weimar is the seat of a school of art (p. 281), founded in 1860 by Grand-Duke Charles Alexander. It has been the headquarters of the German Shakespeare Society since 1864, and of the Goethe Society since 1885.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, C, 1) the wide Sophien-Strasse leads into the town. On the right, in the Watzdorf-Platz, stands a *War Monument* (Pl. 7), by Härtel (1878).

The ***Museum** (Pl. B, 2), a red and yellow sandstone edifice in the Renaissance style, was erected by *Zitek* in 1863-68 (open from April 16th to Oct. 15th daily, except Mon., 10-4, on Sun. and holidays 11-4; from Oct. 16th to April 15th on Sun. 11-4, on Wed. and Thurs. 10-3; on Sun. and Wed. free, at other times 50 pf.). Strangers are admitted at any time for 1 *M* (bell at rear entrance). Catalogue (1910) 50 pf.; illustrated guide $1^1/_2$ *M*.

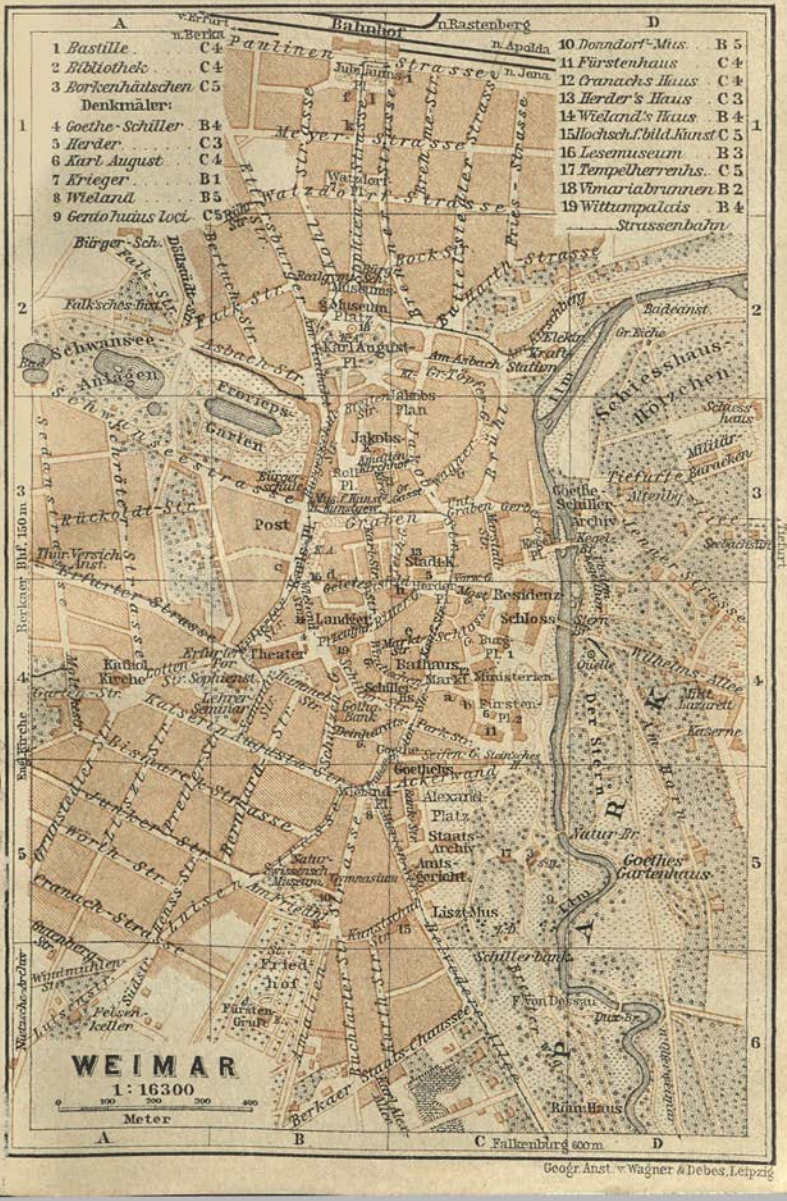
Ground Floor. The rooms to the left contain casts; also, 186. *Genelli*, Jupiter on the wings of night (oil-painting); drawings by *Carstens* (seen here to great advantage), *Genelli*, *Cornelius*, and others; *M. von Schwind*, 291. Six drawings of scenes from the life of St. Elizabeth, 296. Cycle of water-colour drawings illustrating the fable of the 'Seven Ravens' (1857), 295. Sketches in oil for his frescoes at the Wartburg. — On this floor, too, is the so-called Gallery of Honour ('Ehrengalerie'), containing over 100 works of art presented to the Grand-Duke Charles Alexander on his 80th birthday. Among these are examples of *Lenbach* (361), *Liebermann* (362), *Kalckreuth* (357), and *Fr. Smith* (377).

On the Staircase is *C. Steinhäuser's* colossal group of Goethe and Psyche in marble (from a sketch by Bettina von Arnim; 1851).

First Floor. In front of us is the South Gallery. To the right, 202-204. *Kersting*, Interiors; above, 171. *C. D. Friedrich*, Scene in Bohemia; 170. *Friedrich*, Rainbow in Rügen. Works by *Preller*. On the window-side are busts by *Klauer* (d. 1801). — In the Corner Room are plaster casts after Michael Angelo. — Room I: 164, 165. *Dürer*, Hans and Felicitas Tucher (1499). — Room II: *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 141, 142. Elector John Frederick I. and his wife (1526), 137, 138. Luther and his wife (1528). — Adjacent, to the right, is a room lighted from the ceiling. To the right, 321, 322. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-pieces; 231. *Menzel*, Meeting of Frederick the Great with Emperor Joseph II. at Neisse in 1769; 174. *Graff*, Elisabeth Christina of Prussia; 227. *Ant. Maron*, Winckelmann (1768). — We now return through R. II to Room III: 282-284. *J.* and *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 320. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece (1661). — In the Corner Room are plaster casts. — We now reach the **Preller Gallery**, which contains a cycle of *Mural Paintings from the Odyssey by *Fried. Preller* (1804-78). The 16 large landscape-paintings depict the most important events in the wanderings of Ulysses and his return to Ithaca; the pictures on the base (black figures on a red ground) represent scenes at Ithaca before and after his return. They are painted in wax-colours. — In the Corner Room are sculptures by *Klauer*. — Room IV: *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (1643), and other Dutch paintings. — Room V: *Anton Graff*, Portraits of Gellert and others. — Adjoining Room (lighted from the ceiling): 250. *Pitati*, Triumph of Christ; 309. *Tintoretto*, Sansovino; 99. *J. de' Barbari*, Head of Christ; 251. *Pitati*, Triumph of Time. — Room VI: *Liotard*, Pastel portraits.

To the S. of the Museum, in the Karl-August-Platz, is the *Vimaria Fountain* (Pl. 18), by Härtel. — On the outside of the S. wall of the *Church of St. James* (Pl. B, 3) is a copy of the tomb-stone of Lucas Cranach the Elder (see p. 279). On the lawn opposite is the grave of Christiane Vulpius (d. 1816), Goethe's wife. — At the N. end of the Karls-Platz is the *Museum of Art & Industry* (Pl. B, 3; adm. 10-4, 50 pf.), including a collection of Thuringian porcelain. — In the Karls-Platz is an *Equestrian Statue of Grand Duke Charles Alexander* (d. 1901; Pl. K. A.), by Brütt (1907).

In the centre of the old town, in the Herder-Platz, rises the


A
D
Bahnhof
n. Erfurt
n. Berka
n. Rastenberg
n. Apolda
n. Jena
Paulinen-Strasse
Julius-Strasse
Meyer-Strasse
Wielands-Strasse
Watzdorf-Strasse
Burgk-Strasse
Brückstieler-Strasse
Marth-Strasse
Bürger-Sch.
Falk-Str.
Falksches Haus
Schwanseestrasse
Schwanensee
Bad Anlagen
Museum
Karl August-Pl.
Karl-Str.
Asbach-Str.
Am Asbach
Am Gr. Töpfer
Jakobs Str.
Jakobs Plan
Jakobs-Brühl
Everieps-Str.
Garten
Burgk-Schule
Rollplatz
Mus. f. Kunst u. Gewerbe
Mittelgasse
Post
Rückoldt-Str.
Thür. Versich. Anst.
Berkaer Bhf. 150 m
Erfurter Strasse
Stadtk.
Landes-Bibl.
Residenz-Schloss
Burg
Pl. 1
Theater
Erfurter Str.
Kathol. Kirche
Sophienstr.
Rathaus
Marktplatz
Ministerien
Schiller-Str.
Gothe Bank
Fürsten-Pl. 2
Goethe-Schiller-Denkmal
Alexander-Platz
Staats-Archiv
Amts-Gericht
Gymnasium
Naturwissenschaftl. Museum
Kunstschule
Liszt-Haus
Schiller-Bank
Friedhof
Fürsten-Gruft
Felsenkeller
Wimmelmühlen-Str.
Stadt-Str.
Lutherstr.
Nietzsche-Archiv
Cranach-Str.
Humboldt-Str.
Bismarck-Str.
Kaiserin Augusta-Str.
Rembrandt-Str.
Park-Str.
Seminar-Str.
Garten-Str.
Kath. Kirche
Ilm
Ilm-Str.
Ilm-Park
Der Schwan
Natur-Br.
Goethes Gartenhaus
Tiefurter Allee
Tiefurt
Kaserne
Lazarett
Wilhelms-Allee
Quelle
Schiessplatz
Schiesshaus
Militär-Baracken
Tiefurter Schloss
Goethe Schiller Archiv
Alte Burg
Kegelbahn
Schiessstand
Schiessstrasse
Schiessstr.
Schiessstrasse
Schiessstrasse
Schiessstrasse

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, or **Stadt-Kirche** (Pl. C, 3), begun in 1498 and rebuilt in 1735 (sacristan, Herder-Platz 11; 1 pers. 50 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.).

The *Altar Piece, begun (1552) by the elder *Cranach* and completed by his son, is a Crucifixion, containing portraits of Luther and the artist, etc. The lifesize stone figure of *L. Cranach the Elder* (d. 1553) was brought hither from the churchyard of St. James (see p. 278) and has been restored. *Herder* (d. 1803) reposes near the organ, beneath a simple slab, bearing his motto *'Licht, Liebe, Leben'*. Numerous princes of Weimar are interred here, among them *Duke Bernard* (1639), the celebrated leader in the Thirty Years' War, *Duchess Anna Amalia* (d. 1807), *Elector John Frederick the Magnanimous*, and *Electress Margarete* (d. 1521; brass from the studio of P. Vischer).

In front of the church, to the S., stands a *Bronze Statue of Herder* (Pl. 5), by Schaller (1850). Behind the church is the *Parsonage* (Pl. 13), occupied by Herder from 1776 till his death.

To the E. of the Stadt-Kirche rises the grand-ducal ***Palace** (*Residenzschloss;* Pl. C, 4), erected in 1790-1803, partly under Goethe's superintendence. It is open daily 8-12 & 2-6 (in winter 10-12 & 2-4); fee (for each wing) 1-2 pers. 1 ℳ, 3 or more pers. each 50 pf.

The W. Wing (entrance in the court-yard, to the left) is decorated with *Frescoes:* in the 'Herder-Zimmer' symbolical figures of that scholar's various spheres of activity, by *Jäger;* in the Schiller-Zimmer and the Goethe-Zimmer scenes from the works of these poets, by *Neher;* in the Wieland-Zimmer similar scenes, etc., by *Preller*. — The Private Apartments in the E. Wing are accessible as above in the absence of the ducal family. They contain drawings of the heads of the Apostles in *Leonardo da Vinci's* Last Supper, studies after Leonardo. There are also interesting works by *Perugino, Ribera,* and by a *Pupil of Leonardo da Vinci* (*Madonna with SS. Rochus and Sebastian). On the second floor is a valuable collection of early drawings.

To the N.E. of the Palace, on the other side of the Ilm, stands the building (Pl. C, D, 3), completed in 1896, for the safe-keeping of the **Goethe and Schiller Archives** (adm. daily, except Sun., 10-12, 1 ℳ, and 12-1, 50 pf.; on Frid., 10-1, free).

In the vestibule are busts of Schiller and Goethe (by Rumpf) and of the Grand-Duchess Sophie and Grand-Duke Alexander (by Donndorf). — The Archives contain the MSS. left behind by *Goethe* and *Schiller;* the former bequeathed in 1885 by Walther von Goethe (p. 280) to the Grand-Duchess Sophia (d. 1897), the latter presented in 1889 by Schiller's grandson, Baron Louis of Gleichen-Russwurm (d. 1901). The institution has also acquired by purchase or gift the literary remains of *Herder, Wieland, Mörike, Immermann, Hebbel, Freiligrath, Otto Ludwig, Scheffel,* and others; and is the present depositary of those of *Fritz Reuter*. Interesting MSS. are exhibited in the show-cases in the three main rooms.

In the Fürsten-Platz (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of the Palace, is an *Equestrian Statue of Charles Augustus* (Pl. 6), by Donndorf; behind is the *Fürstenhaus* (Pl. 11), the residence of the dukes in 1774-1803.

The grand-ducal ***Library** (Pl. 2), in the 'Grünes Schloss' on the E. side of the Fürsten-Platz, is open daily 9-2 and (in summer) from 3.30 till dusk (fee 1 ℳ, for a party 50 pf. each).

It contains 300,000 vols. and 8000 maps, amongst which are two celebrated old maps of America (1527 and 1529), drawn on a large scale

upon parchment. — The principal room is decorated with a number of interesting busts and portraits of celebrated men and women, most of whom have resided at Weimar, including a colossal marble bust of Goethe by David d'Angers (1831), and another marble *Bust by Trippel of 1788, representing his Apollo-like head; also busts of *Schiller* (by Dannecker), *Herder* (by Trippel), *Tieck*, *Wieland* (by Schadow), *Winckelmann*, *Gluck*, *Napoleon* (1806), etc. — The *Cabinet of Coins and Medals* is a valuable collection. — The spiral staircase of 64 steps in the tower was constructed by a prisoner in 1671 out of the trunk of a gigantic oak.

To the S., in the Ackerwand, is the house of Frau von Stein, Goethe's friend. — In the market-place is the modern-Gothic *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 4). The opposite house (Pl. 12; No. 11) was once occupied by the painters *Lucas Cranach*, the older and younger, as their device (winged serpent with crown) still indicates. — In front of the *Law Courts* (Landgericht; Pl. B, 4) is the *Donndorf Fountain*.

Schiller's House (Pl. B, C, 4), No. 12 Schiller-Strasse, has been purchased by the town. Schiller's sitting-room (where he also died) retains its original fitting-up (shown daily, 9-1 and 2-6, in winter 9-1 and 2-4; on Sun. & holidays 9-1 only; adm. 50 pf.).

In front of the **Theatre** (Pl. B, 4; see p. 277), rebuilt in 1907, rises the **Goethe-Schiller Monument* (Pl. 4), in bronze, an admirable group designed by *Rietschel* (1875). — Opposite is the ***Dower House** (*Wittum-Palais*; Pl. 19), the home of the Duchess Anna Amalia (d. 1807), charmingly fitted up and containing numerous portraits and other interesting reminiscences of Weimar's classic period (shown 9-1 & 2-5, Sun. 9-1; apply to the keeper in the court; 50 pf.).

***Goethe's House** (Pl. C, 5), in the Goethe-Platz (No. 2), built in 1709 and altered in 1792-94, was occupied by the great poet for 40 years (1792-1832). It was bequeathed in 1885 to the state, with its contents, by Walther von Goethe, the poet's last grandson, and opened as the GOETHE NATIONAL MUSEUM. In 1908 the rooms were restored as far as possible to their condition during Goethe's life-time. Adm. in summer daily, 11-4; in winter Sun. only, 11-3 (fee 75 pf., on Sun. 50 pf.); at other times by ticket obtained from the 'Hausmeister' (1 *M*). Guide (1910) 3 *M*, small edition 25 pf.

First Floor. The spacious staircase, built in 1792 from a design by Goethe, leads to the YELLOW or DINING ROOM, with some Italian majolica and ten coloured engravings by *Dorigny* after Raphael's frescoes in the Villa Farnesina. — To the left of the Yellow Room is the BLUE or JUNO ROOM, Goethe's reception room, with a cast of the Juno Ludovisi, a copy of the Aldobrandine Nuptials by *H. Meyer*, a portrait of Zelter by *K. Begas*, Italian drawings, copies of Raphael, and a piano once used by the youthful Mendelssohn. — The next room, known as the URBINO ROOM (so called after an alleged portrait of the Duke of Urbino), contains Goethe's collection of paintings, with a portrait of himself by *Krauss* (1775). — On the other side of the Yellow Room is the so-called DECKENZIMMER, with a selection of valuable drawings (*P. Fischer the Younger*, *Rubens*, *Bloemaert*, *De Wit*, *Angelica Kauffmann*). — Next come two rooms containing

Goethe's art-collections proper: the MAJOLICA ROOM (bedroom of Christiane Vulpius, Goethe's wife) and the COLLECTION ROOM (at the back), with the cabinets and bookcases as in Goethe's time. — To the S. of the Yellow Room are the BUST ROOM, with busts and casts, and the GARDEN ROOM, with large silhouettes. The latter affords a view of the GARDEN, which is also maintained as far as possible in its old condition. The two pavilions still contain Goethe's collection of minerals (20,000 pieces). — At the back of the house are Goethe's simple STUDY and BEDROOM, arranged exactly as on the day of his death (March 22nd, 1832), which took place in the large arm-chair in the latter room.

Upper Floor. ROOM I. Goethe's natural history collections. — R. II. Portraits of Goethe's parents, relatives, and Lavater. — R. III. Portraits of Weimar notabilities; portrait of Goethe by *Angelica Kauffmann* (1787); bust by *Klauer* (ca. 1780). — R. IV. Portraits of Christiane Vulpius, Karl August (by *Kolbe*), Schiller (by *Graff?*), etc.; drawings by Goethe. — R. V. Portraits of Goethe by *Kolbe* (1822), *Jagemann* (ca. 1818), *Julie von Egloffstein* (1826), and *Schwerdtgeburth* (1832). In the cases are *Schadow's* mask of Goethe in 1816 (the most faithful portrait of the poet at an advanced age) and Goethe's medals. — R. VI. Portraits of the son (1828), daughter-in-law, grandchildren, and friends of Goethe. In the cases are porcelain, orders, souvenirs, presents, and *Sebbers's* beautiful miniature of Goethe on a cup (1826). — In the garret are clothes worn by Goethe. — The last room contains modern portraits of Goethe and models of monuments to him.

Farther on, near the former Frauen-Tor, is a bronze *Statue of Wieland* (Pl. 8; B, 5), by Gasser, erected in 1857.

The *Donndorf Museum* (Pl. 10; B, 5) contains models of the works of this sculptor, who was born at Weimar in 1835 (open free on Wed., Sat., & Sun., 11-2; on other days, 10-4, 25 pf.). Adjacent is the *Exhibition of the Thuringian Art Union* (adm. 20-30 pf.).

The CEMETERY (Pl. B, 5, 6; entr. marked E on Plan), on the S. side of the town, contains the **Fürstengruft**, or *Grand Ducal Vault* (open from May 1st to Sept. 30th, 10-12 and 4-6, in winter apply to the Schlossverwalter or castellan in the grand-ducal palace; fee 50 pf.), in which *Schiller* (d. 1805) and *Goethe* (d. 1832) are interred in coffins of oak, beside the ancestors of the reigning Duke, beginning with Duke William (d. 1662). Eckermann (d. 1854) and Mme. von Stein (portrait-medallion by Donndorf, 1908) both lie in the cemetery (graves marked *E.* and *St.* on Plan), also Goethe's family (Pl. *G.*). — About $^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of the cemetery (beyond Pl. A, 4, 5) lies the *English Church* (p. 277), built in 1899.

At No. 11 Luisen-Str. is the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. B, 5; open 10-5, adm. 50 pf., free on Sun., 11-2), containing also antiquarian and ethnographical collections. At No. 36 are the Nietzsche archives (no adm.). — To the E. is the *Grand-Ducal School of Art* (Pl. 15, C 5; new building under construction). — In the Marien-Str. is the *Liszt Museum* (shown on application; adm. 50 pf.), in the house (Pl. C, 5) last occupied by Franz Liszt (d. 1886).

The ***Park** (Pl. D, 2-6) lies to the S.E., on the charming banks of the Ilm, where Goethe once occupied a modest summer-abode, called the *Garten-Haus* (Pl. D, 5; 25 pf.). — By the bridge, on this side of the Ilm, is the *Borkenhäuschen* or *Klause* (Pl. 3), built

by Goethe in 1778. A *Statue of Shakespeare* (Pl. S.-D.), by O. Lessing, was erected here in 1904. Near it are the so-called *Ruine* and, higher up, a pavilion called the *Tempelherrenhaus* (Pl. 17). Farther to the S. are the monument erected by Goethe 'genio hujus loci' (Pl. 9), a marble *Statue of Liszt* (Pl. L.-D.) by Hahn (1902), and a monument erected by Goethe to *Francis, Duke of Dessau.* At the S. extremity of the park is the *Römisches Haus* (Pl. D, 6), built by Charles Augustus (no admission). The verses inscribed on the rock behind the house are by Goethe. — A fine old avenue (Pl. C, 5, 6; omn., p. 277) skirts the W. side of the park, viâ the pleasure-resort of *Falkenburg* (tramway, see p. 277) to (3 M.) the **Belvedere** château (adm. 50 pf.), built in 1724-32, with hot-houses and pleasure-grounds (restaurant and pretty view). The open-air theatre here is still preserved.

The château and park of **Tiefurt** (see Map, p. 281), once the summer-residence of the Duchess Anna Amalia, on the Ilm, 2 M. to the E. of Weimar, are also pleasantly situated. The old arrangement of the interior has been restored (adm. 50 pf.). In the dining-room is some Fürstenberg porcelain (p. 67) of 1760-80. — At the village of *Ossmannstedt*, on the Ilm, farther distant in the same direction, Wieland (d. 1813) is interred in the garden of his former estate.

Ettersburg, 6 M. to the N. of Weimar, the summer-residence of the Grand-Duke, also abounds in reminiscences of the golden era of Weimar (omn. & carr., see p. 277). An amateur company, including members of the ducal family, frequently performed here in the open air, the trees, meadows, and fountains constituting the scenery and decorations. Plays of Goethe were often thus acted. The way to the Ettersburg passes the *Herdersruhe*, a favourite resort of Herder. On the S. side of the wood is a *Bismarck Tower*, 140 ft. in height (*View).

From Weimar to Blankenhain, 14½ M., railway in 1½ hr. — 10½ M. **Berka** (910 ft.; *Deutscher Kaiser; Thüringer Hof*), a small town (2400 inhab.) and watering-place on the Ilm, with pine-cone, sand, and cold-water baths. — 14½ M. **Blankenhain** (1320 ft.; *Bär; Kaiser Friedrich*), a favourite summer-retreat (3400 inhab.) and small watering-place. The old Schloss is now a hospital and lunatic asylum.

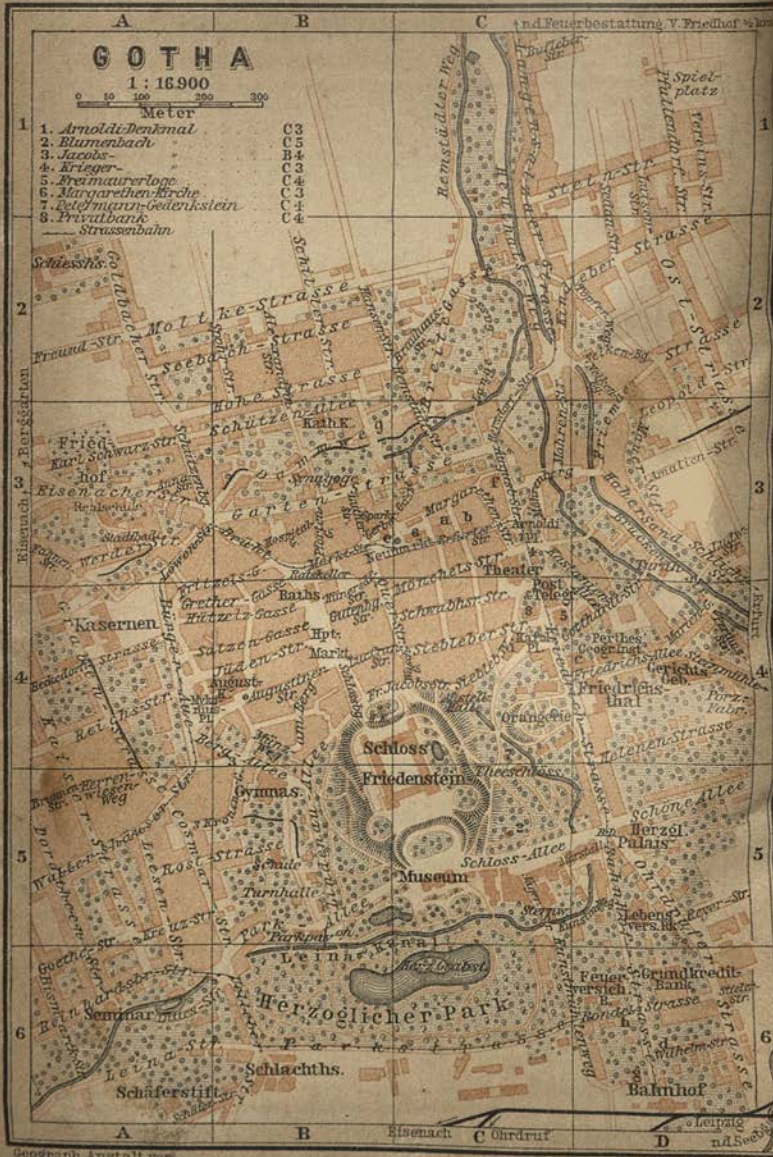
From Weimar to Gera, 42 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — 14½ M. *Jena* (p. 273); 17 M. *Göschwitz* (p. 276). — 42 M. *Gera*, see p. 265.

A light railway runs in 2 hrs. from Weimar to (23 M.) *Rastenberg* (1015 ft.; Kurhaus, R. 1½-2½, pens. 4-6 *M*), with a chalybeate spring.

42. Gotha.

Hotels. In the town: *Schloss-Hotel (Pl. i; C, 4), new, with restaurant and café, R. 3-5, B. 1.35, D. 3-5, pens. 8-12 *M*; Wünscher's (Pl. a; C, 3), with garden and restaurant, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M*, good; Deutscher Hof (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1½-2¼ *M*, with restaurant and café; Stadt Coburg (Pl. c; D, 4); Prophet (Pl. e; B, 3), R. 1¾-2, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*; Mahr (Pl. f; C, 3), with garden, R. 2, B. ¾, D. 1¼-2 *M*. — At the station: Herzog Ernst (Pl. d; D, 6), R. 2½-3, D. 2-2½ *M*, good; Lange (Pl. g; D, 6), R. 1½-3, D. 1½-2 *M*, with restaurant and café; Kaiser Friedrich (Pl. h; D, 6). — *Pension Seyfarth*, Lindenau-Allée 20 (Pl. B, 4, 5), 3½-4½ *M*.

Restaurants. *Park-Pavillon* (Pl. B, 5), Park-Allée 3, D. 1½ *M*; *Ratskeller* (Pl. B, 3), D. 1½ *M*; *Walther*, Schwabhäuser-Str. 47 (Pl. C, 4),



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

near the theatre. — Wine: *Böhm*, Luther-Str. 5 (Pl. B, 3). — **Café.** *Leidel*, Erfurter-Str. 14 (Pl. C, 3).

Cab from the station to the town, 1 pers. 75, each additional pers. 25 pf., at night 50 pf. extra; box 20 pf. There are also taximeter cabs. — Hotel-omnibuses at the station. — **Electric Tramway** from the Rail. Station (Pl. D, 6) through the town and to the Cemetery (bey. Pl. D, 1). — Motor Omnibus to *Friedrichroda* (3/4 hr.; 1 *M*).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Theater-Platz.

Theatre (Pl. C, 3). Performances in Jan.-April only. — *Town Baths* (Pl. A, 3), Werder-Str.

English Church (the former *Tee-Schlösschen*; Pl. C 5) in the Promenades (p. 284). Chaplain, *Rev. Dr. Macintosh*; services at 8.30 and 11 a.m. & 5.30 (in summer 6) p.m.

Gotha (985 ft.), the second residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with 39,600 inhab., is a pleasant place with attractive environs.

The prosperity of the town dates mainly from the time of *Ernest the Pious* (1640-75), who did much for its material and spiritual advancement. In the 18th cent. it took a lively share in the intellectual movement of which Weimar was the centre. In 1817 E.W. Arnoldi (1778-1841) founded here the first Commercial School of Germany, in 1821 a fire insurance office, and in 1827 the largest life assurance office in the country. The well-known geographical establishment of Justus Perthes (Pl. D, 4) was founded in 1785.

In the Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. D, 6, 5), leading from the station into the town, we pass several handsome buildings, including, on the right, the *Gotha Life Insurance Office* (No. 3a), by Eelbo. The Friedrich-Platz contains a bronze *Statue of Bismarck* (Pl. B.-D.; D, 5), by Schilling (1901); to the right is the former *Palace of Duke Ernest II.*, to the left the *Ducal Stables*.

The Bahnhof-Str. is continued by the Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), in which, to the right, is the *Palais Friedrichstal*, now occupied by the ministry. Opposite is the *Orangerie*, with its extensive hot-houses. Farther on are the *Masonic Lodge* (Pl. 5; r.), the *Privat-Bank* (Pl. 8; l.), and the *Court Theatre* (Pl. C, 3; l.).

The *Rathaus* (1574; restored 1898), in the Haupt-Markt (Pl. B, 4), has a fine N. portal in the early-Renaissance style. The house (No. 17) in the S.E. corner of the square was once the property of *Lucas Cranach*, and still bears his device (comp. p. 280). — The cloisters of the old *Augustine Convent* (Pl. B, 4), founded in 1258, are still extant.

On a slight eminence rises the extensive **Friedenstein Palace** (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), built in 1643-54, and in 1894 once more made the ducal residence by the late Duke of Saxe-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh). The castellan lives in the court, to the right (adm. 50 pf.).

The rooms in the W. wing contain a few pictures, clocks, etc. In the tower is the *Theatre* (first floor). In the central building are a room with Dresden china and tapestry, the *Throne Room*, adorned with stucco work of 1687, and the apartments of the duke. In the E. tower are the *Library* (open 10-1 on week-days), which contains 194,000 vols., 7000 Oriental and other MSS., and numerous autographs (especially of the Reformation period); and the *Cabinet of Coins* (80,000 in number; numerous Greek and Roman specimens, medals, etc.; on view on week-days, 9-1).

On the terrace to the S. rises the ***Museum** (Pl. C, 5); entr. on the S. side. It is open from 1st April to 31st Oct. on Mon., Tues., & Frid., 10-1, 50 pf.; Sun. 8-1, free; Wed., first floor, 10-1, free; Sat., second floor, 10-1, free; closed on Thurs.; in winter, Wed. and Sat. 10-1, 50 pf.; on other occasions, 1-5 pers., 5 *M.*

Ground Floor. To the left is the *Collection of Casts* of ancient and modern sculptures; also busts by *Houdon* of Molière, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and Franklin. To the right is the *Mineral Cabinet*, including slabs with footprints of fossilized animals.

First Floor. This contains the other *Natural History Collections.*

Second Floor. The four inner rooms are devoted to the **Picture Gallery.** — Room I: Netherlandish Masters. To the left, 8. *Sir A. More*, Portrait; *Rubens*, 37. St. Augustine, 36. St. Gregory (sketches); 84. *Teniers*, Flemish fair; *109, *108. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; 35. *Rubens*, St. Athanasius; 70. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 34. *Rubens*, St. Basil; 69. *Van Dyck*, Isabella Brant, Rubens's first wife. — Room II: Netherlandish School. To the left, 145. *Huchtenburgh*, Louis XIV. crossing the Pont-Neuf in Paris; *295. *Terburg*, The letter; 183. *Nic. Maes*, Old woman; below, 181. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (1629); *240. *G. Dou*, Woman spinning; 237, 238. *Van Goyen*, Landscapes; 199. *Van der Neer*, Evening scene; 192. *Th. de Keyser*, Patrician family; 270. *Palamedesz*, Concert; 236, 239. *Van Goyen*, Landscapes; 252. *Jan Steen*, Merry party; 293. *Cuyp*, Nymwegen. — We return through the domed room to Room III: German and Italian works of the 15-16th centuries. To the left, 308. *South German Master* (ca. 1500), The 'Gotha' Lovers'; 309. *Dürer*, John the Constant; *Cranach the Elder*, 333. The Fall and the Redemption, 331. Adoration of the Magi; 341. *Cranach the Younger*, Luther. In the middle: 313-314. Large screen with scenes from the New Testament, by a *North German Master* of the 16th century. — Room IV: German, French, and Italian Masters of the 17-18th centuries. 529. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo; 467. *Graff*, Ekhof, the actor.

Two of the outer rooms on the S. side contain the **Cabinet of Engravings** (100,000). Among the Drawings are specimens of *Raphael* and *Correggio*. Original plate of *Dürer's* Melanchthon.

On the N. and W. sides is the **Cabinet of Art and Antiquities.** — Room I. Egyptian antiquities. — R. II. Greek and Italian vases, Etruscan pottery, Tanagra figurines, etc. — R. III. Greek and Roman bronzes; ancient ornaments; Roman glass; prehistoric weapons and ornaments, mainly from the vicinity of Gotha. — R. IV. Objects in gold, silver, ivory, amber, crystal, and precious stones; cups and dishes of the 16th & 18th centuries. — R. V. Ornaments and bijoux of all kinds, including a small German *Breviary of 1570, a hunting-knife of 1596, with an agate handle, and a bust of Louis XIV. in amethyst (on the wall); miniatures of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha princes and others. By the second window is a rich collection of antique and modern gems, the finest of which is an antique onyx-cameo with Jupiter and Ceres. The cases in the loggia contain the ducal silver-plate, including a fine table-set by Jamnitzer. — R. VI. Böttger's porcelain (see p. 205), Italian majolica, German earthenware, Dresden and Sèvres china; in the middle, majolica dish, by *Palissy.* — R. VII. Map of Germany on lithographic stone (1604); astrolabium from Augsburg (1568); wooden statuettes of Adam and Eve, ascribed to *Conrad Meitto;* weapons; *Gospels of the 10th cent. with miniatures, presented by Otho III. and Empress Theophano to the convent of Echternach.

On the E. and S. sides are the *Ethnographical Collections.*

On the W., S., and E. sides of the palace are extensive **Promenades.** On the E. side are a tablet to *Aug. Petermann*, the geographer (d. 1878; Pl. 7), the *Tee-Schlösschen* (Pl. C, 5), now used as the English Church (p. 283), and a monument to *Blumenbach*,

EISENACH
1:18.000
0 100 200 300 400 Meter
1 Bach-Denkmal D1
2 Karl Alexanderdenkm. DE3
3 Krieger- " D1
4 Luther- " E1
5 Wingolf- " D2
Elektr. Strassenbahn
West-Bahnhf.
Neuer Friedhof 1 Km.
Theater 70 m
Bebra
Gotha
Salzungen
Burschenschaftsdenkm.
Eisenacher Burg
Annatal
Siechenberg
Rosesche
Schindersberg
Hölzchen
Mädelstein
Mönch u. Nonne
Hainstein
Wartburg
Helital
Hainteiche
Marienhöhe
Karthaus-Garten
Eichels-Garten
Stadt-Park
Goldberg
Johannisbad
Sophien-Bad
Alter Friedhof
Schloss
Rathaus
Markt
Georgen-K.
Karlsberg
Neustadt
Alexanderstrasse
Sophienstr.
Karlstr.
Bahnhofstrasse
Katharinenstrasse
Georgenstrasse
Frankfurter Str.
Ehrenstein
Werra-Eisenbahn
Luthers Geburtshs.
Luther-Pl.
Bachs Geburtshs.
Philosoph. W.
Forst-akademie
Frauenplan
Kurhaus
Kurpark
Kurtheater
Trinkhalle
Reuters Villa
Kuranstalt Hainstein
Prinzenteich
Johannisstr.
Wilhelm Strasse
Bismarck-Denkm.
Stadtpark
Mühlgraben
Balnhof
Schiff-Pl.
Rosse-Pl.
Elisabeth-Pl.
St. Annen-K.
Jakobs-Plan
Kreuz-K.
Post
Gymnas.
Kleine Neustadt
Wagenplatz
Friedenstein
Panorama Str.
Denkmal Str.
Viktoria Str.
Augusta Str.
Preller Str.
Johannisstr.
Dehnhardts Heilanstalt
Antedenkmal
Barfüsserstr.
Goldschmiedenstr.
Schmelzerstr.
Johan-Pl.
Nikolai-K.
Karls-Pl.
Eisen-K.
Bonnstrasse
Kurhausstrasse
Karthausstrasse
Georgenstr.
Neustadt
Alexanderstr.
Sophienstr.
Karlstr.
Bahnhofstr.
Mühlgraben
Kleine Neustadt
Wolfgang
Frankfurter Str.
Ehrenstein
Werra-Eisenbahn
Salzungen
Burschenschaftsdenkm.
Gotha
Bebra
Annatal
Eisenacher Burg
A B C D E F
1 2 3 4

the naturalist, a native of Gotha (1752-1840; Pl. 2, C 5). To the S., beyond the terrace of the Museum, is the ***Park,** with a pond, on an island in which Duke Ernest II. is interred. — Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Berg-Garten* (view), 2 M. to the N.W., and to the *Kleiner Seeberg*, 2 M. to the S.E.

43. Eisenach and Environs.

Hotels (in summer advisable to engage rooms in advance). *Rautenkranz (Pl. a; D, 1), an old-established house, R. from 3 (with bath from 6), B. 1¼, D. (1 p.m.) 3-4, pens. from 8½ *M*; *Kurhaus Fürstenhof (Pl. p; F, 3), with restaurant, concert-garden, and view of the Wartburg, R. 2½-7½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-15 *M*; *Kaiserhof (Pl. n; E, 1), R. 3-8, D. 3-4, pens. from 8 *M*; *Grossherzog von Sachsen (Pl. b; F, 1), R. 2-4, D. 3, pens. 7½ *M*; Goldener Löwe (Pl. c; E, 3), with garden and restaurant, R. from 2, D. (1 p.m.) 2½, pens. from 6 *M*, good, closed in winter. — Zimmermann (Pl. e; E, 1), with garden, R. 1¾-4, D. 1½, pens. 5½ *M*, good; Waldhaus (Pl. i; F, 1), loftily situated, R. 2-4, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7½ *M*; Thüringer Hof (Pl. d; E, 1), R. 2½-4½, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-10 *M*; Reichskanzler (Pl. f; E, 1), R. 1½-2¼, D. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5 *M*; Kartäuserhof & Wolfsschlucht (Pl. l; E, 1), R. 2-4, D. 1¾-2½, pens. 6-8 *M*; Sophienhof (Pl. u; E, 2), R. 1½-3, D. 1¼-2½, pens. 4½-6½ *M*; Junker Jörg (Pl. o; D, 2), in a lofty situation, R. 2-3½, pens. 5½-7 *M*, good; Erbprinz (Pl. k; C, D, 1), R. 1½-2½ *M*, well spoken of; Kronprinz (Pl. g; E, 1), R. 1½-3 *M*; Deutsches Haus (Pl. h; E, 1); Mille (Pl. q; E, 1). — Outside the town, in the *Marien-Tal:* *Elisabethenruhe (Pl. m; F, 4), with view, R. 2-4, pens. 6-8 *M*; Berg-Hôtel Marienhöhe (Pl. s; F, 4), with park, R. 2-8, pens. from 5 *M*. — Inn at the *Wartburg*, p. 287. — Kuranstalt Hainstein (Pl. C, D, 3; p. 287).

Restaurants. In addition to the above hotels: *Railway Restaurant* (1¾ *M*); *Alt-Heidelberg*, Marien-Str. 13 (D. 1¾-2½ *M*); *Der Rodeniner*, next door to the Hotel Rautenkranz (see above); *Däche's Nachfolger*, Alexander-Str. 59. — *Café Pabst*, at the corner of the Frauenberg and Philosophenweg; *Residenz-Café*, Karls-Platz 10. — **Confectioner.** *Schmitz*, Karl-Str. 31.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, 1 pers. ¾, 2 pers. 1, 3 pers. 1¼, 4 pers. 1½ *M* (9-12 p.m. and 5-6 a.m. half as much again, 12-5 a.m. double fares). To or from the town and the environs, per ½ hr. 1, 1½, 2, 2½ *M*; 1 hr. 2, 2½, 3, 3½ *M*. One-horse carr. to the *Wartburg* and return (in 2 hrs.) 5, with two horses 7 *M*; the *Wartburg*, *Anna-Tal*, and *Hohe Sonne* and back in 3½ hrs., 9 and 12½ *M*; the same, including *Wilhelmstal*, within 4½ hrs., 11 and 16 *M*; *Ruhla* viâ Thal 10 and 12 *M* (4½ hrs.), viâ Hohe Sonne (5½ hrs.) 11½ and 15 *M*; for each additional hr. of waiting 1½ *M*.

Electric Tramways. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 1) through the Marien-Tal to the (2 M.) *Anna-Tal* (16 min.; 10 pf.), viâ the *Karls-Platz* (3 min.), *Wartburg Chaussée* (8 min.), and *Sophienau* (13 min.). From the Karls-Platz to the W. suburb and the cemetery.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 1), in the market-place. — **Baths.** *Johannis-Bad* (Pl. E, 3), Prinzenweg 3, with hydropathic; *Sophien-Bad* (Pl. E, 2), Grimmelgasse 2, with swimming-bath. — **Concerts** in the Kurhaus Fürstenhof (see above).

English Church in the *Diakonissen-Kapelle.* Chaplain, *Rev. Dr. Macintosh*, Gotha (p. 283); services on first Sunday of month, 3.30 p.m.

Strangers' Enquiry Office, at the corner of the Bahnhof-Str. and Müller-Str. (Pl. F, 1).

The Excursion (described below) from Eisenach to the Wartburg, Anna-Tal, Hohe Sonne, Drachenstein, and Landgrafen-Schlucht, and thence back to Eisenach by electric tramway takes about 5 hrs., including halts.

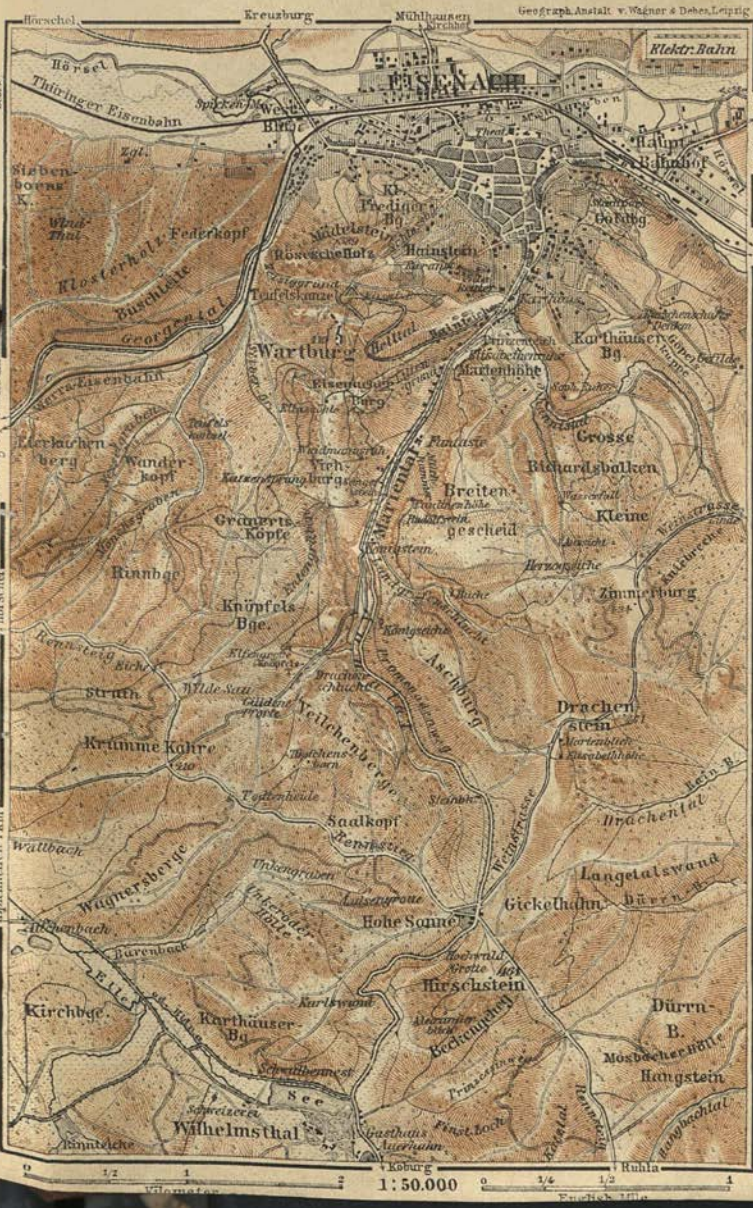
Eisenach (730 ft.), a pleasant town with 38,400 inhab., one of the finest points in the Thuringian Forest and from 1595 to 1741 the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Eisenach, now belongs to Weimar. The heights to the S. of the town are studded with villas.

In the KARLS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 1), at the entrance to the town from the station, is the *Church of St. Nicholas*, a late-Romanesque structure, with an octagonal tower, restored in 1887 and adorned with painting in 1894 (open free, 11-1). In front of the church is a *Statue of Luther* (Pl. 4), by Donndorf (1895). — The Johannis-Strasse (tramway) here diverges to the S.W. towards the Marien-Tal, while the Karl-Str. runs W. to the —

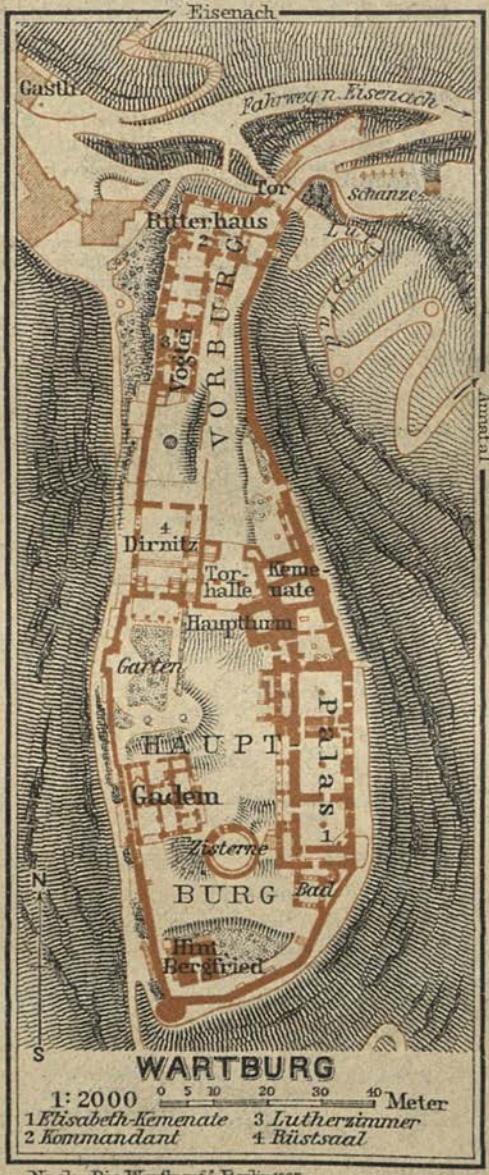
MARKET PLACE (Pl. D, 1), on the N. side of which is the *Palace*, erected by Duke Ernest Augustus of Weimar in 1[illegible]45 (open 10-12 & 2-5; 50 pf.). In front of the late-Gothic *Markt-Kirche* rises a large fountain, with a gilt statue of St. George (renewed in 1789), while on the W. is a tasteful *Statue of Johann Sebastian Bach* (1685-1750; Pl. 1; comp. p. 247), by Donndorf. Farther on, Luther-Platz (No. 8), is the *Lutherhaus*, where [illegible] Frau Ursula Cotta when attending school here. Frauen-Plan 21 is the house (Pl. D, E, 2) in [illegible] was born, containing the *Bach Museum* and the *of Old Instruments* (open on week-days in sum Sun. 11-1, 50 pf.; at other times 1 *M*).

To the W. of the Market Place is the *Gymna* containing the *Thuringian Museum of Antiqu* ring at the entrance), which includes ecclesiast enamelled copper (13th cent.), Thuringian porcel costumes, and coins. — To the E. is a *Statue of Bi* by Donndorf. Farther out, on the *Göpelskuppe Burschenschafts-Denkmal* (bey. Pl. F, 3; adm temple from Kreis's designs (1902) in memory of students who fell in the war of 1870, commanding a be of Eisenach and the Wartburg.

At the S. end of the town, at the beginning of the MAR (Pl. C, D, 4), through which run the road (tramway, see p. 285) and the footpath to the Hohe Sonne, lies the grand-ducal **Kartaus-Garten* (Pl. E, 3), containing a bronze Statue of Grand Duke Carl Alexander (d. 1901), by Hosäus (1909), and commanding a pleasing view of the Wartburg (best light in the morning). Mineral water in the *Trinkhalle*. — Farther on, to the left, is a footpath to the *Johannis-Tal;* to the right, on the broad footpath to the Wartburg (see p. 287), is a villa occupied by *Fritz Reuter*, the Low-German poet (d. 1874), which now contains memorials of the poet and a 'Richard Wagner Museum' (9-12 and 2-6; 1 *M;* the Reuter Room alone 50 pf.). At the *Ärzte-Denkmal*, an obelisk commemorating



Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Hörschel
Kreuzburg
Mühlhausen
Kirchhof
Elektr. Bahn
Hörsel
Thüringer Eisenbahn
EISENACH
West Bhf.
Haupt Bahnhof
Sieben-borns K.
Wind-Thal
Federkopf
Klosterholz
Büschleite
Georgental
Kl. Prediger Bg.
Mädelstein
Röseschelholz
Hainstein
Teufelskanzel
Wartburg
Helltal
Karthäuser Bg.
Martenhöhe
Eisenacher Burg
Werra-Eisenbahn
Eierkuchen-berg
Wander-kopf
Vieh-burg
Grosse
Richardsbalken
Breiten-gescheid
Kleine
Gränerts-Köpfe
Rinnbge
Zimmerburg
Knöpfels-Bge.
Aschburg
Rennsteig
Struth
Wilde Sau
Drachen-stein
Krumme Kahre
Veilchenberge
Saalkopf
Drachental
Wallbach
Wagnersberge
Langetalswand
Gickelhahn
Hohe Sonne
Hirschstein
Kirchbge.
Karthäuser-Bg.
Dürrn-B.
Mosbacher Hölle
Hangstein
Wilhelmsthal
See
Koburg
Ruhla
1:50.000
Vilometer
English Mile
Langensalza
Gotha
Meiningen
Hörschel
Epichnellen 4 km



Nach „Die Wartburg", Berlin 1907

the foundation of the German Medical Association, the Wartburg-Chaussée (see below) ascends to the right. A pleasant walk skirts the *Prinzenteich* (Pl. D, 4; to the Anna-Tal, $1^1/_2$ M., see p. 288).

The WARTBURG may be reached either by the steep Schlossberg route (see Pl. C, 2); or by the picturesque footpath passing Reuter's villa (p. 286), at the foot of the *Hainstein* (on the top is the *Kuranstalt Hainstein*, p. 285); or by the Wartburg-Chaussée, diverging from the road to the Hohe Sonne (p. 286; carriages stop a little way below the castle; donkey for the final ascent 50 pf.).

The ***Wartburg** (1345 ft. above the sea-level, 615 ft. above Eisenach), probably founded by Lewis the Springer in 1070, was once occupied by the Landgraves of Thuringia, and is now the occasional residence of the Grand-Duke of Weimar. It is one of the finest early mediæval secular buildings existing, and in 1838-67 was restored in its original shape and appropriately decorated by the architect *H. von Ritgen*. — At the entrance a new hôtel-restaurant is being built (temporary restaurant lower down). Ticket of admission to the castle, 1 *M* on weekdays, 50 pf. on Sun. and holidays.

A pretty view of the Wartburg is obtained from the top of the rampart (to the left of the Burgtor). — The VORBURG consists of the Romanesque *Gate Tower*, the Gothic *Ritterhaus*, the *Vogtei* or *Steward's Office* (16th cent.), and the corridors (of the same period). We traverse these and the entirely modern (19th cent.) MITTELBURG *(Dirnitz, Torhalle, Hauptturm, Kemenate)*, and so reach the court of the HAUPTBURG. This contains the oldest part of the castle, the late-Romanesque *Landgrafenhaus* or *Palas* (apartments of the Landgraves), lighted by three rows of tasteful arched windows. The staircase-portico, the cornice on the roof, and the bath-house on the S. side are modern. The 'Hinterer Bergfried', dating from the Gothic period, and the equally ancient cistern are at the S. end of the court; to the right are the new guest-house *(Gadem)* and the governor's garden. — The object of the restoration has been to present to us 'a faithful picture of the condition of the castle in the 12th cent., its most glorious era, when it was occupied by the art-loving Landgraves and was the scene of the contests of the greatest mediæval German poets; where, too, Martin Luther, at the beginning of the 16th cent., found an asylum, and where the mighty struggle for religious liberty took its rise'.

Interesting reminiscences of the Reformer, who was intercepted on his return from Worms and conducted hither by his friend the Elector Frederick the Wise, are still preserved in the Vorburg. A room, which has undergone little alteration, is shown in the VOGTEI, containing Luther's table, footstool, bookcase, letters, portrait, and other memorials, where the great Reformer, as 'Junker Georg', zealously worked at his translation of the Bible from 4th May, 1521, to 6th March, 1522.

In the LANDGRAFENHAUS we first visit the *Landgrafenzimmer*, which is embellished with seven *Frescoes by *Moritz von Schwind* (1856), representing scenes from the history of the first Landgraves. The *Sängersaal*, in which the traditional 'Sängerkrieg', or contest between the great minstrels of Germany, is said to have taken place in 1207, contains a mural painting by *Schwind* representing that event (portraits of Wagner, Kaulbach, Schwind, Liszt, etc.), while the raised platform is adorned with arabesques and figures of the minstrels, with quotations from their ballads, by *Ritgen* and *Hofmann* of Darmstadt. — The *Elizabeth Gallery*, adorned with *Frescoes by *Schwind* from the life of St. Elizabeth (1207-31),

daughter of Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of the Landgrave Louis the Clement of Thuringia, and with the Seven Works of Mercy, next leads us to the effectively restored *Chapel*, with ancient mural paintings and stained glass. — On the third floor is the spacious *Fest-Saal* or *Bankett-Saal*, in the side-gallery of which the old arcades and columns are still preserved, whereas the interior decorations, the ceiling, and the woodwork are modern. The rich symbolical ornamentation (from designs by Rittgen) was painted by Welter of Cologne. — On the groundfloor is the *Elizabeth Kemenate*, decorated with beautiful mosaics from Oetken's designs (1902; 20 pf.).

The 'Hinterer Bergfried' (p. 287; adm. 10 pf.) affords a splendid view of the Thuringian Forest.

The N. part of the Mittelburg, the so-called Dienitz (servants' quarters) contains a *Rüstkammer*, with weapons and armour of the 12-17th centuries.

The Wartburg is also locally famous as the scene of the 'Burschenschaftsfest' of 18th Oct., 1817, an enthusiastic festival celebrated by students from every part of Germany.

From the Wartburg to the Anna-Tal (3/4 hr.; numerous finger-posts). The path descends under the castle-bridge; after 5 min., to the right round the rocks; 4 min., finger-post indicating the way (left) to the *Eisenacher Burg* (7 min.; view of the S. side of the Wartburg). The route to the Anna-Tal and the Hohe Sonne, with which the paths to the Eisenacher Burg, the *Waidmannsruh* (l.), and the *Eliashöhle* (r.) afterwards reunite, is indicated by finger-posts. Finally we follow the highroad.

The ***Anna-Tal**, 2 M. to the S. of Eisenach, is a very picturesque wooded ravine. The narrowest part, 8 min. from the entrance, is called the *Drachenschlucht* (220 yds. long, 3 ft. wide), the precipitous sides of which are clothed with moss and ferns, and moistened with trickling water. — We may now either return from this point, or proceed through the valley to the Hohe Sonne (see below).

A path to the left, near the entrance to the Anna-Tal, leads (after a few paces to the right) into the ***Landgrafenschlucht**, a picturesque ravine considerably wider than the Anna-Tal, which leads to the (1 hr.) **Drachenstein* (1545 ft.), where a fine view is enjoyed.

The **Hohe Sonne** (1425 ft.), a forester's house, with rooms and beer-garden, lies 3 1/2 M. from Eisenach, on the top of a wooded ridge at the point where the highroad intersects the *Rennstieg* (p. 296). It affords a picturesque glimpse of the Wartburg. Close by is a good *Hôtel-Restaurant* (R. 2-3, D. 2 1/4, pens. 5-7 *M*).

About 1/8 M. to the S.E. of the Hohe Sonne is the **Hirschstein*, whence we may go on viâ the *Hochwald Grotto* to the château of *Wilhelmstal*, built in the 17th cent., altered by Duke Charles August in the 18th cent., and enlarged in 1909. It stands in a delightful park. Close by is the *Auerhahn Hotel* (R. 1 1/4-1 1/2, pens. 4-4 1/2 *M*; comp. p. 309). To Epichnellen, see p. 289; to Ruhla, see p. 309.

44. From Eisenach to Coburg and Lichtenfels.

94 M. RAILWAY in $2^3/_4$-$4^1/_4$ hrs., to Coburg in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. Best views to the left.

Eisenach, see p. 285. Soon after quitting the station we see the Wartburg on the left. The train penetrates the N.W. slopes of the Thüringer Wald by a tunnel $^1/_3$ M. in length. 5 M. *Epichnellen*, 3 M. to the N.W. of Wilhelmstal (p. 288). — 8 M. *Marksuhl* (960 ft.); 5 M. to the S.W. lies the small health-resort of *Frauensee* (Kurhaus Buchonia), on the bank of a lake. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Ettenhausen*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of Möhra (see below). — We cross the *Werra*.

17 M. **Salzungen** (840 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Kurhaus; Appold*, these two on the lake; *Wältz*, R. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$, D. 2-$2^1/_2$ *M*; *Railway Hotel*, these two near the station and the baths; *Sächsischer Hof*, R. 2-3, D. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$ *M*. in the town), a small town (5100 inhab.) on the Werra, possesses salt-springs and saline baths ($1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ *M*; visitors' tax 10 *M*). Near it is a small lake with a château on the N.W. bank and a park on the S. bank.

The village of *Möhra*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the N. (carr. 9 *M*), was the home of the parents of Luther. To Ettenhausen, see above.

FROM SALZUNGEN TO KALTEN-NORDHEIM, 24 M., light railway in 2 hrs. The line descends the valley of the Werra viâ *Dorndorf* (branch to *Vacha*, 3 M.) and *Dermbach*. *Kalten-Nordheim* (Hirsch; Löwe) is about 9 M. from *Hilders* (p. 347).

$19^1/_2$ M. *Immelborn*; branch-line to *Liebenstein*, see p. 292.

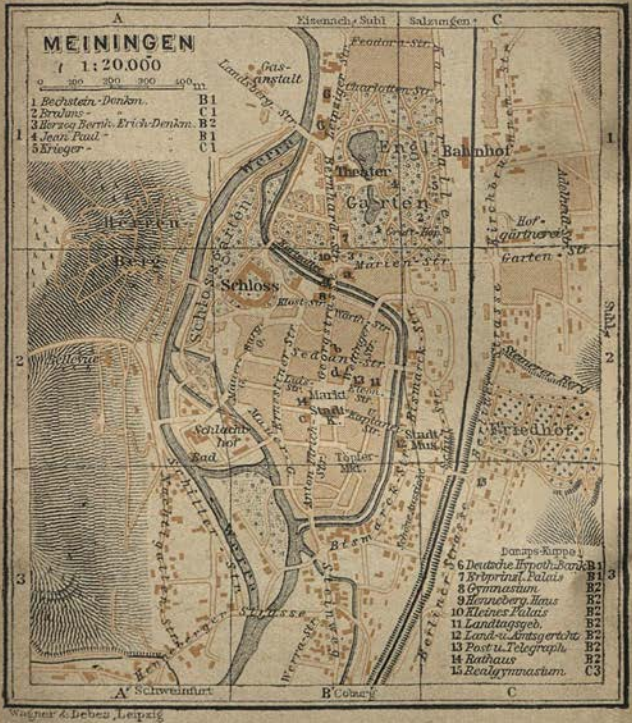
$25^1/_2$ M. *Wernshausen* (Railway Restaurant).

FROM WERNSHAUSEN TO ZELLA-ST-BLASII, $19^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^3/_4$ hr. — $4^1/_2$ M. **Schmalkalden** (*Goldene Krone*, R. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*), a Prussian town with 10,000 inhab. and small saline baths. In the market-place are a late-Gothic *Church*, the *Luther Fountain*, the *Rathaus*, where the articles of the League of Schmalkalden were drawn up by Luther, Melanchthon, and other reformers in 1537, and a monument to *Karl Wilhelm* (1815-73), the composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein', who was a native of the place. The 'Krone', where the League of Schmalkalden was concluded in 1531, and the Luther House, Luther-Platz, indicated by a golden swan, have been completely altered. The *Hessenhof* contains interesting mural paintings illustrating the story of Iwein (early 13th cent.). The old *Wilhelmsburg* rises above the town. Local Railway to Brotterode, see p. 308. — 11 M. *Steinbach-Hallenberg*, a small town with iron manufactories, is a summer-resort. — $19^1/_2$ M. *Zella-St-Blasii*, see p. 301.

$30^1/_2$ M. *Wasungen* (910 ft.; Schwan), with 3000 inhab., has old timber-framed houses and a castle-tower. — 35 M. *Walldorf*.

As Meiningen is approached, the ducal château of ***Landsberg** (1245 ft.), built in 1836-41, looks down from an eminence on the right; it contains some good modern stained glass from Munich and numerous mediæval curiosities; fine view of the Thüringer Wald and the Rhön-Gebirge (adm. 25 pf.). The château may also be visited from Meiningen, either by the direct route (3 M.), or by the 'Marienweg' ($5^1/_2$ M.), which leads through pleasant wood, passing the ruins of *Habichtsburg*.

38½ M. **Meiningen** *(Railway Restaurant).* — Hotels. *Sächsischer Hof* (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 1½-2½, pens. from 5½ *M*, good; *Erbprinz* (Pl. b; B, 2), R. 1½-5, D. 1½ *M*, well spoken of; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. c; B, 2), R. & B. 1½-2½ *M*; *Post* (Pl. d; B, 2). — *Restaurant Bellevue*, on the slope of the Herrenberg, with view. — *Post Office* (Pl. 13; B, 2), in the market-place.



Meiningen (980 ft.), the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, with 17,200 inhab., lies on the Werra, surrounded by wooded heights.

The chief ornament of the town is the English Garden (Pl. B, C, 1), or park, opposite the station, containing a monument to *Bechstein* (d. 1860; Pl. 1), the writer of fairy-tales, by Diez (1908), and also busts of *Brahms* (d. 1897; Pl. 2), the composer, and of

Jean Paul Richter (Pl. 4), who resided at Meiningen in 1801-03. In the Bernhard-Str. is the *Ducal Theatre* (Pl. B, 1), and in the Georg-Str. is the *Henneberger Haus* (Pl. 9), with a relief of 1603 on its façade. Farther to the W. is the —

DUCAL PALACE (Pl. B, 2), of which the left wing, altered in 1861, dates from 1509-11, while the rest was completed in 1682.

The interior (castellan in the court, to the right; 50 pf.) contains the ducal PICTURE GALLERY, consisting of about 200 works, chiefly Netherlandish. Among the best are: *A. van der Neer*, *Moonlight; *I. van Ostade*, *Market; *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Distant landscape; *S. Koninck*, Old woman; *J. van Ruysdael*, Dutch landscape; *Sal. van Ruysdael*, View of a village; *G. Coques*, Portrait (ascribed to Van Dyck). Among the Italians represented are *Fra Angelico*, *Filippino Lippi*, *Botticelli*, *Palmezzano*, *Garofalo*, and *Luini*. The palace also contains tapestry, china, coins, and a library. — In the palace-chapel is the painted wing of an altar, a Franconian work of ca. 1500.

On the left bank of the Werra is the *Herrenberg* (Pl. A, 1, 2), a pretty natural park, with pleasant walks. — In the Market Place (Pl. B, 2) are the *Stadt-Kirche* (rebuilt in 1888) and a fountain with a statue of the Emperor Henry II. — The *Town Museum* (Pl. C, 2) contains early-German bronzes and other antiquities (open 8-4; adm. 50 pf., two or more pers. 25 pf. each).

A path leads from Meiningen viâ the *Donopkuppe* (1590 ft.) and the *Bismarck Tower* on the 'Schanz' to (4½ M.) *Grimmental* (see below).

The **Grosser Dolmar** (2425 ft.; refreshments at the top), to which a road leads from Meiningen viâ *Helba* and *Kühndorf* in 2¾ hrs., commands a beautiful view of the Thuringian Forest. — Schiller resided at the village of *Bauerbach*, 6 M. to the S. of Meiningen, in 1782-83 (room shown).

FROM MEININGEN TO KISSINGEN (47 M.) AND SCHWEINFURT (49 M.), railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. — 4½ M. *Ritschenhausen*, junction of the line to Suhl and Neu-Dietendorf (p. 302). The line skirts the E. slope of the Rhön-Gebirge (p. 347). — From (9½ M.) *Rentwertshausen* a branch-line runs to (7 M.) **Römhild** (pop. 1800; *Schlundhaus*), formerly the capital of the county of Henneberg. The Schloss was converted into a military orphanage in 1884. The late-Gothic church (1450-70) contains the monuments of several Counts of Henneberg, including two ascribed to *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg: Count Otho IV. (d. 1502) and Count Hermann VIII. (d. 1535) and his wife (cast of the latter in South Kensington Museum). A diligence plies daily between Römhild and (9½ M.) Hildburghausen (see below). — 24 M. **Neustadt** (pop. 2200; *Goldener Mann*, good), on the *Saale*, a walled town, prettily situated at the foot of the ruins of the *Salzburg* (*View). Pleasant walk down the valley of the Saale to Kissingen (3 hrs.). Branch-line to (12 M.) *Bischofsheim* (p. 347). — 40 M. *Ebenhausen*; thence to *Kissingen* and *Schweinfurt*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

42 M. *Grimmental* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 301. — 50½ M. *Themar* (Drei Rosen; Waldhof im Walde). About 2 M. to the N.W. rises the *Osterburg*. From Themar to *Plaue*, see p. 302.

58 M. **Hildburghausen** (1255 ft.; *Burghof*, closed in 1912; *Englischer Hof*, R. 1½-2, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Rautenkranz*), a pleasant town on the right bank of the Werra, the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen down to 1826, now belongs to Meiningen. Pop. 7700. In the garden of the *Schloss* (now barracks) is a monument to Queen Louisa of Prussia (1815). The mediæval *Rat-*

haus, with its two towers, was rebuilt in 1572. The large *Lunatic Asylum* is common to several Thuringian principalities.

An excursion may be made hence viâ (4½ M.) *Zeilfeld* to (7 M.) the *Weidmannsruh Inn*, situated between the **Gleichberge** (2225 ft. and 2095 ft.), two basaltic hills. Fine view from the Kleiner Gleichberg, on which are some interesting prehistoric fortifications. About 2½ M. farther to the W. lies Römhild (p. 291).

From Hildburghausen to Lindenau-Friedrichshall, 18 M., light railway in 2 hrs. — 15½ M. *Heldburg* (Goldener Stern) is commanded by the **Feste Heldburg* (1325 ft.; 20 min.), a fortress on a lofty phonolitic rock, mentioned as early as the 9th cent. and thoroughly restored in 1875 (fee to the castellan). — From (18 M.) *Lindenau-Friedrichshall*, which possesses a mineral spring, a diligence runs daily to (11 M.) Coburg in 2¾ hrs.

67 M. **Eisfeld** (1435 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Grüner Baum*), a town (4400 inhab.) on the Werra. Over the W. portal of the Gottesacker-Kirche (1542) is the admirable sandstone cenotaph of *Dr. Justus Jonas* (d. 1555), Luther's friend and ally, who was pastor here. Branch-lines to (20½ M.) Sonneberg (p. 296) and to (11 M.) *Unter-Neubrunn*.

74½ M. *Tiefenlauter*. The train now quits the Werra.

80½ M. **Coburg** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 293. The castle rises to the left.

94 M. *Lichtenfels*, a station on the Bavarian State Railway.

From Immelborn (p. 289) to Liebenstein, 4 M., branch-railway in 25 minutes. — 1¼ M. *Barchfeld* (810 ft.), with a château of the Landgrave of Hesse-Philippstal.

Liebenstein. The *Station* lies ¾ M. to the N.W. of the Kurhaus. — Hotels. *Kurhaus*, R. 1½-5, D. 2-3½, pens. 5½-10, omn. ½ *M*; *Bellevue*, R. 2-6, D. 3, pens. 6½-12 *M*; *Quisisana*, on the Aschenberg, R. 1½-6, D. 2½ *M*; *Villa Albrecht*, pens. from 6 *M*; *Müller's*, pens. 6-8 *M*; *Meininger Hof*, R. 1½-3 *M*; *Schneider*, R. 1½-2½ *M*, these two and Villa Albrecht open in winter also. — *Private Apartments* from 10 *M* per week. — *Visitors' Tax* 5-10 *M* per week, 15 *M* for the season. — *Carriage* to Altenstein 4, with two horses 6 *M*.

Liebenstein (1120 ft.), a beautifully situated watering-place, with 1700 inhab., in the duchy of Meiningen, possesses chalybeate and other springs, used both internally and externally. The ducal *Villa Feodora* is situated in the Trink-Promenade. At the back of the Kurhaus are the *Italian Garden* and the *Erdfall*, a kind of open grotto. Paths lead hence to the *Heller Blick* and the *Bernhards-Platz*, and the *Marienweg* leads to the *Werner's Platz*, all fine points of view.

The path to the (20 min.) extensive ruins of the *Burg Stein* ascends in zigzags through the Italian Garden. The castle was restored in 1554, but it was deserted at the close of the 17th cent., and has since fallen to decay. Fine *View, including the Rhön Mts., the W. ramifications of the Thuringian Forest from the Dolmar to the Ochsenberg, and the broad valley of the Werra.

From Liebenstein to Altenstein ($2^1/_4$ M.), a good road. At *Glücksbrunn* (Hotel Wangemannsburg), halfway, is the *Altensteiner Höhle*, a limestone cavern 220 yds. in length, easily accessible, with a subterranean lake. Open daily, 9-4 (adm. 75 pf.).

Schloss Altenstein, a summer-residence of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, standing on a rocky height on the S.W. slope of the Thuringian Forest, is itself uninteresting (open 2-3), but the *Park and grounds extending along the precipitous limestone rocks afford beautiful walks. *Restaurant* on the road to the château.

From Altenstein to Ruhla ($6^1/_2$ M.), a good road, through wood. After 2 M. a broad road diverges on the right to ($^1/_4$ M.) the *Luther Monument*, erected in 1857, on the spot where *Luther's Beech*, destroyed by lightning in 1841, formerly stood. Here the Reformer on his return from Worms was subjected to a pretended arrest by his friend the Elector of Saxony (p. 287). We return to the road, which we continue to follow for $^3/_4$ M., then turn to the left at a finger-post and proceed along a path for 10 min. till it rejoins the road. Turning to the left along the latter, we cross the (2 min.) Rennstieg (p. 296) and go on to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Ruhla* (p. 309). — A footpath leads from the Luther Monument to the *Gerberstein* (2395 ft.), a steep hill covered with large blocks of granite. Thence a broad path descends to the road to Winterstein (p. 308). Turning to the left along the latter, we soon regain the main road about 2 M. from *Ruhla* (p. 309).

The *Inselsberg* (p. 308) may be ascended from Liebenstein viâ *Herges*, the *Trusen-Tal*, and *Brotterode* (p. 308) either by road (carr. 15 ℳ) or on foot (5 hrs.). Shorter routes ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.) lead by *Steinbach* (Zum guten Tropfen) and the *Drei-Herrenstein* (p. 308).

45. Coburg.

Hotels. *Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. a; A, 2), with garden, R. 1-5, B. 1-$1^1/_4$, D. $1^3/_4$-3, pens. $6^1/_2$-9 ℳ; Goldene Traube (Pl. c; B, 3), with restaurant and garden, R. 2-$2^1/_2$, D. 2-$2^1/_2$, pens. $5^1/_2$-7 ℳ, good; Reichsgraf (Pl. b; A, 2), R. $1^3/_4$-3, pens. $5^1/_2$ ℳ; Park Hotel (Pl. g; A, 3); Coburger Hof (Pl. d; A, 3); Bürgerhof (Pl. f; B, 3); Deutsches Haus (Pl. e; B, 2). — Festungshof (Pl. 12; F, 1), loftily situated outside the town, R. 3-$3^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$-3, pens. $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ ℳ.

Restaurants. *Bellevue*, Schloss-Platz (Pl. C, 3), D. $1^1/_4$ ℳ; *Sturm's Bierhalle*, with garden, Judengasse 5 (Pl. A, B, 3); *Vereins-Brauerei* (Pl. C, 2), with garden; *Kulmbach*, with garden, Viktoria-Str. (Pl. A, 3); *Aktien-Brauerei*, Mohren-Str. 19 (Pl. A, B, 2); *Loreley*, Herrngasse 14 (Pl. B, 3), unpretentious but very popular. — Outside the town: *Kapelle* (Pl. A, 4), with fine view. — Wine: *Oertel*, Theater-Platz (Pl. B, C, 3); *Herber*, Ketschengasse 4a (Pl. B, 3, 4).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, C, 2), in the Bürglas.

Theatre. Open from Easter to Whitsunday, and from Sept. to December.

Taximeter Cabs. For 1-2 pers. per 800 mètres 50 pf., every addit. 400 m. 10 pf.; outside the town 600 m. and 300 m.; 1 ℳ extra to the Castle. — Carriage to the Castle and back 6 ℳ, to the Castle and Callenberg 10 ℳ there and back.

U.S. Consul-General, *Frank Dillingham.*

Tourists' Enquiry Office, Markt 12 (Pl. B, 3).

Coburg (975 ft.), one of the residences of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the most important town in the Franconian portion of the Saxon duchies, with 23,800 inhab., is prettily situated in

the valley of the *Itz*, a tributary of the Main, and boasts of a number of handsome buildings, especially in the neighbourhood of the market and Schloss-Platz.

The MARKET PLACE (Pl. B, 3) is embellished with a *Statue of Prince Albert* (d. 1861; Pl. 1), by Theed, inaugurated in the presence of Queen Victoria in 1865. In or near this square are the *Rathaus*, built in 1579 and remodelled in the 18th cent.; the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 7), dating from 1601; and the *Arsenal* (1621), which contains the library (70,000 vols.; entr. Herrngasse 11; open Wed. 2-4). The *Town Museum*, in the Rathaus, is open on Mon., Wed., & Frid., 2-4, and on Sun., 11-12 (adm. 20 pf.).

The *Church of St. Maurice* (Pl. B, C, 3; sexton, Pfarrgasse 7) of the 15th cent., in the late-Gothic style, with Renaissance additions and a lofty tower (236 ft. high; fine view), contains a monument of Duke John Frederick II., erected in 1598 in the choir. Near it are the finely-executed brasses of John Casimir (d. 1633), John Ernest (d. 1553), John Frederick II. (d. 1595), and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1594). — The *Gymnasium* (Pl. 4; B, 3) was founded in 1603 by John Casimir, whose statue is seen at the corner. Goethe's father was a pupil at this school. — In the Karl-Eduard-Platz (Pl. B, 4) is the **Deluge Fountain (Sintflutbrunnen)*, by Lepcke (1906; original at Bromberg).

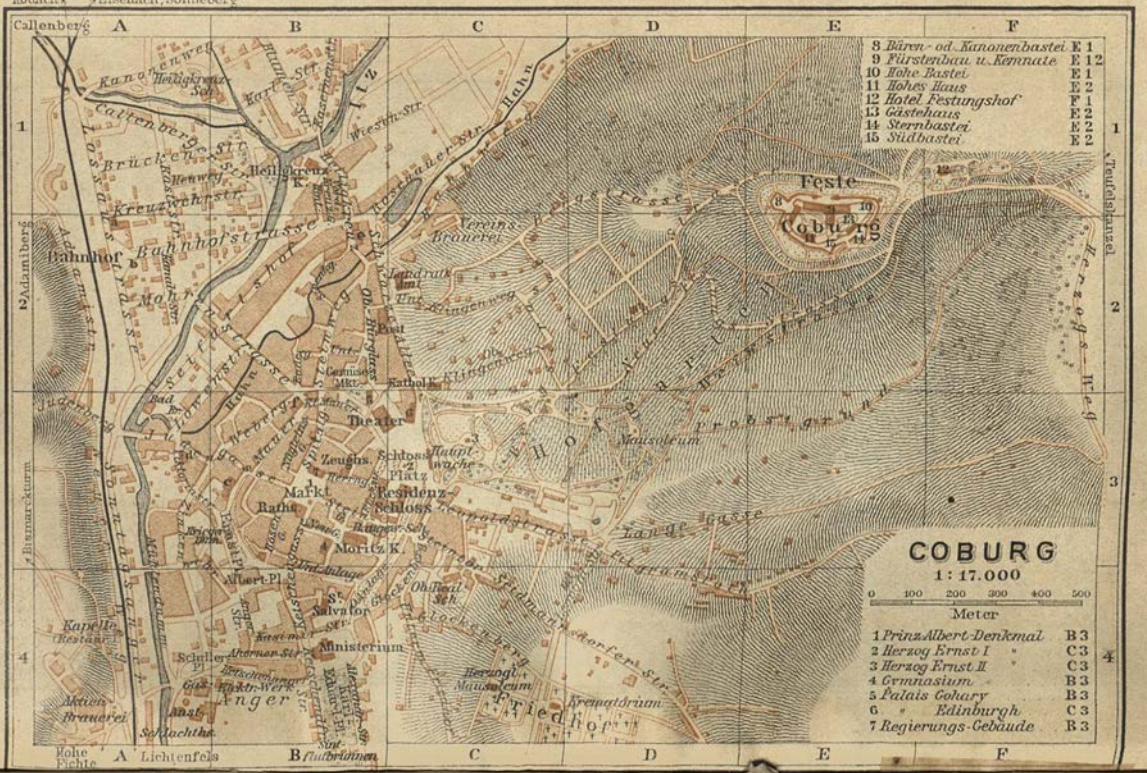
In the SCHLOSS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3) rises a bronze *Statue of Duke Ernest I.* (d. 1844), by Schwanthaler. The *Ducal Palace* (see below), the *Theatre* (Pl. B, C, 3), with the small *Palais Coburg-Cohary*, behind it, and the *Edinburgh Palace* (Pl. 6) are all situated in the Platz. Near the guard-house is an equestrian *Statue of Duke Ernest II.* (d. 1893; Pl. 3), by Eberlein (1899). On a height behind the Edinburgh Palace stands the Rom. Cath. *Church of St. Augustine*, with the burial-vaults of the Coburg line.

The PALACE (Pl. C, 3), or *Ehrenburg*, a winged edifice in the English-Gothic style, was converted from a monastery into a ducal residence in 1549, and was altered and extended in 1690 and 1816.

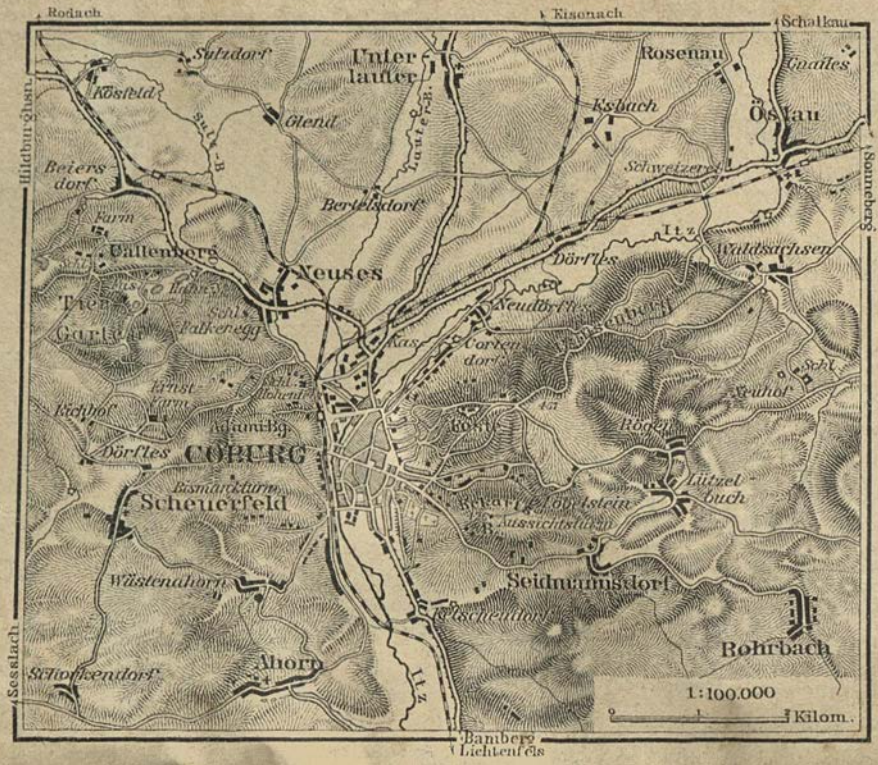
INTERIOR (bell in the second court; adm. 50 pf.). Portraits of Duke Ernest I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold I. and his queen, etc.; grand hall with ceiling borne by 28 caryatides; chapel of 1738; handsome pseudo-classical furniture.

A flight of steps on one side of the palace (by the guard-houses in the arcades) and a steep footpath on the other ascend to the beautiful *Hof-Garten* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), extending along the abrupt slope of the hill, which is crowned by the castle. In the garden, which contains the *Mausoleum* of Duke Francis (d. 1806) and Duchess Augusta Caroline (d. 1831), a Natural History Museum is being built for the collections stored in the castle (p. 295).

The ***Castle of Coburg** (1520 ft.; Pl. E, 1, 2), 545 ft. above the town, to which a path ascends from the palace in $^1/_2$ hr., com-



COBURG
1 : 17.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
1 Prinz Albert-Denkmal B 3
2 Herzog Ernst I " C 3
3 Herzog Ernst II " C 3
4 Gymnasium B 3
5 Palais Gohary B 3
6 " Edinburgh C 3
7 Regierungs-Gebäude B 3
8 Bären- od. Kanonenbastei E 1
9 Fürstenbau u. Kemnate E 1 2
10 Hohe Bastei E 1
11 Hohes Haus E 2
12 Hotel Festungshof F 1
13 Gästehaus E 2
14 Sternbastei E 2
15 Südbastei E 2
Feste Coburg
Bahnhof
Theater
Residenz-Schloss
Markt
Moritz K.
Salvator
Ministerium
Anger
Friedhof
Mausoleum
Herzogl. Mausoleum
Krematorium
Lange Gasse
Probsigrund
Hofgarten
Kapelle (Restaur.)
Aktien Brauerei
Schlachths.
Sint-flutbrunnen
Rodach
Eisenach, Sonneberg
Callenberg
Adamiberg
Bismarckturm
Teufelskanzel
Hohe Fichte
Lichtenfels



Rodach
Eisenach
Schalkau
Hildburghsn.
Sonneberg
Sesslach
Bamberg
Lichtenfels
Sulzdorf
Unter lauter
Rosenau
Gnailes
Kösfeld
Glend
Esbach
Öslau
Beiers dorf
Schweizerei
Bertelsdorf
Farm
Itz
Waldsachsen
Dörfles
Neuses
Neudörfles
Falkenegg
Kas
Corten dorf
Schl.
Neuhof
Eichhof
Rögen
Dörfles
COBURG
Bismarckturm
Scheuerfeld
Lützel buch
Aussichtsturm
Wüstenahorn
Seidmannsdorf
Rohrbach
Ahorn
Schorkendorf
1:100.000
Kilom.

mands the entire district. It is a late-Gothic structure of the beginning of the 16th century, and was the residence of the dukes until John Ernest transferred his seat to the Ehrenburg (p. 294) in 1549. About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for nearly six months and translated the prophets and psalms. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and besieged in vain by Wallenstein. The S.W. wing with its projecting corner-turrets, now named the *Hohes Haus* (Pl. 11), was formerly the *Arsenal;* and the large building on the N. side is called the *Fürstenbau* (Pl. 9). — The castle is at present being restored. The Fürstenbau is to be fitted up as a ducal summer-residence, while the former restaurant is to be transformed into visitors' quarters. The collections will be housed in a new building in the second court. — The castle is entered on the S. side. During the alterations the entrance to the *Museum* is in the second court; visitors ring. In summer it is open 9-12 and 2-6, in winter 9-12 and 2-4 (tickets from the castellan, 50 pf. on week-days; open free on Wed. afternoon). The rest of the castle is shown by the castellan (50 pf.). Hôtel-Restaurant Festungshof, see p. 293.

The wall of the staircase (closed at present) is adorned with frescoes by *Schneider* and *Rothbart* (1838-55), representing the nuptials of Duke John Casimir with the Princess Anna of Saxony (1585). — We first enter the CARRIAGE ROOM, containing curious old state-coaches, etc. — The VESTIBULE of the armoury contains siege-artillery and a fresco by Schneider (1841), representing two bears breaking into the ducal dining-hall. — LUTHER'S ROOM contains relics of the period of his residence here and a collection of his writings. — The ARMOURY contains a large iron stove, cast in 1480, adorned with coats-of-arms and figures of saints; it includes a fine collection of armour, swords, and daggers.

UPPER FLOOR LANDING. Pictures, weapons, artistic clock, wax bust of Prince Frederick Josias of Coburg (d. 1815). — In the DUKE ALFRED ROOM (formerly the Fire-Arms Room) is an excellent collection of glass (especially Venetian), also earthenware. — The ROSETTE ROOM, the ceiling of which is adorned with 365 rosettes of different forms, contains hunting weapons. — The MARY ROOM *(Marien-Zimmer)* contains glass-ware and wood-carvings by Riemenschneider and Veit Stoss. — Next comes the REFORMATION ROOM. — The HUNTING ROOM, a masterpiece of the Renaissance period (1632), is adorned with mosaics in wood representing hunting-scenes during the reign of John Casimir.

The VISITORS' QUARTERS (*Gästehaus;* Pl. 13) contain a collection of *Engravings* and *Woodcuts* (200,000), *Drawings*, *Coins and Medals* (25,000), and *Autographs*, which is accessible to experts. — The natural history collections are at present stored; they will be exhibited in the museum which is being erected in the Hof-Garten (p. 294).

*VIEWS. The *Hohe Bastei* (Pl. 10), to the N.E., commands one of the most extensive and picturesque views in Germany. The N.W. *Bärenbastei* (Pl. 8; bears' den 10 pf.) and the *Stern-Bastei* (Pl. 14) afford good views of the town.

The SCHLOSSHOF-HALLE contains the figure-head of a Danish man-of-war, captured in 1849, and some trophies of the war of 1870-71.

From the castle good footpaths lead to the N.E., skirting the Bausenberg, to the (1 M.) *Teufelskanzel*, which commands a fine view. — The *Eckartsberg* (1415 ft.), 3 M. to the S. of the castle,

by the Herzogs-Weg, is crowned by a tower commanding a beautiful panorama. — Other good points of view are the *Adamiberg* (1180 ft.), just above the station, and the *Hohe Fichte*, near *Ahorn* ($2^1/_4$ M.).

Rosenau (restaurant), $4^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of Coburg (1 M. to the N. of Oeslau station, see below), and **Callenberg,** 3 M. to the N.W. (carriage, see p. 293), are country-seats of the duke, tastefully fitted up and picturesquely situated (shown only in the absence of the court; adm. 25 pf.). Rosenau was the birthplace (26th Aug., 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. 14th Dec., 1861), brother of the late Duke Ernest II. Queen Victoria spent eleven days here in 1845. Below Callenberg are a model farm and a restaurant; in the wood, farther down, is the *Fasanerie*.

FROM COBURG TO RODACH, 11 M., railway in 1 hr. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Neuses*, with the house of the poet *Rückert* (1788-1866) adjoining the church. The garden contains a marble bust to his memory. On the opposite bank of the *Sulz* rises the château of *Falkenegg*. — 11 M. *Rodach* (990 ft.) is the starting-point for a visit to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) the Heldburg (p. 292).

FROM COBURG TO LAUSCHA, $23^1/_2$ M., railway in 2 hrs. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Oeslau* (see above). — $12^1/_2$ M. **Sonneberg** (1330 ft.; *Krug*, R. 2-10 *M*, good; *Erbprinz; Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Kaiserhof;* U. S. agent), with 15,000 inhab., where toys are extensively manufactured (fine show-rooms at Dressel's. Untere Markt-Str. 1). The town is surrounded by woods and hills, and has become of late years a favourite summer-resort. There is a modern château on a hill above the town. About 6 M. to the N.W. of Sonneberg, and 9 M. to the E. of Eisfeld (p. 292), is *Meschenbach* (inn), near which is the *Zinselhöhle*, a stalactite-cavern. Branch-lines run from Sonneberg to ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Stockheim* and viâ ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Rauenstein* to ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Eisfeld* (p. 292). — $23^1/_2$ M. **Lauscha** (2035 ft.; *Wilder Mann*), with 5800 inhab. and glass-works. Hence to *Schwarzburg*, see p. 299.

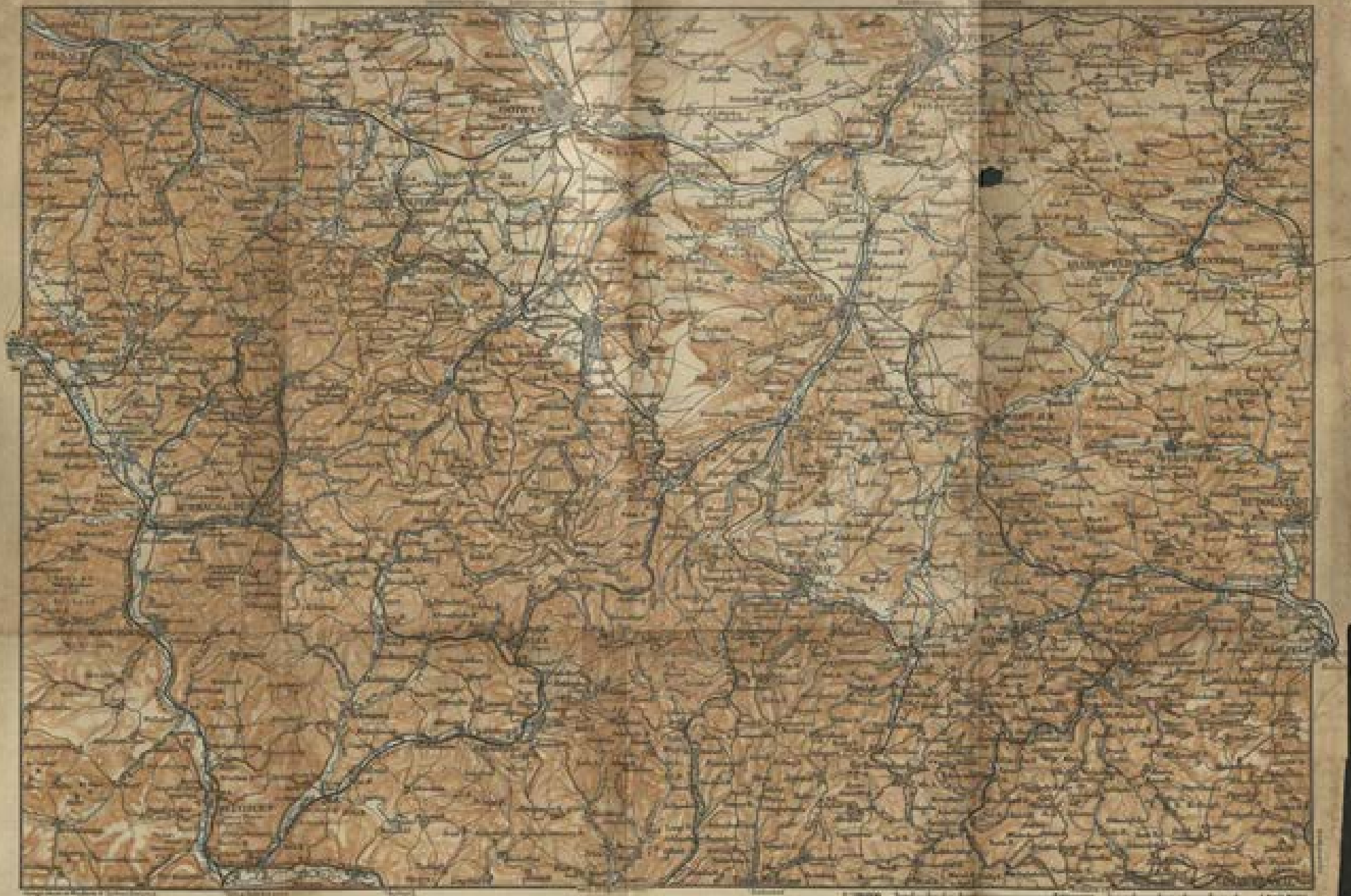
46. The Thuringian Forest.

The ***Forest of Thuringia,** or *Thüringer Wald*, a mountainous and wooded district 70 M. in length and 6-22 M. in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Werra and on the S.E. by the Saale, is full of interest for the pedestrian. The tour may conveniently be divided into two parts, the *Eastern*, beginning at Schwarza, and the *Western*, beginning at Eisenach. This is also a geological division, clay-slate occurring towards the S.E., as far as the Erzgebirge, and porphyry to the N.W. as far as Eisenach. The boundary between these formations is near Ilmenau. The *Rennstieg*, an old frontier-path, runs along the crest of the mountains, separating Thuringia from Franconia.

The summer-resorts on the N. slope, such as *Oberhof, Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg, Ilmenau, Friedrichroda, Ruhla, Eisenach*, etc., are the most frequented and most expensive. Pleasant though more modest quarters for a prolonged stay may also be obtained at *Schmalkalden, Schleusingen*, and other places to the S.

Guides generally charge 2 *M* for half-a-day, 4 *M* for a whole day. — *Carriage* with one horse, 10-15 *M* per day, with two horses 15-20 *M*. — The *Hotels* are frequently crowded in summer, and the charges are then often out of proportion to the comfort and convenience offered.

PLAN. 1st DAY. *Blankenburg*. To *Paulinzella* and back by train (see 2nd day). Afternoon, walk in 3 hrs. to *Schwarzburg*, viâ the *Trippstein*. — 2nd DAY. From Schwarzburg walk viâ the upper *Schwarza-Tal* (by train to the Zirkel, if preferred) and the *Langenberg* to *Gehren* and thence by train to Ilmenau; or drive all the way to Ilmenau viâ Paulinzella. — 3rd DAY. *Kickelhahn, Manebach, Schmücke* (nightquarters), *Schneekopf*. — 4th DAY. *Oberhof*. From Oberhof through the *Dietharzer Grund* to *Tambach*. By train to Friedrichroda. — 5th DAY. *Friedrichroda* and



Reinhardsbrunn; ascend the *Inselsberg*. — 6th Day. Through the *Truse-Tal* by *Brotterode* to *Liebenstein, Altenstein*, and *Ruhla*. — 7th Day. By *Wachstein* and the *Hohe Sonne* to *Eisenach*. — 8th Day. *Coburg*. — The finest points in the district are Schwarzburg, the old castle of Coburg, and the vicinity of Eisenach.

The *Thüringerwald Verein* (subs. 2 *M*) has published a good walker's map ('Wegekarte') of the district (70 pf.).

a. Schwarzburg and the Valley of the Schwarza.

Railway from Rottenbach viâ Schwarzburg to *Katzhütte*, 15½ M., in 1¼ hr. (p. 299). — Diligence from Katzhütte viâ Oelze, Scheibe, and Alsbach to *Ravenstein*, 15 M., once daily in 3 hrs.; from Sitzendorf twice daily to (10 M.) *Neuhaus;* thence thrice daily to (3 M.) *Lauscha*. — Motor-cars are forbidden on the road through the Schwarza-Tal between the Chrysopras and the Pocher-Brücke, above Schwarzburg.

Schwarza (see p. 276) lies at the confluence of the *Schwarza* and the Saale. A railway ascends the valley of the former (walkers follow the left bank), in 10 min., to —

2½ M. **Blankenburg.** — Hotels. *Goldener Löwe*, R. 1¼-3, D. 1½-3, pens. 5-6½ *M*, good; *Biebler's Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 1½-3½, pens. 4½-7 *M;* *Schellhorn*, R. 1-2½ *M;* *Greifenstein; Weisses Ross*. At the entrance to the Schwarza-Tal, 1 M. from the station: *Kurhaus Chrysopras*, R. 2-8, D. 2-3, pens. 6-10, omn. ½ *M*, good; *Weidmannsheil*, ½ M. farther on, R. 1-2 *M*. — *Visitors' Tax*, 5-10 *M*.

Carriage and Omnibus to Schwarzburg, see p. 298. — Railway to Paulinzella and Arnstadt, see p. 300.

Blankenburg (740 ft.), a little town with 3450 inhab., is commanded by the ruin of Greifenstein. From the station a road leads to the left to the town, passing (left) a footpath and then, beyond the river and the *Post Office*, a road to the Schwarza-Tal. A guide-post opposite the Greifenstein Hotel indicates the ascent to the (20 min.) *Greifenstein* (1310 ft.; restaurant), the ancestral castle of the German Emperor Günther of Schwarzburg (d. 1349).

The above-mentioned road into the Schwarza-Tal passes a monument to Fröbel, who founded his first Kindergarten at Blankenburg in 1840. Farther on are the hotels (see above) at the beginning of the narrower part of the valley.

The high mountain to the S. is the *Hainberg* (1915 ft.), easily ascended from the Chrysopras Hotel in 1 hr. — The top of the **Griesbach-Felsen* (½ hr. from the Chrysopras) commands a very characteristic view of the Thuringian Forest. — From the Griesbach-Felsen we may go on to the (¼ hr.) *Teufelstreppe* (view), and thence viâ *Böhlscheiben* to (1½ hr.) the *Trippstein* (p. 298). — From the Chrysopras excursions may be made to the *Katzenstein* and the *Werresitz* and thence to the *Eberstein* (see below). From the last a road leads viâ the Dürres Schild (p. 298) to Schwarzburg.

The ***Schwarza-Tal** is one of the most picturesque and beautifully-wooded valleys in Thuringia (to Schwarzburg direct, 7 M.; viâ the Trippstein 3 hrs.). Pedestrians follow the path on the right bank of the Schwarza or the highroad (often dusty). A little beyond the (1½ M.) Weidmannsheil Inn (see above) rises a lofty rock known as the *Ingo Cliff*. — Farther on, to the left, in a boar-park on the right bank, is a tower named the *Eberstein*. About

3 M. from Blankenburg we reach the *Kirchfelsen* (1295 ft.), so called from its supposed resemblance to a church. High above the (5 M.) *Schweizerhaus* (rfmts.), but on the opposite side of the valley, is the *Dürres Schild* pavilion.

The main road goes on through the valley to (2 M.) Schwarzburg, passing (¾ M.) a road ascending to the *Kienberg* and (1 M. farther) a memorial tablet to Prince Günther (d. 1909), whence a zigzag path ascends in ½ hr. to the Trippstein (see below).

The direct route from the Schweizerhaus to the (50 min.) Trippstein is by a footpath (green and white marks) diverging to the right at the inn. In 4 min. we turn to the right and skirt a gorge; in 20 min. more, to the right again, following a road to the (17 min.) 'Fuchshütte' (hence a path ascends to the left to the (10 min.) —

*Trippstein (1535 ft.), a wooded hill with a shelter-hut, commanding a striking view of Schwarzburg (best by evening light).

On the road, 1 M. to the W. of the Trippstein, lies the *Fasanerie*, a shooting-lodge containing furniture made of antlers and surrounded by a grove of oaks (inn).

Behind the Trippstein a footpath (left) descends in 20 min. to the road, which we follow to the right. From the (5 min.) fork the left branch leads to the village of Schwarzburg, the right branch to (10 min.) the Trippstein, Thüringer Hof, and Weisser Hirsch hotels.

Schwarzburg. — HOTELS. **Weisser Hirsch*, first-class, with fine view, R. 2-8½, B. 1¼, D. (1 p.m.) 3½, pens. from 7½, omn. 1 *M*; *Thüringer Hof*, with view, R. 1¾-4½, B. 1, D. 2½ (in the restaurant 2), pens. 6-8½ *M*, well spoken of; *Trippstein*, close to the wood, pens. 4½-5½ *M*. — In the village: *Schwarzburger Hof*; *Sächsischer Hof*; *Tal Schwarzburg*, R. 1-1¼, D. 1¼-1¾ *M*; *Hôt.-Pens. Schlossberg*, R. 1¼-2, D. 1½-1¾ *M*. — *Villa Vassel* (pens. 6-8½ *M*). *Lodgings* also obtainable.

CARRIAGE to Blankenburg 7 *M* 36, with two horses 11 *M* 22 (omn. 1 *M*), to Paulinzella 11 *M* 78 or 16 *M* 6, to Ilmenau viâ Paulinzella (two-horse) 26 *M* 30, to Blumenau 7 *M* 36 or 11 *M* 72, to Eisfeld (two-horse) 34 *M* 50 pf., inclusive of tolls and gratuities. A previous bargain should be made in each case.

The RAILWAY STATION (1260 ft.; restaurant; comp. p. 300) lies to the W. of the Schloss (fine view from terrace in front of the station). To reach the (½ M.) Weisser Hirsch we descend the footpath to the left as we leave the station, and turn to the left on reaching the road.

*SCHLOSS SCHWARZBURG (1150 ft.), the ancestral castle of the princes of Schwarzburg, charmingly situated on an abrupt rocky eminence 255 ft. above the Schwarza, which surrounds it on three sides, dates in its present form from 1726, when the older building was burned down. It contains an armoury and some fine antlers (fee to the castellan). — The village, known as *Tal-Schwarzburg* (700 inhab.), lies below on the Schwarza.

To the **Trippstein*, see above; a road also ascends through the woods in ¾ hr., beginning between the post-office and the Weisser Hirsch. — Among the numerous other fine points in the vicinity of Schwarzburg may be mentioned the **Helenensitz* (40 min.); the *Bismarckhöhe* (1690 ft.; 1 hr.); and the *Schabsheide* or *Schafsheide* (1495 ft.; 1¼ hr.).

FROM SCHWARZBURG TO LAUSCHA, 16 M. (diligence, see p. 297). The road quits the Schwarza-Tal at *Blechhammer* (p. 299) and leads through lely-wooded *Lichtegrund* to (3¾ M.) *Unterweissbach* and (3 M.) *Ober-*

SCHWARZATHAL
1: 70.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Arnstadt
Greifenstein
Schwarza
Saalfeld
BLANKENBURG
Bahnhof
Bade-Anstalt
Silberberg
Fröbitz
Böhlscheiben
Cordobang
Schafstall
Burgberg
Buchberg
Bechstädt
Wachkuppe
Kulkberg
Allendorf
Kienberg
Hammerschmidt
Trippstein
Holz
Schwarzburg
Lieberholz
Rabenhügel
Sitzendorf
Ziegenberg
Schubsheide
Quittelsberg
Weissbach
Königsee
Papiermühle
Schwarzeck
Lemnitz Hügel
Berghäuschen
Kirchfelsen
Hannenkuppe
Breite Leite
Hainberg
Schwarzeberg
Dittersdorfer Höhe
Dittersdorf
Mittelberg
Ob. Wirbach
Braunsdorf
Dietrichshütte
Birkenheide
Burkersdorf
Burkersdorfer Höhe
Keil
Windmühle
Kalkofen
Fasanerie
Tannig
Weissen Hirsch
Das Rod
Schneidemühle
Helenensitz
Eisenwerk
Jagdhäuschen
Dietrichshütter Schenke
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

weissbach (Anker). The 'herb-sellers' ('Balsammänner') of this neighbourhood drive a brisk trade in their home-made drugs and decoctions. The road then passes (25 min.) *Kursdorf* (whence the Kursdorfer Kuppe, mentioned below, may be ascended in ½ hr.) and (1 hr.) the *Fischbachswiese*, and thence in 1 hr. more reaches **Neuhaus** (2645 ft.; *Müller; Post*, well spoken of; *Grüner Baum*), a village famed for its glass and painted china. The contiguous *Igelshieb* (2700 ft.) is the highest village in Thuringia. The road then descends through pleasant wooded valleys to (3 M.) *Lauscha*, on the Coburg railway (p. 296).

From Schwarzburg to Eisfeld, 27 M. (railway to Katzhütte and thence diligence, see p. 297). The upper part of the Schwarza-Tal, though less known, is scarcely inferior to the lower. The road follows the valley of the Schwarza, and leads viâ *Sitzendorf* (p. 300; Linde, R. 1-3 *M*), *Blechhammer* (inn), and *Glasbach* to (6¼ M.) *Mellenbach* (Zur Kehre Inn, R. 1½-1¾, D. 1¼-1½ *M*), with an old church, and *Blumenau* (Zur Blumenau), two industrial villages, separated by the Schwarza. Pleasant environs. The conspicuous *Kursdorfer Kuppe* (2610 ft.) may be ascended from *Mellenbach* in 1¼ hr., and the descent may be made viâ *Meuselbach* to Katzhütte in 1½ hr. — Beyond Blumenau we ascend the valley to the (¼ hr.) *Zirkel* (inn; p. 300), where the road forks, the right branch leading viâ the *Langenberg* to Gehren (p. 302). At (10 M.) *Schwarzmühle* we cross the *Schwarza*. — 12½ M. **Katzhütte** (1400 ft.; *Wurzelberg*, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½ *M*), a village with iron-works and potteries, at the junction of the *Katze* and the Schwarza. About 4½ M. to the S. of this point rises the *Wurzelberg* (2745 ft.). From Katzhütte through the *Amselbach-Tal* to Gross-Breitenbach (p. 302), 1½ hr. — At (13½ M.) *Oelze* (Kieslerstein) a road diverges to the right to Gross-Breitenbach (p. 302; 3½ M.). — 14½ M. *Masserbrück*, 3 M. to the N.E. of the summer-resort of *Masserberg* (Kurhaus, good; Goldne Gabel); 18 M. *Langenbach*, on the S.W. slope of the Wurzelberg. — 27 M. *Eisfeld* (rail. station), see p. 292.

From Schwarzburg to *Paulinzella* and *Arnstadt*, see R. 46 b.

b. From Neu-Dietendorf to Saalfeld.

36 M. Railway in 1¾ hr.

Neu-Dietendorf, see p. 272. — 3½ M. *Haarhausen;* on a hill, 2 M. to the right, rises the *Wachsenburg* (1360 ft.; inn, see p. 272), the property of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, containing a collection of pictures, weapons, etc. (adm. 20 pf.).

6 M. **Arnstadt** (920 ft.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, R. 1¾-4, D. 1¾, pens. 4½-6 *M*, good; *Goldene Henne; Goldene Sonne*), a prettily-situated town, the junction for Ritschenhausen (p. 300), with a Rathaus of 1585. Pop. 17,800. The architecturally important **Church of Our Lady* (adm. 20 pf.; tickets at An der Liebfrauenkirche 1), of the 13th cent. (restored in 1888-94), contains some fine sculptures and tombstones, among which are the monuments of two Counts Günther of Schwarzburg and their wives (1368 and 1590). Fine view from the adjacent tower of the old castle of *Neideck*. Arnstadt possesses a strong salt spring, which attracts visitors.

The train crosses the valley of the *Gera* and runs towards the S.E. — 16 M. *Stadtilm* (1235 ft.; Hirsch, R. 1-2¼, D. 1½ *M;* Post, R. 1-2½ *M*), with an interesting old church. The line bends to the S. and skirts the E. base of the *Singerberg* (1915 ft.; view), which may be ascended from (19½ M.) *Singen* in ¾ hr. — 22½ M.

Paulinzella (1210 ft.; *Menger*, R. 1¼-2, D. 1¾-2½ *M*) is a hamlet with the remains of a Romanesque *Church of the 12th cent., 262 ft. long and 66 ft. wide; of the five apses but one now remains. The abbey to which it was attached was begun in 1112 by Paulina, daughter of the knight Moricho, and suppressed in 1534. — From Paulinzella a forest-path, marked red and brown, leads to (6 M.) *Gehren* (p. 302).

25½ M. *Rottenbach* (935 ft.).

From Rottenbach to Königsee, 4½ M., railway in 25 minutes. — *Königsee* (Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Löwe) is a small town with 3200 inhabitants. To Paulinzella, 1¼ hr. viâ the *Mönchskugelteich*. Diligence to Gehren (p. 302).

From Rottenbach to Katzhütte, 15½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 1½ M. *Döditzberg*. — 4½ M. **Schwarzburg**, see p. 298. — 6½ M. *Sitzendorf*; 10 M. *Mellenbach-Glasbach*; 11 M. *Zirkel* (p. 299). — 15½ M. *Katzhütte*, see p. 299.

The line descends the Rinne-Tal. — 27½ M. *Leutnitz*; 30½ M. *Blankenburg* (p. 297). — 36 M. *Saalfeld* (p. 266).

c. From Neu-Dietendorf to Ritschenhausen. Oberhof.

47 M. Railway in 2-3 hrs. — Through-trains to Kissingen, Würzburg, and Stuttgart pass over this line. — Best views at first to the right, beyond Zella to the left.

To (6 M.) *Arnstadt*, see p. 299. — The line passes (7 M.) *Arnstadt-Süd* and ascends the valley of the *Gera*.

11 M. **Plaue** (1085 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Ehrenburg*), with the fine ruins of the (20 min.) *Ehrenburg* (1280 ft.; inn). From the *Reinsburg*, 2¼ M. to the E. of Plaue, and from the tower on the *Halskappe* (2000 ft.), 3¾ M. to the S., fine views are obtained. — Branch-railway from Plaue to *Ilmenau* and *Themar*, see p. 302.

The line beyond Plaue traverses the picturesque valley of the *Wilde Gera*. — 15 M. *Gräfenroda* (1255 ft.; Deutscher Hof). Branch-line to Gotha (see p. 305). — The valley contracts. Beyond a gorge known as the 'Zwang', where a short tunnel is threaded, the line ascends through the *Gehlberger Grund* in a succession of steep curves (gradient 1:15). Farther on the train runs between steep porphyry cliffs. 22½ M. *Gehlberg* (p. 302). We now thread the *Brandleite Tunnel* (2095 ft.; ca. 2 M. long; 5 min. transit), just beyond which is (25 M.) the station of *Oberhof* (2095 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence a road (short-cuts) ascends to the N. to the (2 M.) village, which lies on the crest of the hill.

Oberhof. — Hôtels. **Schloss-Hôtel*, R. 2½-7 (with bath 6-20), D. 3½, pens. from 8½ *M*; **Grand-Hôtel Wünscher*, R. from 2, D. 3½ *M*; **Grand-Hôtel Kurhaus*, R. 3½-15 (with bath from 12), D. 3½-5½, pens. from 9½ *M*; *Golf Hotel*, new; *Hôt. Sanssouci*, pens. 7½-12 *M*; *Thüringer Wald*, pens. 7-12 *M*; *Schweizerhaus*; *Holland's Hotel*; *Englischer Hof*, pens. 6-7 *M*; *Tröster*, pens. 6½-7½ *M*; *Waldheil*, pens. 6-11½ *M*. — *Kurhaus Marienbad*, pens. from 8 *M*. — *Lodgings* abundant.

Carriages (tariff; gratuity extra). Two-horse carr. to the station 5¾, at night 8¾; to Friedrichroda and back 24½; to the Hohe Möst 11¾;

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Schwarzwald
Schwarzw.
Krawinkel
Krawinkel
Triefstein
Wegescheide
Borzel
Felsenkeller
Bergmannskopf
Dörrberg
Rosskopf
Bärenstein
Kl. Münzebg.
Kammerbach
Kl. Wart
Waldsbg.
Bärenstein
Saukopf
Kammerbach Pirschhs.
Felschen
Grauer Stein
Schlossberg
Hohe Wart
Alte Berg
Wadebg.
Räuberstein
Mittelbg.
Sieglitzkopf
Gabelkopf
Greifenbg.
Mittelbuch
Schlossbergkopf
Tragbg.
Fallbächer
Löffelbühl
Böhler
Kalter Markt
Grenzadler
Aussicht
Oberhof
Brandweg
Jägerhaus
Dörrer Kopf
Haselborn
Harzwald
Eckardtskopf
Kleines Buch
Schützenberg
Buchskopf
Bärenbachskopf
Geraleite
Pfannthals-K.
Jordansbank
Grosses Buch
Sternbg.
Brandleite
Steinige Hügel
Ob. Schönau
Tambach
Gräfenroda

to Ohrdruf 11; to the Schmücke $11^3/_4$; to Tambach $17^1/_2$ *M.* — *Omnibus* to the station; to Ohrdruf, see p. 305. — *Visitors' Tax* 3-6 *M.*

Oberhof (2660 ft.) is a small village with a ducal shooting-lodge, frequented both in summer and winter. The roads from the station, Tambach, Schwarzwald, Crawinkel, and Gräfenroda converge at the Schloss-Hôtel. Fine view from the *Luisensitz* (2690 ft.), 7 min. to the N., and from the *Schlossbergkopf* (2700 ft.; $^1/_4$ hr.).

Beautiful walks may be taken from Oberhof to the *Gebrannter Stein* (2945 ft.; $1^1/_4$ hr. to the S.W.; view), the *Hohe Möst* (2910 ft.; $1^3/_4$ hr. to the W.), and the *Ausgebrannter Stein* (2230 ft.), $1^1/_4$ hr. to the E. — A longer walk, but quite repaying the fatigue, is through the **Kanzlergrund*, viâ *Ober-Schönau* and *Unter-Schönau*, to (10 M.) *Steinbach-Hallenberg* (p. 289), about $3^1/_2$ hrs. to the W. of Oberhof (the way back ca. $4^1/_2$ hrs., as it ascends). The formation and the outlines of the peaks to the S. of the valley (*Gebrannter Stein, Ruppberg, Grosser Hermannsberg*) are very striking and peculiar to this part of the Thuringian Forest.

From Oberhof to Ohrdruf, see p. 305. Another pleasant route is by the carriage-road viâ *Linzen's Ruhe*, a fine point of view, and *Friedrichsanfang*, a distance of about 10 M., nearly all through wood.

From Oberhof to Tambach (*Friedrichroda*), 13 M. We follow the Tambach road which diverges to the W. a little beyond the Schloss-Hôtel until we reach the (35 min.) *Grenzadler*, where we take the path (right) through the wood for $^3/_4$ hr. (Kammerbach-Birschhaus to the right). After 25 min., guide-post; our way leads straight on (to the Kerngrund and Schwarzwald on the right); 13 min. farther, another guide-post (*left* the Hohe Möst), and $^1/_4$ hr. later we join the Gräfenhain road. After 35 min. more we diverge to the right (*left* to Ober-Schönau); in 12 min. we sight the **Falkenstein*, a porphyry rock 328 ft. high (inn). After $^1/_4$ hr. more we come to a bridge where a guide-post points to the Falkenstein on the right; our way (left) leads to the **Dietharzer* or *Schmalwasser Grund*, one of the loveliest valleys of Thuringia. About $1^1/_4$ hr. farther on we reach Dietharz, immediately contiguous to which is *Tambach* (p. 305). — The routes hence to *Friedrichroda* are described at p. 306.

From Oberhof to the *Schmücke* (road), see p. 304.

$28^1/_2$ M. *Zella-St-Blasii* (1780 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the common station for the contiguous industrial towns of *Zella-St-Blasii* (pop. 5700; Erbprinz), and *Mehlis* (pop. 6600; Stadt Wien). Pretty view from the *Ruppberg* (2840 ft.), $3^3/_4$ M. to the N. of Mehlis. Branch-line to Wernshausen, see p. 289. — Beyond another tunnel (245 yds.) the train stops at —

$32^1/_2$ M. **Suhl** (1400 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*, R. $1^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*, good; *Krone*, R. $1^3/_4$-2 *M*; *Post*; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant*), a town with 14,500 inhab., which has been famous for several centuries for its manufacture of fire-arms. The town lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lauter*, at the base of the *Domberg* (2195 ft.; view-tower), and is shaded by the precipitous porphyry cliff of the *Ottilienstein* (1716 ft.; restaurant; pretty view of Suhl). A rack-and-pinion railway connects Suhl with (10 M.) *Schleusingen* (p. 302).

The railway now descends the valley of the *Hasel*. At ($40^1/_2$ M.) *Rohr*, the seat of a suppressed monastery, the Hasel is joined on the right by the *Schwarza*. — $44^1/_2$ M. *Grimmental* (990 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of the Werra railway (see p. 291; to *Meiningen* $4^1/_2$ M.). — The train now crosses the *Valley of the Werra*.

47 M. **Ritschenhausen** (1025 ft.), a station on the line from Meiningen to Kissingen and Schweinfurt, see p. 291.

d. From Plaue to Ilmenau and Themar. The Schmücke.

38½ M. Railway in 3½ hrs. (to *Ilmenau* in ¾ hr.).

Plaue, see p. 300. The line ascends the valley of the *Zahme Gera* and beyond *Angelroda* crosses it by a lofty viaduct.

7½ M. **Elgersburg** (1790 ft.; *Dr. Holländer's Kurhaus and Hydropathic*, R. 1½-4, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6-9 *M*; *Dr. Preiss's Hydropathic*; *Herzog Ernst*, R. 1¾-5, pens. 5½-10 *M*; *Hirsch*, *Linde*, moderate; visitors' tax 5 *M*), a village belonging to Gotha, with 1400 inhab. and porcelain-manufactories. On a lofty porphyry-rock above the village rises a restored mediæval castle. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Körnbachgrund*, the *Klarahöhe*, etc.

From Elgersburg to the Schmücke, a walk of 3-3½ hrs. Pedestrians proceed via the *Pfuttifels* (view of the Körnbachgrund), and the *Schlossquelle*, and there turn to the right and follow the road to the *Mönchshof*, where they join the road from Ilmenau (p. 301). (From the 'Salzmann's Umsicht', at the second bend, a path leads in 10 min. to the *Hohewartskopf*, a hill 2495 ft. high, with a view-tower.) — Two carriage-routes separate beyond (2½ M.) the prettily-situated village of *Arlesberg* (hotel), the one leading via the Mönchshof (see above), while the other ascends the valley of the *Gera* to (1½ hr.) *Gehlberg* (Daheim, R. 2-2½ *M*), whence we follow the picturesque highroad to the (3 M.) Schmücke (p. 304).

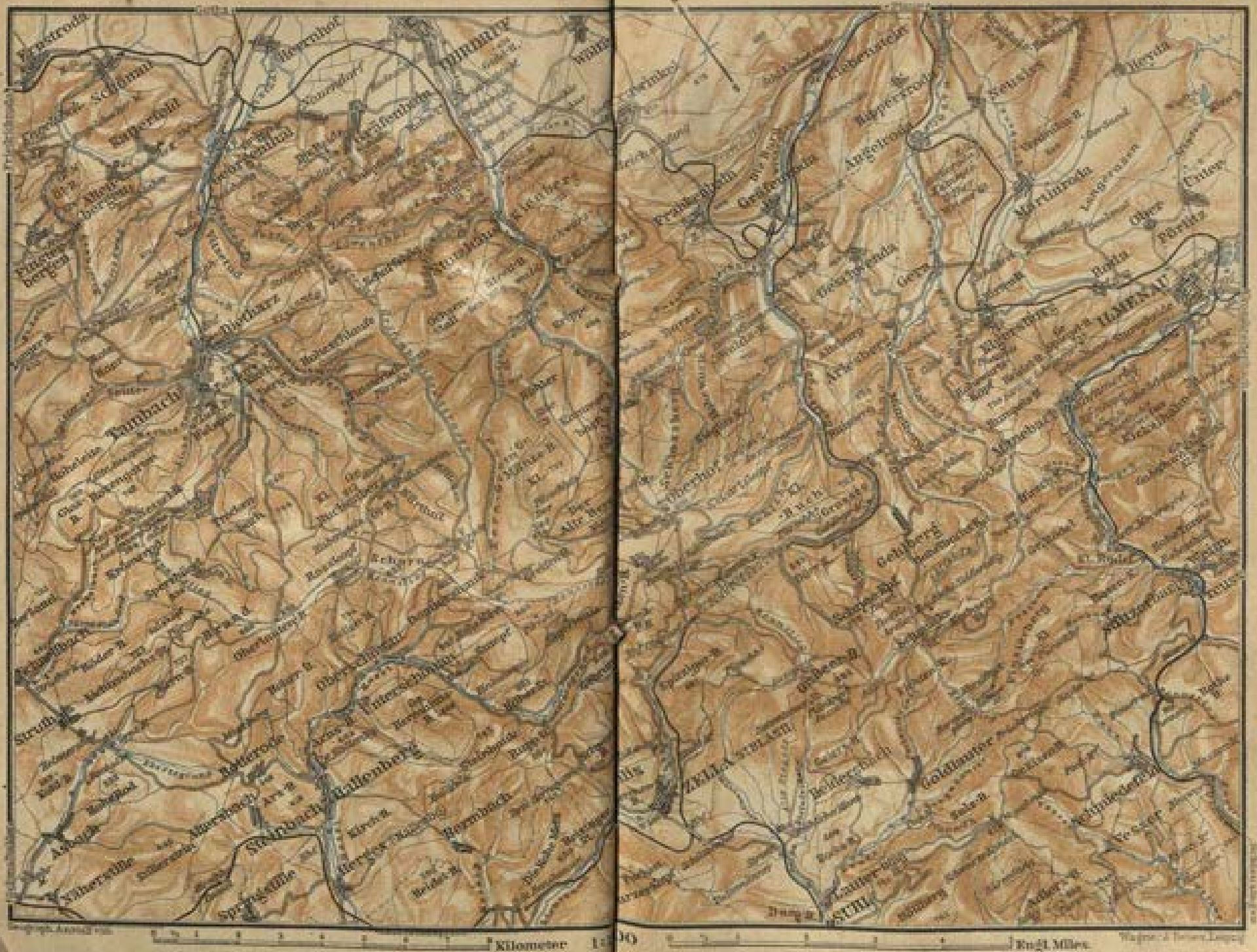
12 M. *Ilmenau*, see p. 303. The town lies to the W.

From Ilmenau to Gross-Breitenbach, 12 M., branch-railway in 1-1¼ hr. — 1¼ M. *Grenzhammer*, an iron-foundry at the mouth of the pretty *Schorte-Tal*. — 2½ *Langewiesen*. — 4½ M. *Gehren* or *Amtgehren* (1585 ft.; Hirsch; Stadthaus), a small town (pop. 2900) with a château of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Hence to Schwarzburg, see p. 299 (carr. 12 *M*). — From (5 M.) *Bahnhof Gehren* a diligence plies daily to (6 M.) Königsee (p. 300); to Paulinzella, see p. 300. — 12 M. *Gross-Breitenbach* (2180 ft.; Zum Wilden Mann, R. 1½-2½ *M*; Göhring, at the station), a small town (3250 inhab.) with porcelain-manufactories. Diligence viâ (3½ M.) *Oelze* (p. 299) to (17 M.) *Neuhaus* (p. 299), in 8¾ hrs.

The Schleusingen line bends to the S. — 13 M. *Ilmenau-Bad*; 15 M. *Manebach* (1705 ft.; see p. 303); 18 M. *Stützerbach*. We now ascend to (21 M.) *Rennstieg* (2450 ft.), on the crest of the Thüringer Wald, and descend to (22½ M.) *Schmiedefeld* (Post), 3 M. to the S. of which is the Stutenhaus (p. 304). We traverse the pretty valley of the *Nahe*.

31½ M. **Schleusingen** (1215 ft.; *Grüner Baum*), with 4500 inhab., was once the residence of the Counts of Henneberg, who became extinct in 1583. A chapel in the *Church* contains monuments of the counts and countesses (1444-1583). In the market-place is a fountain with a statue of Countess Elizabeth. — Branch-line to *Suhl*, see p. 301.

36½ M. *Vessra*, with an old abbey-church (now a barn). — 38½ M. *Themar*, see p. 291.


Kilometer
Engl. Miles

Ilmenau. — HOTELS. *Tanne*, 3/4 M. from the station, on the Ilm, R. 1½-2, B. 1-1¼, D. 1¾-3½, pens. 5-7½ *M*, good; *Sächsischer Hof*, Post-Str. 1, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. 5½-7½ *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel Deutscher Kaiser*, Bahnhof-Str., with garden; *Löwe*, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2½, pens. 5-7½ *M* (Goethe spent his last birthday here, 28th Aug., 1831); *Sonne*; *Ilm-Aue*; *Kaiserhof*. — GARDEN RESTAURANTS. *Tanne* (see above); *Felsenkeller*, *Waldschlösschen*, both on the Schleusingen road. — *Wiener Café*, Linden-Str. — Wine at *O. Rehse's*, Post-Strasse.

SANATORIA. *Dr. Wiesel's Sanatorium*, with fine garden, pens. 6-12 *M*; *Korb's Kurhaus & Badehaus*, on the Schleusingen road. — *Visitors' Tax* 6-10 *M*.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, corner of Alexander-Str. and Moltke-Str.

CARRIAGES (fixed tariff, including tips; tolls extra). To *Gabelbach* with two horses 7½, there and back 10½ *M*; to the *Schmücke* viâ Manebach 14¼ or 17¼; to *Oberhof*, 21 or 24; to *Paulinzella*, 16 or 20½; to *Schwarzburg* viâ Paulinzella 24 or 27 *M*.

RAILWAY to Plaue, Themar, and Gross-Breitenbach, see p. 302.

Ilmenau (1565 ft.), a pleasant town with 12,200 inhab. in the grand-duchy of Weimar, on the *Ilm*, with porcelain and glass factories, is a favourite summer-resort. Pretty walks in the valley of the *Ilm*, the *Sophien-Tal*, and the *Gabelbach-Tal*.

FROM ILMENAU TO THE KICKELHAHN (ca. 1½ hr.; blue waymarks). We follow the Wald-Strasse from the Ilm bridge, passing (8 min.) a fountain-memorial to *Friedrich Hoffmann* and (20 min. farther) a medallion of the poet *Scheffel*, and in 20 min. more (guide-post) take the road to the right to (8 min.) the forester's cottage of *Gabelbach* (2438 ft.; close by, Berg-Hôtel Gabelbach (R. 2-4, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 *M*). Here we turn to the right, passing (4 min.) the *Grosser Gabelbach* (2535 ft.), a grand-ducal shooting-lodge where Goethe often stayed (reminiscences of Goethe and Scheffel), and reach (20 min.) the top of the **Kickelhahn** (2825 ft.), surmounted by a tower 79 ft. high (open in the afternoon only, 10 pf.; rfmts.).

About 200 paces to the N.W. stood the *Goethe-Häuschen*, a wooden hut where Goethe frequently spent the night, and on the wall of which he wrote his exquisite lines 'Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh', on 2nd Sept., 1783. The present hut was erected after the first was burned down (1870).

A still more interesting (though rather longer; 1¾ hr.) way to the Kickelhahn is to cross the Ilm at Korb's Kurhaus; thence to the (20 min.) Preller Promenade, which skirts the *Hohe Schlaufe*; 5 min. farther on a footpath ascends to the left to a (7 min.) pine-wood, and soon after turns to the right. We then ascend round the *Höllkopf* to (40 min.) a fork whence we mount to the left to (¼ hr.) the *Grosser Hermannstein*, a porphyry rock surrounded by fir-trees, and (12 min.) the Goethe-Häuschen (see above).

FROM ILMENAU TO THE SCHMÜCKE. The CARRIAGE ROAD (10 M.) leads viâ *Kammerberg* (1705 ft.; Peschke) and *Manebach* (1820 ft.; Klett; railway, see p. 302), two villages separated by the Ilm, 3 M. from Ilmenau. Thence we ascend the Manebacher Grund for about 1 hr. to the Meyersgrund Inn, where we turn to the right to ascend the *Freibachs-Grund* and the *Silber-Grund* to the road from Elgersburg (p. 302), which we then follow to the Schmücke.

The FOOTPATH (7½ M.; 3-3½ hrs.) diverges to the right beyond the Felsenkeller (see above; guide-post), and after 4 min. to the left,

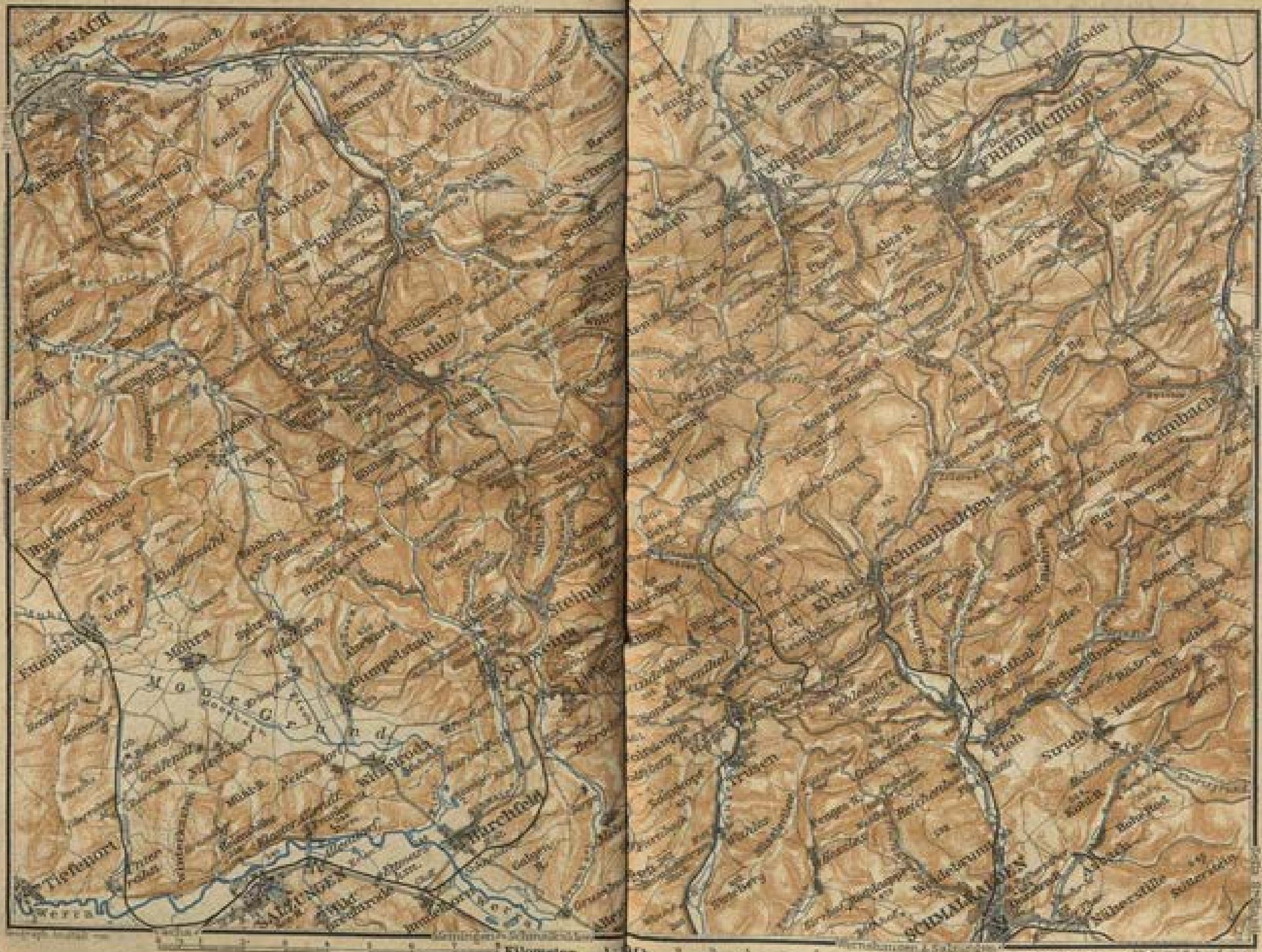
when it broadens; at the (6 min.) *Sophiental* pavilion we turn to the right (guide-post); after 2 min. to the left; at the guide-post ('Schwalbenstein') 7 min. farther, we keep straight on; after a few paces farther we turn to the right (guide-post), and in 12 min. more we pass the *Berthaquelle* (right). At the *Schwalbenstein* (2020 ft.), which lies to the left, 6 min. farther on, Goethe wrote the fourth act of 'Iphigenia', on March 19th, 1779 ('sereno die, quieta mente'). We regain the main path and turn to the left; at the (5 min.) fork we keep straight on, and in 5 min. more reach the *Schoppenwiese* (2240 ft.; Schöffenhaus Pension). Soon after we turn to the left (guide-post) and ascend through wood to the (12 min.) *Bornwiese*, where a path from Elgersburg joins our route on the right. We proceed straight on to (20 min.) the *Mönchshof* (2465 ft.; inn; 1 1/2 hr. from Ilmenau), a prettily situated toll-house on the road from Elgersburg (p. 302), which we follow to the left. In 25 min. more we join the above-described carriage-road from Manebach, and in another 1 hr. the carriage-road from Gehlberg (1 1/4 hr.; p. 302); the Schmücke lies 5 min. to the right (4 M. from the Mönchshof).

The **Schmücke** (2990 ft.) is a popular and very fair **Inn* (R. 2-5, D. 3, pens. 5 1/2-8 *M*), on the margin of the forest, with meadows stretching in front and a pretty view. — About 1/2 M. to the N.W. of the Schmücke, on the road to Oberhof, is a finger-post indicating the path to the right to the (20 min.) ***Schneekopf** (3210 ft.; rfmts.), the tower on which (adm. 20 pf.) commands a magnificent survey of the plains of Thuringia (best towards evening), as far as the Brocken and Kyffhäuser, S. the Franconian and Rhön Mts., the Gleichberge near Römhild, etc. We now return by the same path to the road.

From the Schmücke to Oberhof (2 hrs.; omn. twice daily, 1 1/2 *M*). At the above-mentioned Schneekopf finger-post we keep straight on to the (10 min.) cross-roads ('Adler'). Thence we may follow either the highroad or the *Rennstieg* (p. 296), the former skirting the N., the latter the S. side of the *Grosser Beerberg* (3220 ft.). [The Rennstieg, diverging to the left, leads to (12 min.) *Plänkner's Aussicht* (3192 ft.), whence a fine view is obtained of Suhl, the Dolmar (p. 291), the Gleichberge (p. 292), and the Rhön.] The path and road reunite at (25 min.) the point known as the *Ausspanne*, 2 1/4 M. from *Station Oberhof* viâ the road to the left, and 3 1/4 M. from the village of *Oberhof* (p. 300) straight on viâ the *Rondell*.

A pleasant excursion may be made from the Schmücke to the ***Adlersberg** (2785 ft.), 2 3/4 hrs. to the S., an excellent point of view. The route to it passes the *Mordfleckswiese* (2715 ft.) and the ***Stutenhaus Inn** (2455 ft.; R. 2-4, D. 2 1/2 *M*). — About 3 M. from the Stutenhaus Inn lies *Schmiedefeld* (p. 302).

A path from the Schmücke to (2 hrs.; 6 1/4 M.) *Suhl* (p. 302) diverges to the right from the Schmiedefeld road after 1/2 M., and leads viâ (1 1/2 M.) *Goldlauter*.


EISENACH
Ruhla
Steinbach
Schwenna
Barchfeld
Tiefenort
SALZUNGEN
Kilometer
1:90
WALTERSHAUSEN
FRIEDRICHRODA
Tambach
Schmalkalden
Floh
Struth
SCHMALKALDEN
Engl. Miles.

e. From Gotha to Gräfenroda viâ Georgental
(Friedrichroda).

22½ M. Railway in 1½ hr. — A Motor Omnibus runs twice daily from Friedrichroda to Oberhof station, viâ Georgental and Ohrdruf (2 hrs.; 4 *M*).

Gotha, see p. 282. — 3½ M. *Emleben.*

8 M. **Georgental** (*Schützenhof*, 1 M. from the station, with restaurant, R. 1½-3, D. 1½-2½, pens. 4½-6 *M*; *Klosterhof*, Haupt-Str.; *Deutscher Hof*, near the station of Georgental-Ort, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Thüringer Wald*, between the station and the village, plain but good). The village (1255 ft.), which lies ¾ M. to the S.W. of the station, is much frequented in summer (baths; visitors' tax 4½ *M*). It possesses the ruins of a Benedictine abbey of the 12th cent., destroyed in 1525. Pleasant walks to the *Borkenhäuschen* (20 min.), the *Bergklause*, and the *Hammerwand* (¾ hr.). Railways to Tambach and to Friedrichroda, see below.

The Road to (5½ M.) Friedrichroda leads to the W. from Georgental, past the village of *Katterfeld*; on the left is the Immanuels-Kirche and above it the 'Candelabrum' (see below). *Altenbergen* (2½ M.) is said to be the oldest village in Thuringia. About ¾ M. above it is a stone monument, 33 ft. high, in the shape of a church-candlestick (hence known as the 'Candelabrum'), erected in 1811 on the site of the Church of St. John, which, according to an erroneous legend, was founded in 724 by St. Boniface as the first Christian church in Thuringia. — Returning to the road at Altenbergen, we continue our route to *Engelsbach*. Pedestrians may now follow the *Philosophenweg*, which, diverging to the left beyond the village, leads along the edge of the woods to Friedrichroda.

10½ M. **Ohrdruf** (1255 ft.; *Goldener Anker*; *Deutscher Kaiser*) is an old industrial town, with 6500 inhabitants. Numerous pleasant walks in the vicinity.

From Ohrdruf a diligence runs daily in summer to (10 M.; 4 hrs.' walk) *Oberhof* in 2¾ hrs. (in the reverse direction in 2 hrs.). The road gradually ascends the wooded hills of Thuringia and traverses a beautiful valley with varying views. At the entrance to the (2½ M.) *Ohra-Tal* is the summer-resort of *Luisental* (see below). The villages of (½ M.) *Stutzhaus* and (1 M.) *Schwarzwald* are next passed. About 1 M. beyond the latter opens the *Stutzhäuser Grund* on the right; farther on the *Triefstein* is passed, then the (2½ M.) lower Chalet (1875 ft.; rfmts.); the upper Chalet is reached 1½ M. farther on, and finally (1 M.) *Oberhof*, see p. 300.

Beyond Ohrdruf the railway runs to the S.E. 13 M. *Luisental* (Lotter's Hotel, R. & B. 2¼-3, D. 1¾-2, pens. 4½-6 *M*, good). To the S.E. rises the (50 min.) *Kienberg* (2370 ft.; fine view). — 15½ M. *Crawinkel*. — 22½ M. *Gräfenroda*, see p. 300.

From Georgental to Tambach, 3¾ M., branch-railway in 20 min., ascending the pretty *Apfelstädt-Grund*. — 1¼ M. *Georgental-Ort*; 2½ M. *Rodebachsmühle*. — 3¾ M. **Tambach** (1480 ft.; *Kurhaus*, ¾ M. from the village, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 1¾-2, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Fürstenblick*, R. 1½-3½, pens. 4½-6 *M*; *Falkenstein*, 3 min. from the station, R. 1-2½, pens. 4-6 *M*; *Schützen-*

hof, pens. 3¾ ℳ; *Bär*, pens. 4¼-5 ℳ), a favourite summer-resort, separated by a brook from the hamlet of *Diethars* (Herzog Alfred, Felsental, both unpretending). There are many picturesque spots in the vicinity (*Spittergrund*, with a waterfall, 5 M. from the station). To Oberhof, see p. 301.

The shortest route from Tambach to FRIEDRICHRODA (2 hrs.; 8 M. by road) leads to the N.W. viâ the (2¼ M.) *Neues Haus*, a forester's house, and thence by (2¼ M.) *Finsterbergen* and the *Gottlob*. — The route to the INSELSBERG (3¾ hrs.) leads from the Neues Haus (see above) to the (3 M.) *Kreuz* (2275 ft.), whence we follow the Rennstieg to (½ hr.) the *Heubergshaus* (p. 307) and the Inselsberg (p. 308). — From the Spitter waterfall SCHMALKALDEN is reached in 3 hrs. viâ the (½ hr.) *Ebertswiese* and (1½ hr.) *Floh*.

f. From Fröttstädt to Friedrichroda and Georgental. Inselsberg.

To *Georgental*, 12 M., RAILWAY in 1 hr.; to *Reinhardsbrunn* (the most convenient station for Friedrichroda) in ½ hr. — MOTOR OMNIBUS from Gotha station to Gross-Tabarz, viâ Waltershausen, four times daily in 1¼ hr. (1 ℳ 10 pf.).

Fröttstädt, see p. 272. — 2½ M. **Waltershausen** (1065 ft.; *Kaiserhof; Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Hirsch*, R. 1½-2 ℳ; to Gross-Tabarz or Gotha, see above), a small manufacturing town, with 7500 inhabitants. The château of *Tenneberg* (1445 ft.), 1 M. from the station, commands a beautiful view. — 3¾ M. *Schnepfental* (1150 ft.; Herzog Alfred, R. 1¼-2½ ℳ), where there is an excellent school founded by Salzmann in 1784. — 5½ M. *Reinhardsbrunn*, 5-10 min. from the chief hotels at Friedrichroda. — Beyond a short tunnel we reach (6 M.) *Friedrichroda* (see below); this station is farther from the chief hotels (hotel-omnibuses meet the trains). — 8¾ M. *Schönau-Ernstroda*. — 12 M. *Georgental* (p. 305).

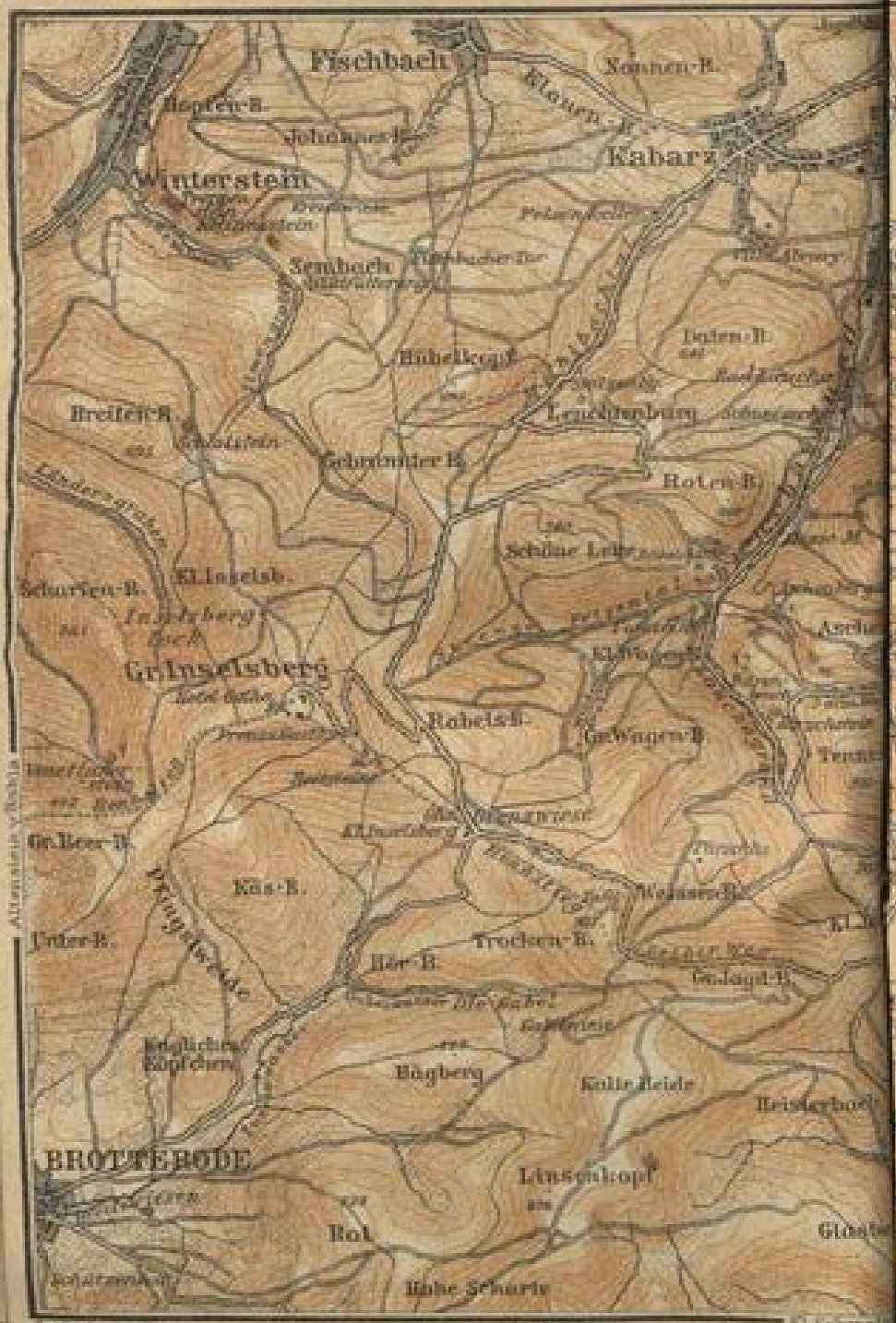
Friedrichroda. — HOTELS (crowded in summer). *Kurhaus*, above the town, to the N., R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 2-3, pens. 6-12 ℳ; *Gr.-Hôt. Herzog Ernst*, in an open situation, to the W., R. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 3-3½, pens. 6½-10 ℳ; **Waldhaus*, in a wooded park, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-8½ ℳ; **Schauenburg*, R. 2-5, D. 2½-3 ℳ; *Schütz*, R. 3-10, D. 2 ℳ; *Bohn*, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 ℳ. — *Herzog Alfred* ('Schweizer Haus'), R. 2½-5, D. 2½-3 ℳ; *Bellevue*, R. 1½-3 ℳ; *Klosterberg; Lanz*, R. 1½-4 ℳ; *National; Vier Jahreszeiten*. — *Wagener; Lange*, with wine-restaurant, R. 2-4 ℳ; *Gerth*, R. 1½ ℳ; *Bahnhof*, at the station. — In Reinhardsbrunn: *Park*, with a popular restaurant; *Klostermühle*. — *Dr. Kothe's Sanatorium; Dr. Wanke's Nerven-Heilanstalt*. — *Lodgings* in the town 10-18, on the hills 15-40 ℳ per week. — *Visitors' Tax:* for a fortnight, 1 pers. 5, 2 pers. 7, a family 9-11 ℳ; for a longer period, 8, 12, 15, & 18 ℳ.

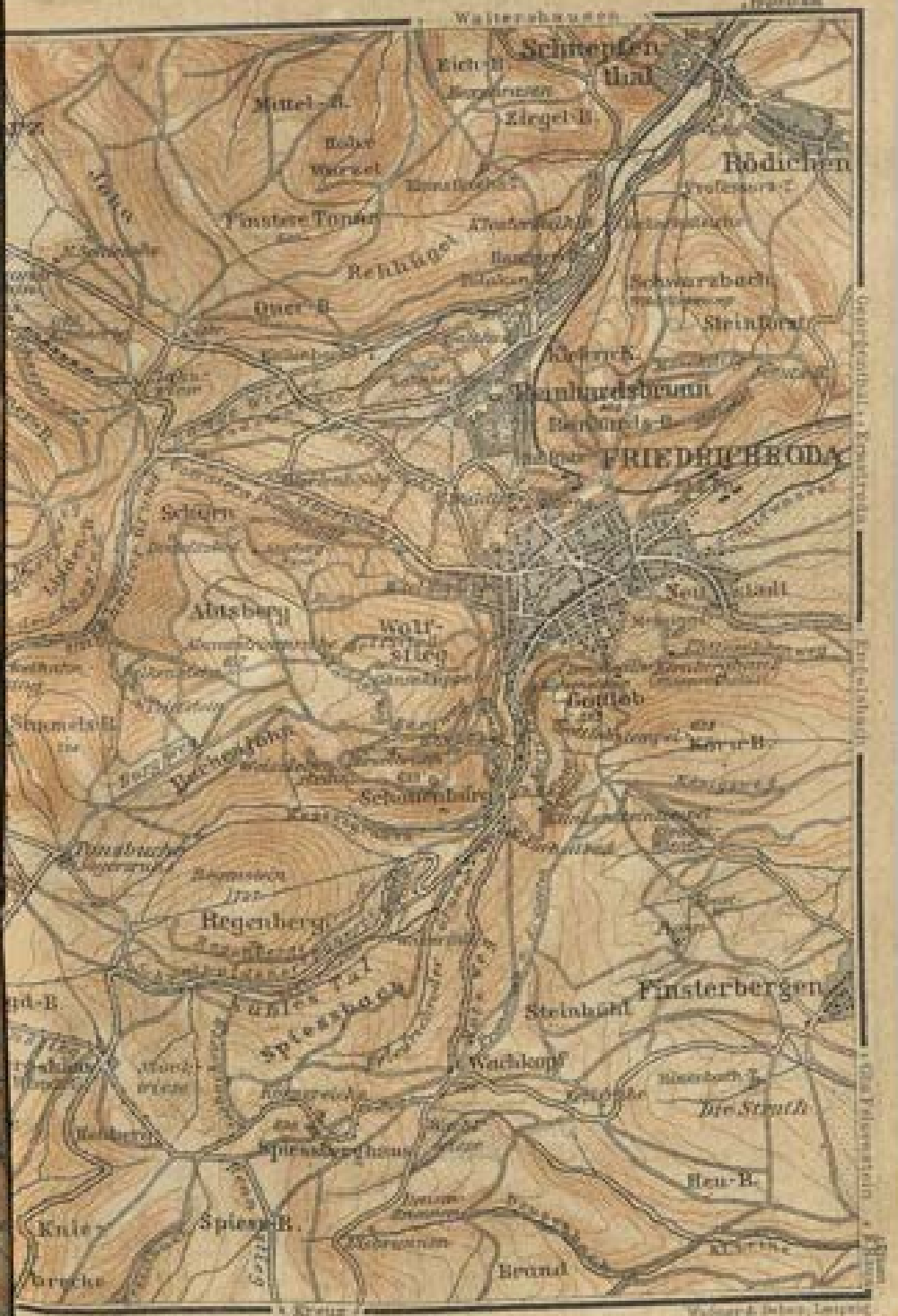
RESTAURANTS. *Kurhaus, Schauenburg, Gerth, Lange*, see above. — Confectioner: *Liebold*, Haupt-Str. 19.

BATHS. *Zum Herzog von Coburg-Gotha*, Friedrich-Platz.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Linden-Str., near the Protestant church. — BAND in the Kurhaus. — SUMMER THEATRE, at the *Goldener Stern*, Haupt-Strasse. — BERG-THEATER, at the foot of the Gottlob.

DILIGENCE to *Klein-Schmalkalden* (p. 308), 8 M., once daily. — OMNIBUS to the *Inselsberg* daily (there and back 2½ ℳ); to *Tabarz* (60 pf.) or


Fischbach
Nonnen-B.
Kabarz
Winterstein
Zembach
Hübelkopf
Breiten-B.
Lenchtenburg
Gebrannter B.
Roten-B.
Schöne Leite
Kl. Inselsb.
Gr. Inselsberg
Rabels-B.
Gr. Wagen-B.
Gr. Beer-B.
Käs-B.
Unter-B.
Trocken-B.
Hör-B.
Bägberg
Kalte Heide
Heisterbach
BROTTERODE
Linsenkopf
Rot
Hohe Scharte
Kilometer


Waltershausen
Schnepfenthal
Eich-B.
Mittel-B.
Ziegel-B.
Rödichen
Finstere Tonne
Rehhügel
Quer-B.
Schwarzbach
Steinforst
Reinhardsbrunn
FRIEDRICHRODA
Schorn
Abtsberg
Wolfstieg
Neustadt
Gottlob
Schönenburg
Regenberg
Finsterbergen
Steinhöhl
Wachkopf
Spiessberghaus
Spiess-B.
Brand
Heu-B.
Engl. Miles

Finsterbergen (1 *M*), several times daily. — MOTOR OMNIBUS to the Grosser Inselsberg in 1 hr. (2 *M*, there & back 3 *M*); to Finsterbergen in 1/2 hr. (75 pf.); to Oberhof, see p. 305. — CARRIAGE with one horse 10-12, with two horses 15-20 *M* per day; from the station, with one or two horses (ordered in advance) 2 *M* & 3 *M*. — GUIDE (unnecessary) 4 *M* per day; to the Inselsberg 2 *M*. — ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES during the season.

Friedrichroda (1340-1445 ft.), with 4700 inhab., pleasantly situated among pine-clad hills, is, perhaps, the most popular among the summer-resorts of Thuringia, while it is also frequented in winter. The environs afford many pleasant excursions, and the walks in the neighbourhood are well-provided with guide-posts and benches. The *Kurhaus* is situated on the S.W. slope of the *Reinhardsberg* (1590 ft.). — About 3/4 M. to the N. is the ducal château of ***Reinhardsbrunn** (1300 ft.), formerly a Benedictine monastery, and converted into its present form in 1827-35 (adm. 8-12 & 2-7, 50 pf.). It stands in a charming park.

WALKS (several of which may be combined in one excursion; comp. Map). To the *Damm-Mühle* viâ the *Reinhardsberg* and back by road, 1 1/4 hr.; to the *Gottlob* (1880 ft.), on the S., and back, 1 hr.; to *Finsterbergen* (Kurhaus Felsenstein) through the woods and back viâ *Engelsbach*, 3 hrs.; by the 'Herzogs-Weg' to the (3 M.) *Spiessbergshaus* (inn) or to the right to the (3 M.) *Heubergshaus* (inn); to the *Abtsberg* (2285 ft.) and *Gänsekuppe* (2240 ft.) and back by the *Schauenburg* (2075 ft.), 2 hrs.; etc.

FROM FRIEDRICHRODA TO TABARZ, 3 M. to the W., pedestrians are recommended to follow the *Oberbüchig Route*, which passes the (20 min.) *Marienglas-Höhle*, a large grotto (adm. 60 pf.), and the entrance of the *Ungeheurer Grund*. — *Gross-Tabarz* (1300 ft.; *Kurhaus, R. 1 1/2-4, D. 1 3/4-3, pens. 6-8 *M*; *Schiesshaus; Leuchtenburg), *Klein-Tabarz* (Jagdhaus), and *Kabarz*, generally included under the one name of **Tabarz**, are frequented by numerous summer-visitors (visitors' tax 4-10 *M*; omn. to Gotha, see p. 306). — A pleasant round of 2 1/2-3 hrs. in the **Laucha-Grund* is as follows. Passing the (5 min.) *Kurhaus* and the (1/4 hr.) *Lutherbrunnen*, we reach (5 min.) a guide-post pointing to the Aschenbergstein, and in 3 min. more the *Massemühle* (restaurant). After passing (7 min.; to the right, above) the Backofenloch and (4 min.) another guide-post (to the Inselsberg), we cross a bridge to the left and proceed along a broad path. After 120 paces, guide-post (*left* to the Aschenbergstein), our way is to the *right*; 18 min. farther on (halfway, to the *right* again) is the *Torstein* (1730 ft.; ca. 1 hr. from Tabarz), a rock with a large opening in it (to the Inselsberg, see below). — We return to the guide-post and follow the path in the opposite direction to the (1 M.) *Aschenbergstein* (2165 ft.; view). Just before the summit two paths diverge to the left: one leading viâ the Uebelberg to Tabarz; the other (which we follow) leading viâ the (20 min.) *Bärenbruch* to the (5 min.) road. About 5 min. to the left we reach a five-armed guide-post indicating the path to the (10 min.) *Glückelhahnsprung*. Thence we may return through the Ungeheurer Grund to Tabarz or to Friedrichroda.

FROM FRIEDRICHRODA TO THE INSELSBERG there are various routes. One leads viâ the *Heubergshaus* and *Jagdberg*; another, through the *Ungeheurer Grund*, joins the first beyond the *Tanzbuche*; a third runs by *Tabarz* and the *Laucha-Grund*.

FOOTPATHS (2 3/4-3 hrs.). 1. Viâ *Tabarz* and the *Laucha-Grund* to the (1 3/4-2 hrs.) *Torstein*, see above. Passing through the open-

ing of the Torstein, we reach a small mountain-meadow, whence the Inselsberg is seen to the right. We continue to ascend by the broad path; after 20 min. we turn to the left, skirting the brook; 7 min., we turn to the right (the Kleiner Inselsberg lies a few minutes on the left); in 8 min. more we cross the highroad and in 7 min. turn to the right (on the left is a footpath from the Kleiner Inselsberg); 7 min. later we again cross the highroad and proceed straight to the (10 min.) summit (1 hr. from the Torstein). — 2. By the 'Burgweg' to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Tanzbuche* (2360 ft.) and the ducal hunting-lodge of *Jägersruh;* thence we follow the road to (3/4 hr.) the *Grenzwiese* or *Kleiner Inselsberg Inn*, where the road from Brotterode joins us on the left: We follow the road to the right, ascend to the left after a few paces, and reach the (1/2 hr.) top by the Torstein path.

The ***Grosser Inselsberg** (3005 ft.), the summit of which consists of porphyry, commands an extensive panorama, especially towards the N., but unfortunately too often obscured by clouds and fog. At the top are two very fair hotels, a larger *(Hôt. Gotha,* R. 1 1/2-3, D. 2 1/4-3 *M)* and a smaller. *Winterstein* (p. 309) is 3 1/2 M. distant (guide-post to the N. of the Hôtel Gotha).

From the Inselsberg to Ruhla (2 hrs.). We follow the Rennstieg to the (1 hr.) *Drei-Herrenstein*, where a finger-post indicates the route (to the right) to *Ruhla* (see p. 309). [A path to the right of the Rennstieg (between the boundary-stones 50 & 49) leads to the *Venezianerstein*, commanding a view of the *Inselsberg-Loch.*]

From the Inselsberg to Liebenstein. The shortest way (3 hrs.) leads viâ the (1 hr.) Drei-Herrenstein (see above). Thence we proceed to the left through the *Thüringer-Tal* (2 hrs.), or continue to follow the Rennstieg for 20-25 min. and then descend to the left, passing the *Luther Monument*, to the (35 min.) Ruhla and Liebenstein road, 1 hr. short of Liebenstein. The usual route (4 hrs.), however, is viâ Brotterode. This descends from the smaller inn (finger-post; red marks) for 23 min. (on the left a new path to Brotterode); 1/4 hr. later it quits the wood and leads through meadows; in 25 min. we reach **Brotterode** (1895 ft.; *Inselsberger Hof*, R. or D. 1-2 *M; Post*), a large village (pop. 3260) whence a local railway runs to (12 M.) Schmalkalden (p. 289), viâ Klein-Schmalkalden. Interesting excursion hence to the *Mommelstein* (2395 ft.), 3 M. to the S. (blue marks). Beyond the village we follow the highroad, skirting the *Inselsberg-Graben*, to the **Trusen-Tal*, a picturesque rocky ravine, where we turn to the right, and reach (1 1/4 hr.) an artificial waterfall (inn, 4 min.). The ravine expands; 1/4 hr. farther on lies *Herges* (Trusental Inn), separated by the *Truse* or *Druse* from *Auwallenburg*, a village with a ruin. [From Herges a picturesque path leads to Schmalkalden (p. 289), 6 M.] Turning to the right at the Trusental Inn, we follow the highroad to the W., viâ (3 M.) *Beirode*, to (1 1/2 M.) *Liebenstein* (p. 292).

g. From Wutha to Ruhla.

4 1/2 M. Railway in 1/2 hr.

Wutha, see p. 272. — The train ascends the valley of the *Erbstrom.* 1 1/4 M. *Farnroda.* — 3 M. **Thal** (1085 ft.; *Kurhaus*, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 5-7 *M; Tannhäuser*, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*), a village with 750 inhab., picturesquely situated at the foot of the ruin-crowned *Scharfenberg* (1340 ft.; view), with a stalactite-cavern. About

2 M. to the E. is the *Meisenstein* (1765 ft.; view), a porphyry rock. From *Winterstein* (1180 ft.; Adler; Hirsch), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the Meisenstein, a visit may be paid to the pretty *Sembach-Tal*. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Heiligenstein*.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ruhla** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — HOTELS. *Hôtel-Pension zum Landgrafen*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4-6 ℳ; *Bellevue*, both commanding good views; *Schwan*, R. 1-$1\frac{1}{2}$ ℳ; *Forsthaus; Kaiserhof; Traube; Zur Eisenbahn*, unpretending. — *Omnibus* to the Hohe Sonne, 4 times daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1 ℳ. — *Carriage* to Eisenach viâ the Hohe Sonne 15, to Liebenstein 12 ℳ.

Ruhla (1150-1475 ft.), a favourite summer-resort, extends to a length of upwards of 2 M. in the valley of the *Erbstrom*, a brook which divides the town into two parts, of which the E. belongs to Gotha, the W. to Weimar. The chief occupation of the inhabitants (7800) is the manufacture of wooden and meerschaum tobacco-pipes, to the value of 300,000*l.* annually. The small museum is open daily, 9-6 (30 pf.). Good points of view are the *Ringberg* (2095 ft.; to the N.) and the *Breitenberg* (2280 ft.; to the E.).

FROM RUHLA TO THE INSELSBERG. Carriages (18 ℳ) generally make a long circuit by *Winterstein* and *Kabarz* (p. 307). The route for pedestrians occupies $3\frac{1}{2}$-4 hrs. We leave Ruhla by the Rittergasse at the S.E. end, and after a few minutes turn to the right and cross the Erbstrom; after 25 min. we cross the brook again and regain the highroad in 50 min. more; we cross the latter and proceed in a straight direction to the (35 min.) Drei-Herrenstein; or follow the highroad to the right for about 100 paces and enter the wood to the left by a path leading in 20 min. to the *Gerberstein* (see p. 293), thence back towards the E., along the top of the hill in 12 min. to a grassy clearing, and then to the right in 20 min. to the above-mentioned *Drei-Herrenstein* (2160 ft.). Of the four paths diverging here, the Rennstieg, that most to the left, is to be selected, and the boundary-stones along the top of the hill followed to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Inselsberg* (p. 308). The *Venezianerstein* (p. 308) is reached by diverging to the left before the last ascent.

FROM RUHLA TO EISENACH. The direct route (3 hrs.) leads through the *Bärenbachs-Tal*, ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rennstieg*, and follows the latter to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Hohe Sonne (p. 288). — The following route, though somewhat longer ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), is preferable. From the Landgrafen-Hôtel a zigzag ascends to a broad path above the road; turning to the left we rejoin the road in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, leaving it again shortly afterwards (past a guide-post) for a footpath to the left, which brings us in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the ***Wachstein** (1875 ft.), a group of rocks rendered accessible by steps and paths, and commanding an extensive view. To the N. rise the Harz Mts., to the W. the Rhön. — We now follow the Anne-Marie path for 12 min., and descend to the right by a footpath leading in 40 min. to the carriage-road; turning to the right, we pass the (8 min.) Auerhahn Hotel (p. 288) and in 35 min. more reach the Hohe Sonne (p. 288). — Thence, through the Anna-Tal or the Landgrafenschlucht, to Eisenach, see p. 288.

47. From Berlin or Halle to Cassel viâ Nordhausen.

From Berlin to Cassel, 230 M.; express (Silesian Station) in 7½ hrs. (fares 30 ℳ 10, 19 ℳ 30, 12 ℳ 40 pf.); ordinary trains in 10¼ hrs. (fares 28 ℳ 10, 17 ℳ 30, 11 ℳ 40 pf.).

From Halle to Cassel, 135 M., railway in 4-6 hrs. (express fares 18 ℳ 90, 12 ℳ 30, 7 ℳ 80 pf.; ordinary fares 16 ℳ 90, 10 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 80 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. The trains use the rails of the 'Stadtbahn' (p. 1) as far as (7 M.) *Charlottenburg*. 15 M. *Wannsee* (p. 23).

Several unimportant stations. 76½ M. *Güterglück*, the junction for the Zerbst and Magdeburg line (p. 257). The train now crosses the *Elbe*. — 88 M. **Calbe** *(Sonne)*, an old town on the *Saale*, with 12,100 inhabitants. On the right bank is the old Præmonstratensian abbey of *Gottesgnaden*. *Grizehne* (p. 253), a station of the Magdeburg and Leipzig railway, lies 1¾ M. to the N.E. — 98½ M. *Güsten*, the junction of the Cöthen-Aschersleben railway (p. 253) and of a branch-line to Magdeburg (27½ M.; p. 253). — 108½ M. *Sandersleben* (pop. 3000; Rail. Restaurant; Ratskeller), on the right bank of the Wipper, where the Halle and Aschersleben line diverges (R. 49). — 112½ M. *Hettstedt* is the junction of light railways running to (27½ M.) Halle, and viâ Mansfeld and Eisleben to (17½ M.) *Helfta*.

118 M. **Mansfeld** *(Preussischer Hof)*, with 2450 inhab., chiefly employed in the copper-slate mines of the vicinity, lies 2½ M. to the N.W. of the station (light railway in 20 min.). Luther's father was at one time a miner at Mansfeld, whither he removed from Eisleben in 1484. The house he occupied (with 'J. L., 1530' above the door) and the school his son attended are still extant (Luther-Str., Nos. 26 & 8). The castle of the old Counts of Mansfeld was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but partly rebuilt in 1860 (interesting chapel).

131½ M. *Sangerhausen*, see p. 311.

Halle, see p. 253. The train crosses the Saale. 6 M. *Schleitau*. — 17 M. *Oberröblingen am See*. The *Salziger See* (salt-lake), the larger of the two *Mansfeld Lakes*, was drained in 1892-95.

A branch-railway runs hence to (9½ M.) **Querfurt** (*Goldener Stern*), a branch-line to Merseburg, p. 267, 21 M.), a town of 4900 inhab., with an old castle (14-15th cent.) and a Romanesque church, and to (19½ M.) *Vitzenburg*.

23½ M. **Eisleben** (405 ft.; *Kaiserhof*, Pl. d, see p. 31; *Goldnes Schiff*, Pl. b, R. or D. 2-4 ℳ; *Wald's Hotel*, Pl. c), a town with 24,600 inhab., was the birthplace of Martin Luther (1483-1546). The Bahnhof-Str. leads to the left from the station to the late Gothic church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. 4; 1486-1513), in which Luther is said to have been baptized. A little to the N.,

No. 16 Luther-Str. (Pl. 8), is the house in which he was born (adm. daily 9-12 and 2-4, Sun. 3-6; 25 pf.). A bronze *Statue of Luther* (Pl. 7), by Siemering, was unveiled in the market-place in 1883. *St. Andrew's Church* (Pl. 2) contains the pulpit from which he preached and some interesting monuments of Counts of Mansfeld. Opposite the church is the *House* (Pl. 9) in which Luther died (refitted in 1894), containing various relics (adm. in summer 8-12 and 2-7, in winter 10-12 and 2-4; tickets at the Rathaus, 30 pf.). Extensive copper-slate mines in the neighbourhood. — Light railway from Eisleben to *Hettstedt*, see p. 310.

We now pass through a tunnel. 33 M. *Riestedt.*

36½ M. **Sangerhausen** (505 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ *M*; *Kaiserin Augusta*, R. from 2, D. 2-3 *M*, good; *Thüringer Hof*, R. 1½-3 *M*), a town with 12,000 inhab., mentioned as early as 991. *St. Ulrich's Church*, said to have been erected by Lewis the Springer in 1079, in performance of a vow made by him during his captivity at the Giebichenstein (p. 256), was rebuilt in the 13th cent. and restored in 1892, and is the latest example of the early-Saxon style, with three apses (comp. p. 322). The *Church of St. James*, containing a fine carved altar, and the *Rathaus* date from the 15th cent., the *Neues Schloss* from 1616-22. The *Rosarium*, in the town-park, is well worth a visit.

From Sangerhausen to Erfurt, 43½ M., railway in 1-1¾ hr. The train crosses the *Helme* near (3 M.) *Oberröblingen*. From (8½ M.) **Artern** *(Goldene Sonne; Goldene Krone)*, on the *Unstrut*, a branch runs to Naumburg (see p. 268). 10½ M. *Reinsdorf*. — From (12½ M.) *Bretleben* branch to (7 M.) *Frankenhausen* (p. 312). — 16 M. **Heldrungen** *(Thüringer Hof)*, with an ancient Schloss, in which Thomas Münzer, the Anabaptist, was imprisoned in 1525. — 28 M. *Sömmerda*, the junction of the Gross-Heringen and Straussfurt line (p. 269). — 43½ M. *Erfurt*, see p. 269.

40½ M. *Wallhausen*. The line now enters the fertile *Goldene Aue*, watered by the *Helme*, and extending to Nordhausen.

47 M. **Rossla** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — Hotels. *Kyffhäuser*, at the station, R. 1½, D. 1¾ *M*; *Deutscher Kaiser*, R. 1¼-2, D. 1½-2½ *M*. Carriages. Two-horse carr. to the Kyffhäuser Monument 6, there and back 10 *M*; to the monument, the Barbarossa Cavern, and back 15 *M*. — Omnibuses. To Sittendorf 50 pf., to Richter's Hotel (halfway up) 1 *M*, to the (1 hr.) Monument 1½ *M* (there & back 2 *M*).

Rossla (500 ft.), with 2300 inhab. and a château of Prince Stolberg, is a convenient starting-point for a visit to the *Kyffhäuser* (see p. 312), 4¾ M. to the S. The route leads viâ (2¾ M.) *Sittendorf* and the (1½ M.) *Kohlstätte* (p. 312).

49½ M. *Berga-Kelbra* lies 1¾ M. to the N.W. (omn. 50 pf.) of the small town of **Kelbra** *(Kaiserhof*, R. 1½-2, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Goldene Sonne; Lindenhof)*, at the N.W. base of the Rotenburg (p. 312). From the station a branch-line runs to *Rottleberode (Stolberg)*, see p. 328.

The KYFFHÄUSER is usually visited from Rossla or Kelbra on the N., or from Frankenhausen on the S. — A good plan is to start at Kelbra, visit the (35 min.) Rotenburg and the (1¼ hr.) Kyffhäuser, and return either viâ (1 hr.) Rossla or viâ (2½ hrs.) Frankenhausen.

From Kelbra (p. 311) both a carriage-road and a footpath ascend the *Tannenbergs-Tal* to the *Rotenburg* (inn; view), a ruined castle of the 12th cent., adjoining which is a Bismarck Tower. Pedestrians bound for the Kyffhäuser follow the road thence to the S. for 8 min., and turn to the left by a pleasant footpath which in ¾ hr. joins the road from Sittendorf, about 8 min. short of the *Kohlstätte* (to the right). Thence to the monument, 12 min. more. Carriages from Kelbra follow the Frankenhausen road as far as an *Obelisk* (see the Map), whence the 'monument-road' leads to the left to the Kohlstätte, where passengers alight.

The wooded **Kyffhäuser** (1500 ft.) is crowned by a ruined castle, once occupied by the Hohenstaufen, consisting of the Oberburg, with its tower 72 ft. in height, and the Unterburg with the chapel. According to an ancient tradition, the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa slumbers in the bowels of the earth beneath the castle, ready to burst forth as soon as Germany regains her former glory.

Adjoining the Oberburg is a magnificent architectural ***Monument to Emp. William I.,** designed by *Bruno Schmitz* and erected in 1896 by the German military associations at a cost of about 800,000 ℳ (40,000*l.*). The total height of the structure, which rises in terraces, is 213 ft. On the middle terrace, within a small rectangular court, is a seated figure of Frederick Barbarossa, by *N. Geiger*. On the upper terrace is a colossal equestrian statue of William I., in copper, by *E. Hundrieser*, 31 ft. high; on the pedestal, a German warrior and the figure of History. Above the monument rises a tower 187 ft. high, which may be ascended by a spiral staircase and commands a splendid view (adm. 50 pf.). — About 10 min. to the S. is a hotel (R. & B. 2½-3½, D. 2 ℳ).

Descent to (1 hr.) *Rossla*, see p. 311. The carriage-route to Frankenhausen leads viâ the *Obelisk* (see above). Walkers, however, take a path to the right, 2 min. beyond the Kohlstätte, which leads through woods and in ½ hr. joins the road about 1 M. to the N. of Prince Schwarzburg's shooting-lodge of *Ratsfeld* (1255 ft.), ¼ M. beyond which is an inn. Thence to Frankenhausen, 3½ M.

Frankenhausen (*Zum Mohren*, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½-2 ℳ, good cuisine; *Thüringer Hof; Stolberg; Deutsches Haus*), a small town (6600 inhab.) with salt-baths (visitors' tax 6 ℳ) and salt-works, near which Thomas Münzer (p. 313) and the rebellious peasantry were defeated in 1525. A branch-railway runs hence to (13 M.) *Sondershausen* (p. 316), viâ (2½ M.) *Rottleben*, a village 1¼ M. to the S. of the *Barbarossa Cavern*, 380 yds. in length, with subterranean lakes (electric lighting; adm. 70 pf.). The direct route from the Kyffhäuser to the cavern (1¾-2 hrs.) diverges to the right from the road about ½ M. beyond the Ratsfeld inn (see above). — Railway from Frankenhausen to *Bretleben*, see p. 311.

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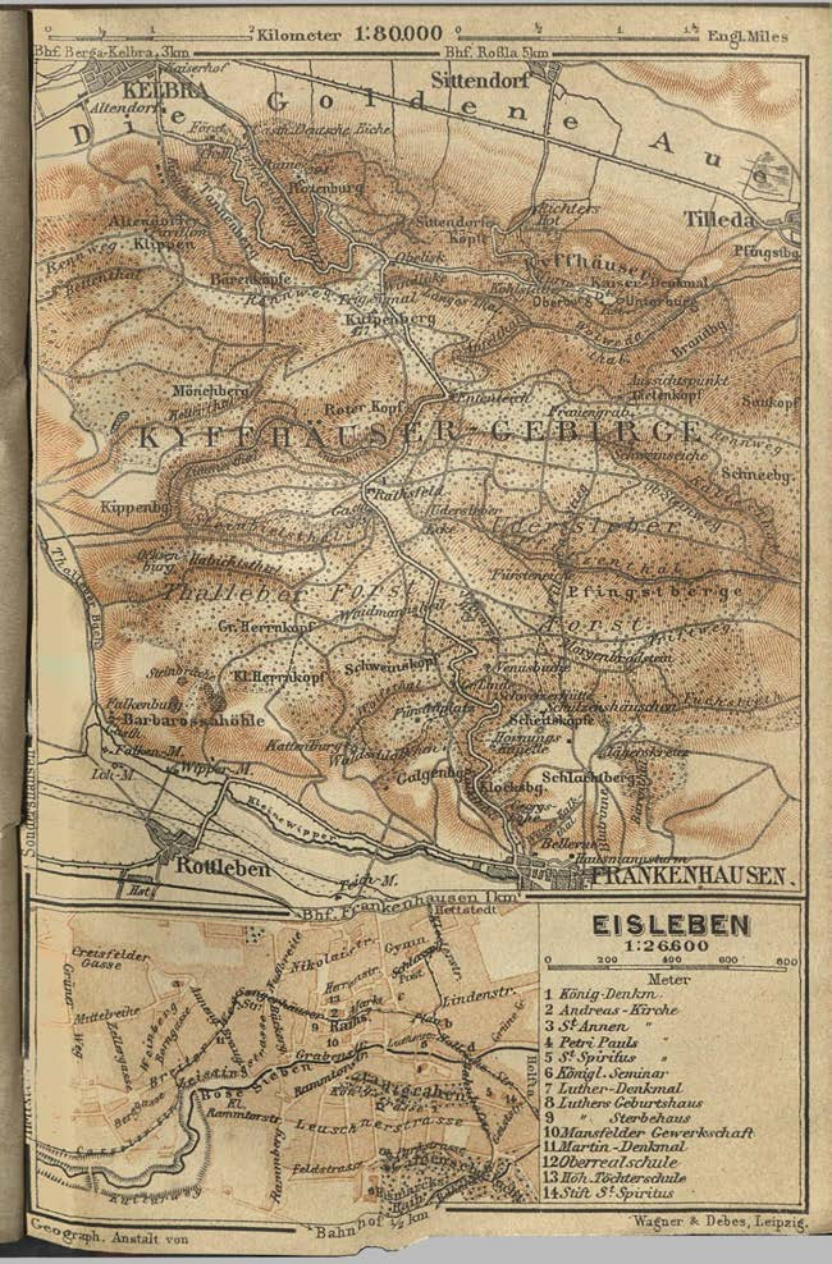
60 M. **Nordhausen** (*Römischer Kaiser*, R. 2-4, D. 2½-3 ℳ, *Schneegass, Berliner Hof, Weintraube*, all in the town; *Friedrichskron*, good, *Wieg, Victoria*, at the station), with 32,600 inhab., situated on the *Zorge*, on the S. slopes of the Harz Mts. (R. 50), possessing extensive distilleries, was frequently the scene of councils and assemblies of princes in the middle ages. An electric tramway runs through the town. In the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz is a bronze *Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Börmel (1901), and near it is a *Statue of Bismarck*, by Schneider (1900). The



Kilometer 1:80.000
Engl. Miles
Bhf. Berga-Kelbra 3km
Bhf. Roßla 5km
Die Goldene Aue
KELBRA
Altendorf
Sittendorf
Tilleda
Pfingstbg.
Kyffhäuser
Kaiser-Denkmal
Oberburg
Unterburg
Kuppenberg
Rotenburg
Sittendorfer Köpfe
Richters Hof
Bärenköpfe
Kleinen Tannenberg
Rennweg
Bettenthal
Mönchberg
Roter Kopf
Ententeich
Frauengrab
Aussichtspunkt
Tietenkopf
Saukopf
KYFFHÄUSER-GEBIRGE
Schneebg.
Kippenbg.
Rathsfeld
Udersleber
Udersleber Forst
Pfingstberge
Thalleber Forst
Gr. Herrnkopf
Kl. Herrnkopf
Schweinskopf
Falkenburg
Barbarossahöhle
Falken-M.
Wipper-M.
Kattenburg
Galgenbg.
Schlachtberg
Klocksbg.
Bellevue
Hausmannsturm
Rottleben
Kleine Wipper
Teich-M.
FRANKENHAUSEN.
Bhf. Frankenhausen 1km
Hettstedt
Sondershausen
Hettstedt
Creisfelder Gasse
Mittelreihe
Nikolaistr.
Gymn.
Lindenstr.
Rathsf.
Grabenstr.
Rammtorstr.
Leuschnerstrasse
Feldstrasse
Bahnhof ½ km
EISLEBEN
1:26.600
0 200 400 600 800
Meter
1 König-Denkm.
2 Andreas-Kirche
3 St. Annen "
4 Petri Pauls "
5 St. Spiritus "
6 Königl. Seminar
7 Luther-Denkmal
8 Luthers Geburtshaus
9 " Sterbehaus
10 Mansfelder Gewerkschaft
11 Martin-Denkmal
12 Oberrealschule
13 Höh. Töchterschule
14 Stift St. Spiritus
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Cathedral is a fine late-Gothic edifice, with carved choir-stalls and a Romanesque crypt (12th cent.). The *Church of St. Blasius* contains two pictures by Cranach: an Ecce Homo, and a Raising of Lazarus, with Luther and Melanchthon among the mourners. Near the *Rathaus* (1610) are a Roland's Column (p. 105) and a *Luther Fountain*, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Reformer by Schuler (1888). The *Museum of Antiquities* is open daily, except Mon., 11-1 & 3-5. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades, but fragments of the old walls remain. Pleasant walk through the *Gehege* to the *Wilhelmshöhe* (Inn, with view of the Harz Mts.).

From Nordhausen to *Wernigerode*, see p. 336; to *Erfurt* and *Brunswick*, see R. 48. A railway runs also to *Northeim* and *Ottbergen* (see p. 48).

65 M. *Wolkramshausen* (p. 316). — From (71½ M.) *Bleicherode* a branch-line runs to Herzberg (p. 315). — 86½ M. *Leinefelde.*

From Leinefelde to Wulften, 25 M., railway in 1¾ hr. The principal intermediate station is (12 M.) **Duderstadt** (*Meyer*, R. & B. 2½-2¾, D. 1½-1¾ ℳ; *Löwe*), an ancient town, with 6500 inhab. and an interesting Rathaus (1432-1528) and other old buildings. Light railway to Göttingen, see p. 69. — 25 M. *Wulften.* Thence to Northeim, see p. 48.

From Leinefelde to Gotha, 41½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — The first important station is (17 M.) **Mühlhausen** (655 ft.; *König von Preussen*, R. 2-3, D. 1¾-2½ ℳ; *Weisser Schwan; Englischer Hof*), an ancient town with 35,100 inhab., on the *Unstrut*. The Gothic *Church of St. Mary* (14th cent.), with double aisles, and the church of *St. Blasius* (14th cent.) deserve mention. In the Peasants' War of 1523-25 Mühlhausen was the headquarters of the fanatic Thomas Münzer, who was afterwards executed here. Branch-lines to *Treffurt* (p. 346) and *Hohenebra* (p. 316). — 28½ M. **Langensalza** (*Mohr; Schwan*), a busy town of 12,700 inhab. with cloth and other factories, near which the Hanoverians capitulated to the Prussians in 1866. The sulphur-baths of that name are prettily situated on the *Unstrut*, 1 M. distant. Branch-line to (17 M.) *Kühnhausen* (p. 316). — 41½ M. *Gotha*, see p. 282.

From Leinefelde to *Nieder-Orschel*, see p. 346.

The *Leine-Tal* is now descended. 96 M. *Heiligenstadt* (870 ft.; Eichsfelder Hof), on the *Leine*, with 8200 inhab. and two churches in the Gothic and transition styles.

105½ M. *Eichenberg*, junction for Göttingen and Bebra (p. 346). Our line descends the *Werra-Tal*. — 109½ M. *Witzenhausen*, with orchards, on the left bank. On the left rises the *Meissner* (p. 346; ascent in 3 hrs.). — The train crosses the Werra.

120 M. *Münden*, see p. 67. — 135 M. *Cassel*, see p. 57.

48. From Brunswick to Nordhausen and Erfurt viâ Börssum *(Harzburg, Goslar).*

135 M. Railway in 5¼-7½ hrs. (fares 16 ℳ 90, 10 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 80 pf., express 18 ℳ 90, 12 ℳ 30, 7 ℳ 80 pf.). To *Nordhausen* in 3-5½ hrs. — From Brunswick to *Harzburg*, 28 M., in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 ℳ 60, 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 45 pf.); to *Goslar*, 31 M., in 1½ hr. (3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 50, 1 ℳ 55 pf.).

Brunswick, see p. 84. The train passes the ducal park and the châteaux of Neu-Richmond and Alt-Richmond. The line to Helmstedt and Magdeburg diverges to the left (p. 46).

7½ M. **Wolfenbüttel.** — Hotels. *Löwe*, Breite Herzog-Str. 20, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*; *Bayrischer Hof*, in the market-place, R. 2-3, D. 1¾ *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, Grosser Zimmerhof; *Kronprinz*, Bahnhof-Strasse. — Restaurants. *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus; *Kaffeehaus*, Am Wall. — Post & Telegraph Office, Bahnhof-Strasse. — Electric Railway to the *Lechlumer Holz* and *Brunswick*, see p. 93.

Wolfenbüttel, an old Brunswick town with 18,900 inhab., on the *Oker*, is famous for its library, of which Lessing was librarian from 1770 till his death in 1781. There are many quaint timber buildings of ca. 1600.

The ducal *Château* (now a school), in the Schloss-Platz, ⅓ M. to the N. of the station, dates in its present form from the 16th century. — The former *Arsenal* is a Renaissance edifice of 1619. — Lessing resided from 1777 to 1781 at Lessing-Platz 2, a one-story house opposite the entrance to the library.

The Library (open on week-days, 9-1), which now occupies a handsome new building (1883-86), contains 300,000 vols., over 7000 MSS., and numerous paintings (*e.g.* portrait of Spinoza).

Ground Floor. In the Vestibule is a relief of Lessing, by *Döll* (1795). To the right are the reading-room and students' rooms.

Main Room. The most interesting MSS. are exhibited in glass-cases: *Codex Carolinus*, a palimpsest with fragments of the Gothic Bible of Ulphilas; Chrysostom's homilies on St. Matthew, a Greek uncial MS. of the 6th cent.; *Codex Arcerianus*, a Latin uncial MS. (ca. 600); *Charlemagne's Capitulare Ecclesiasticum* (789), an Anglo-Saxon MS., and his *Capitulare de Villis;* a Greek *Book of the Gospels*, with pictures of three Evangelists (10th cent.), etc. The two large show-cases contain sumptuous bindings, memorials of Luther, indulgences, etc.

First Floor. Two side-rooms here are devoted to early examples of printing, including first editions of the Biblia Pauperum in Latin and in German and the only extant example of Ulrich Boner's *'Edelstein'*, the earliest printed work in German (1461). In the Hall of Art are drawings and prints, among which are the *Triumphal Procession of Emp. Maximilian*, with wood-cuts by H. Burgkmair, and Dürer's *'Ehrenpforte Maximilian's'* (1515; freely restored).

The *Ducal Archives* contain about 20,000 documents; the permanent exhibition is open free daily. — *St. Mary's Church* presents a curious mixture of Gothic and Renaissance forms (1608-1750). The interior (adm. 30 pf.), with the ducal mortuary chapel, is interesting. — The *Ramparts* were converted into promenades in 1803.

Branch-line from Wolfenbüttel viâ *Schöppenstedt* (p. 47), *Jerxheim* (p. 49), and *Oschersleben* (p. 318) to *Halberstadt* (p. 317).

15 M. **Börssum** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction of the Brunswick-Harzburg and Magdeburg-Cologne lines (R. 5), is situated at the confluence of the *Ilse* and Oker.

The Harzburg Line follows the Oker towards the S. — 23 M. (from Brunswick) **Vienenburg** is the junction of the Halle-Seesen line (Goslar; p. 319). — 28 M. *Harzburg*, see p. 333.

From Börssum to (40½ M.) **Seesen**, see p. 49. The Nordhausen line turns to the S. and skirts the S.W. slopes of the Harz district, where a number of picturesque spots have recently come into favour (comp. Map, p. 318). — About 2½ M. to the N.E. of (48 M.) *Gittelde* (light-railway in 20 min.) lies the picturesque summer-resort of **Grund** (pop. 2200; *Rathaus*, R. & B. 2¼-3, pens. 4½-7 *M*; *Kurhaus*, R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Schützenhaus*, R. 1½-2½ *M*; visitors' tax 2-10 *M*). About 1 M. to the N. is the *Hübichenstein* (1410 ft.).

52 M. **Osterode** (*Kaiserhof*, R. 2-5, D. 1¾ or 2 *M*; *Deutscher Hof*), on the *Söse*, a town of 7500 inhab., with many picturesque old houses. Handsome Rathaus (1552). Several monuments in the Markt-Kirche. Diligence to Claustal, see p. 340; motor-omnibus viâ Riefensbeek and Kamschlacken to Altenau (p. 339), twice daily in 1¾ hr. (2½ *M*), and on to Claustal; light railway to Kreiensen (p. 69). — To the right, about halfway between Osterode and Herzberg, is the *Jettenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern.

60 M. **Herzberg** (*Hannover*; *Weisses Ross*, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Kurhaus*), on the *Sieber*, the junction of lines to Northeim (p. 69) and to Bleicherode (p. 313), was the seat of the Dukes of Brunswick-Grubenhagen down to 1634. Pop. 4000. The Schloss was founded by Emp. Lothaire about 1130.

From Herzberg through the *Sieber-Tal* to *St. Andreasberg*, see p. 340.

64 M. **Scharzfeld** (835 ft.; *Schuster*, at the station, R. & B. 2½, D. 1½-2½ *M*).

From the village, ¾ M. from the station, we ascend in 10 min. to the *Steinkirche*, a grotto connected by tradition with St. Boniface, and used as a church down to the middle of the 18th century. Hence we may proceed over the *Bremke* and to the E. to (¾ hr.) the *Einhornhöhle* (½ M. from the station; key and guide at the Schuster Inn, 1 *M*), another cavern, where many fossils have been found. To the S.E. rises the beautifully-situated ruin of *Scharzfels* (1255 ft.; inn), whence we descend to Scharzfeld station in 20 minutes. — A pleasant footpath leads to the E. from the station viâ the *Philosophengang* to (¾ M.) *Lauterberg* (see below).

From Scharzfeld to St. Andreasberg, 8½ M., railway in 50 minutes. — The line ascends the valley of the *Oder*. 2½ M. **Lauterberg** (985 ft.; *Langrehr*, R. 2½-5, D. 2¾ *M*, good; *Kurpark*; *Kurhaus*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Krone*), a small town (5900 inhab.), with pleasant wooded environs, a water-cure establishment, and a good bath-house, is adapted for a prolonged stay (visitors' tax 2-10 *M*) and is frequented in winter also. The *Hausberg* (1380 ft.; inn) commands an extensive prospect. The view is still finer from the *Kummel* (1970 ft.; easily ascended from Lauterberg in 1 hr.). To the E. is the *Scholben* (1875 ft.). To (3 hrs.) *Sieber* (p. 340): through the *Grade Lauter-Tal* to the (½ hr.) *Kupfer-Hütte*, a forester's house; then to the left and in ¾ hr. again to the left and viâ the Knollen-Tal to the summit of the (¾ hr.) *Grosser Knollen*, commanding another fine view, particularly towards the Brocken. Thence to Sieber, 1 hr. Through the *Wiesenbeeker-Tal*, with the (½ hr.) picturesque *Wiesenbeeker Teich*, to the (1¼ hr.) **Ravensberg* (2165 ft.; inn at the top). — 3½ M. *Kurpark*; 5 M. *Odertal*. Up the valley of the *Sperrlutter*. — 8½ M. *St. Andreasberg*, see p. 340.

72½ M. **Bad Sachsa** (1065 ft.; *Schützenhaus*, R. 2½-3½, D. 2½-3 *M*, well spoken of; *Hôt.-Pens. Lindenhof*, R. 1½-2½ *M*;

Fürst Otto von Bismarck; visitors' tax 5-10 ℳ), a small town with 2600 inhab., 1 M. to the N. of the station, frequented as a summer-resort. Ascent to the *Ravensberg* (p. 315). — To the right of the railway rises the *Römerstein*, a group of dolomite rocks resembling a ruined castle. — 75 M. *Walkenried* (pop. 1500; Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Löwe), a village with the imposing *Ruins of a Cistercian abbey, comprising a church and fine early-Gothic cloisters of the 13-14th cent. (1 pers. 50 pf., 2-5 pers. 1 ℳ).

From Walkenried to Braunlage, 15 M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 3 M. *Wieda* (Stadt Braunschweig). — About 2 M. to the S. of the (7 M.) station of *Stöberhai* rises the **Stöberhai** (2362 ft.; *Berg-Hotel*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½-3 ℳ), commanding a fine view. Beyond (10 M.) *Kaiserweg* the line reaches its culminating point (1990 ft.). 12½ M. *Brunnenbachsmühle*, junction for Tanne (p. 328). — 15 M. *Braunlage*, see p. 328.

Beyond a tunnel the train reaches (77 M.) **Ellrich** (820 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler; König von Preussen*), a small town on the *Zorge*. Picturesque walk hence by the *Burgberg* and the forest of *Himmelreich* to (1 hr.) *Walkenried* (see above). Another to the E., by the villages of *Werna* and *Appenrode*, to *Ilfeld* (2½ hrs.; see below). *Sülzhayn*, 2¼ M. to the N.E., has several sanatoria for consumptive patients. — About 4½ M. to the N. of Ellrich is *Zorge* (Braunschweiger Hof), to the N.E. of which lies (1 hr.) *Hohegeiss* (2105 ft.; Kasten; Dicke Tannen), the highest village in the Harz.

82½ M. *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (Rail. Restaurant), the station for (2½ M.) Ilfeld (p. 337). To the right rises the precipitous *Kohnstein*.

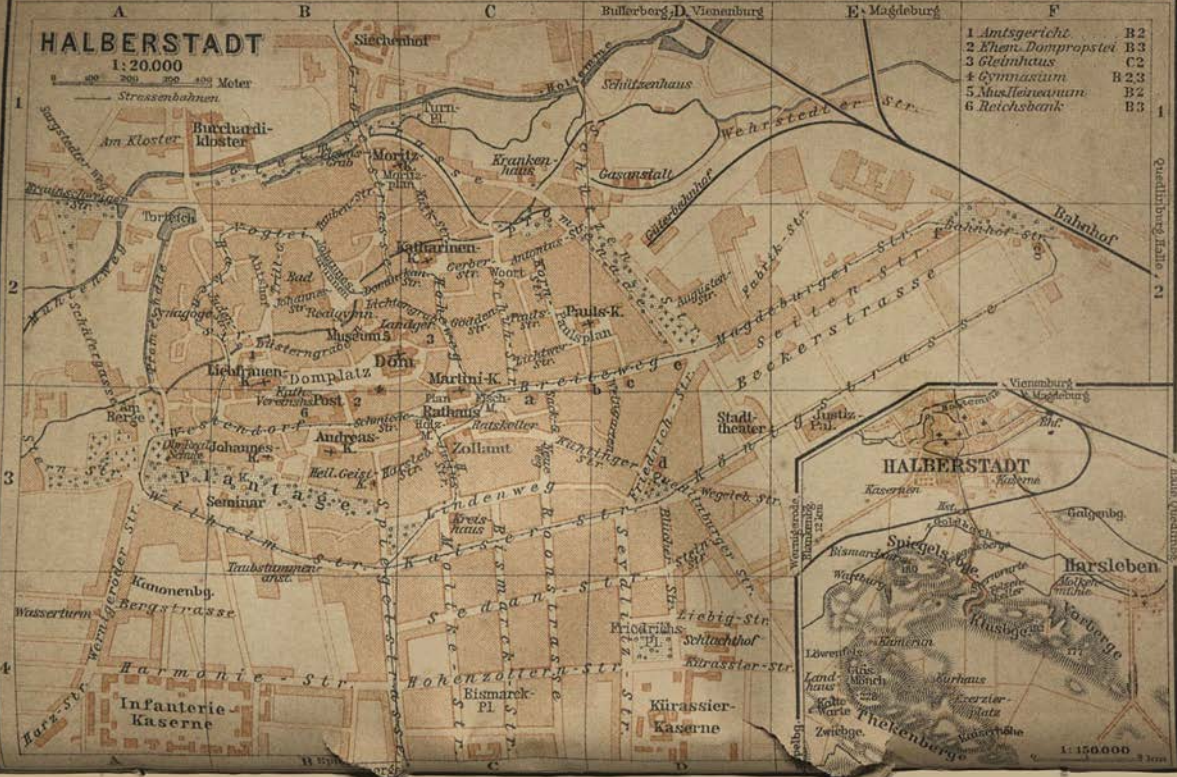
86½ M. **Nordhausen** (p. 312), the junction of this line with the Halle and Cassel railway (R. 47).

Beyond (91½ M.) *Wolkramshausen* the Erfurt line crosses the *Wipper*. 94 M. *Klein-Furra*, 2 M. to the N. of *Straussberg*.

98½ M. **Sondershausen** (855 ft.; *Fürstenhof*, R. 1¾-4, D. 1¾-2½ ℳ; *Tanne; Hôt.-Restaurant Münch*, R. & B. 2½-3 ℳ; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 1½-2 ℳ), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, charmingly situated in the Wipper-Tal. Pop. 7800. The *Schloss* contains a few antiquities and a natural history collection. The *Stadt-Kirche* (17th cent.) contains an old font and a valuable library. It is adjoined by the princes' mausoleum (1892). The concerts given by the prince's orchestra are performed in the *Loh-Platz* on Sun. afternoons in summer. Fine view from the *Bismarck-Turm* (20 min.) and from the *Possen* (1510 ft.), 1½ hr. to the S. — Branch-line to Frankenhausen (see p. 312).

103½ M. *Hohenebra* (branch to Mühlhausen, p. 313); 119 M. *Straussfurt* (branch-lines to Gross-Heringen, p. 269, and to Gotha, p. 282); 128½ M. *Kühnhausen* (branch-line to Langensalza, p. 313); 131½ M. *Ilversgehofen* (p. 272).

135 M. **Erfurt**, see p. 269.


HALBERSTADT
1:20.000
Meter
Stressenbahnen
1 Amtsgericht B2
2 Ehem. Dompropstei B3
3 Gleimhaus C2
4 Gymnasium B2,3
5 Mus. Heineanum B2
6 Reichsbank B3
Bullerberg
Vienenburg
Magdeburg
Quedlinburg Halle
Siechenhof
Schützenhaus
Turn-Pl.
Burchardi-kloster
Am Kloster
Moritz-K.
Moritz-plan
Kranken-haus
Gasanstalt
Wehrstedter Str.
Bahnhof
Bahnhof-Str.
Güterbahnhof
Torteich
Katharinen-K.
Cerber-Str.
Woort
Pauls-K.
Pauls-plan
Museum
Dom
Domplatz
Liebfrauen-K.
Martini-K.
Post
Rathaus
Andreas-K.
Zollamt
Johannes-K.
Seminar
Kreishaus
Stadttheater
Justiz-Pl.
Beckerstrasse
Seiten-Str.
Magdeburger Str.
Fabrik-Str.
Augusten-Str.
Breiteweg
Westendorf
Plantage
Wilhelm-Str.
Kaiser-Str.
Lindenweg
Sedan-Str.
Kanonenbg.
Bergstrasse
Wasserturm
Harmonie-Str.
Hohenzollern-Str.
Bismarck-Pl.
Friedrichs-Pl.
Schlachthof
Liebig-Str.
Kürassier-Str.
Kürassier-Kaserne
Infanterie-Kaserne
Harz-Str.
Wernigeröder Str.
Taubstummen-anst.
Kaserne
Spiegelsberge
Harsleben
Vorberge
Klusbge.
Kamerun
Löwenfels
Landhaus
Gläs. Mönch
Kurhaus
Kalte Warte
Zwiebge.
Thekenberge
Kaiserhöhe
Halle Quedlinbg.
Wernigerode
Blankenburg
Vienenburg
Magdeburg
1:150.000

49. From Halle *(Leipzig)* to Seesen viâ Aschersleben and Goslar *(Hildesheim, Hanover)*.

101 M. Railway in 3-5 hrs. This line passes the N. and E. side of the Harz district (Ballenstedt, Thale, Wernigerode, Harzburg, Claustal).

Halle, see p. 253. — 4½ M. *Trotha*, on the Saale. About 5½ M. to the W. of (9½ M.) *Wallwitz* (light railway in ½ hr.) lies *Wettin* (Preussischer Hof), a small town of 2950 inhab., with the ancestral château (1123-56) of the various ruling houses of Saxony; it is to be fitted up as a home for veterans and local museum. From (18½ M.) *Cönnern* a branch-line runs to (20½ M.) Calbe (p. 310), viâ (10 M.) Bernburg. Then across the Saale to (29 M.) *Sandersleben* (p. 310).

36 M. **Aschersleben** (375 ft.; *Deutsches Haus; Schmidt*, R. 1¾-2½, D. 1¾ *M*), an ancient town with 29,000 inhab., the ancestral seat of the princes of the Ascanian line, is the junction of the line to Bernburg and Cöthen (p. 253). In front of the Rathaus (rebuilt in 1885) is a fountain by Wrba (1906). — At *Hecklingen*, 7½ M. to the N., is an interesting Romanesque convent-church. The *Arnstein* (740 ft.), one of the finest ruined castles in the Harz, lies 7 M. to the S.

40½ M. *Frose*, with a fine Romanesque church (12th cent.), is the junction for (8½ M.) *Ballenstedt* (p. 321) and (18½ M.) *Quedlinburg* (p. 320). — 51½ M. *Wegeleben*, the junction of a branch-line to (13 M.) *Thale* (p. 324).

56 M. **Halberstadt** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — Hotels. **Prinz Eugen* (Pl. a; C, 3), R. from 2, D. 3 *M*; **Halberstädter Hof* (Pl. g; F, 2), R. 2-4, D. 1¾-2¼ *M*; *Goldenes Ross* (Pl. b; D, 2, 3), R. 1½-7½, D. 2½ *M*, good; *Weisses Ross* (Pl. d; D, 3), R. 2½-4½, D. 2-2½ *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel* (Pl. f; E, 2), R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Central* (Pl. c; D, 2), R. 1¾-2 *M*; *Thüringer Hof* (Pl. e; D, 2).

Restaurants. *Kaiserhaus*, Breiter Weg 37; *Hackerbräu*, D. 1½ *M*, *Wehrstedt*, Fischmarkt 5 and 3; *Rathauskeller*, D. 1½ *M*; *Ratskeller* (Pl. C, 3); *Reuter* (wine; D. 2-3 *M*), Holzmarkt 7; *Martinsklause* (wine), Martini-Plan 36; *Automatic Restaurant*, Breiter Weg 46.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Dom-Platz. — Baths at the *Bade-Anstalt* (Pl. B, 2). — Electric Tramways from the *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 2) to the *Fischmarkt* (Pl. C, 3) and thence through the streets to the W. and N.W.

Halberstadt (405 ft.) is an old town with 46,400 inhab., on the *Holtemme*, boasting of important manufactories. The episcopal see, founded as early as the 9th cent., was suppressed at the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The timber architecture of the 15-16th cent., with its projecting upper stories and rich sculptural ornamentation, is still admirably preserved here. The chief of these buildings are in the *Market Place* (Pl. C, 3), which is divided by the Rathaus into the (E.) Fischmarkt and the (W.) Holzmarkt. The Gothic *Rathaus* dates from the close of the 14th cent., but received some Re-

naissance additions in the 16-17th centuries. The *Roland* (p. 105) here dates from 1433. — The late-Gothic **Ratskeller* in the Holzmarkt, built in 1461, is the finest wood-structure in the town.

The **Cathedral* (St. Stephen's; Pl. B, C, 2), the most important edifice at Halberstadt, was re-erected in the 13-15th cent. on the site of an earlier edifice of 992 and was restored in 1850-70. The façade (ca. 1235) is in the transition style. The W. part of the nave, in a pure early-Gothic style, was originally built ca. 1250 but largely rebuilt in the 15th century. The choir dates from ca. 1350-1400, the transept from a somewhat later date. The church was consecrated in 1491. The W. towers were rebuilt in 1896. The cloisters are in the transition style of the 13th century.

Interior (closed 12.30-2; sacristan's house adjoining the E. choir; adm. on week-days 1 *M*, for 2 or more pers. 50 pf. each). Rich late-Gothic *Screen* separating the nave from the choir; above it, the Crucified with Mary and John, a **Wood Sculpture* of the late 12th century. The Lady Chapel has good sculptures of the 14th cent., and there is a sculptured group of the Crucifixion (late 15th cent.) in the chapter-house. In the choir is some good tapestry of the 11-15th centuries. Then a Crucifixion by *Joh. Rap-Hon* of Einbeck, of 1509, as an altar-piece; several other pictures, rich sacerdotal robes, and various antiquities.

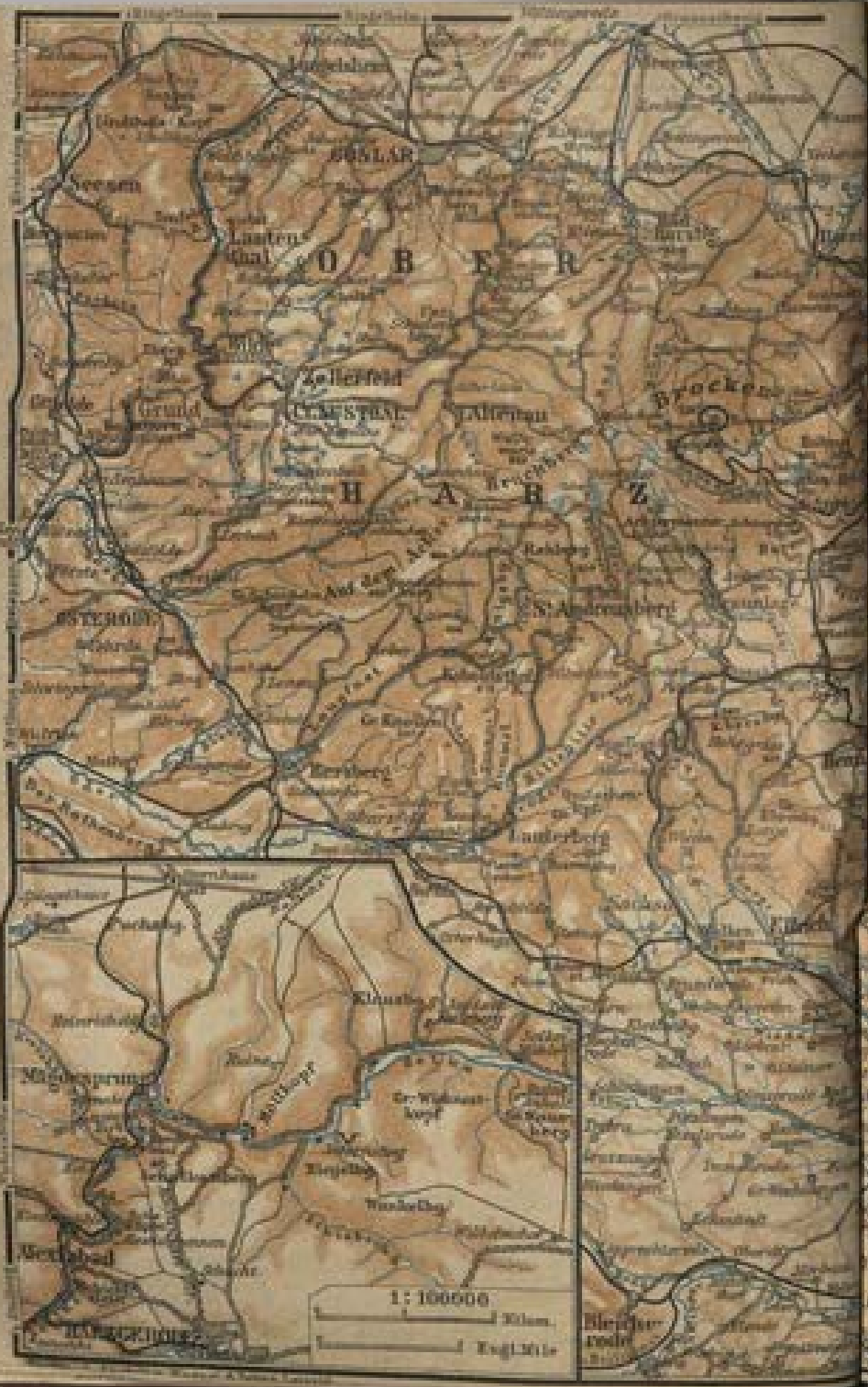
The extensive Dom-Platz is bounded on the W. side by the late-Romanesque *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. B, 2), dating from 1146, with vaulted choir and transept (sexton on the S.W. side; 50 pf.). A number of *Figures in stucco relief date from the Romanesque period (ca. 1200); the apse and the nave contain mural paintings of the 12th cent. (partly spoiled by restoration). — The Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. C, 2), finished about 1350, has fine towers, restored in 1882. — *Gleim's* collection of portraits of his friends is now preserved in the 'Gleimhaus' (Pl. 3), Dom-Platz 31 (open free, 10-6, in winter 12-4, on Sun. & holidays 10-2). — The *Town Museum* (Pl. B, 2; open 9-1 & 2-6, in winter 10-1 & 2-3, 30 pf.; on Sun. 9-1 or 10-2, free) contains antiquities and the Heine Ornithological Collection.

The *Bullerberg* (restaurant), 3/4 M. to the N.E. (bey. Pl. D, 1), commands a fine view of the Harz Mts. The *Spiegels-Berge*, 1 1/2 M. to the S., the *Gläserner Mönch*, 2 M. farther on, and the *Hoppelberg* are also good points of view. The *Klus*, or *'Halberstadt Switzerland'*, to the S.E. of the Spiegels-Berge, has some fine pine-woods and picturesque sandstone rocks. Still farther to the S. are the *Theken-Berge* (hotel).

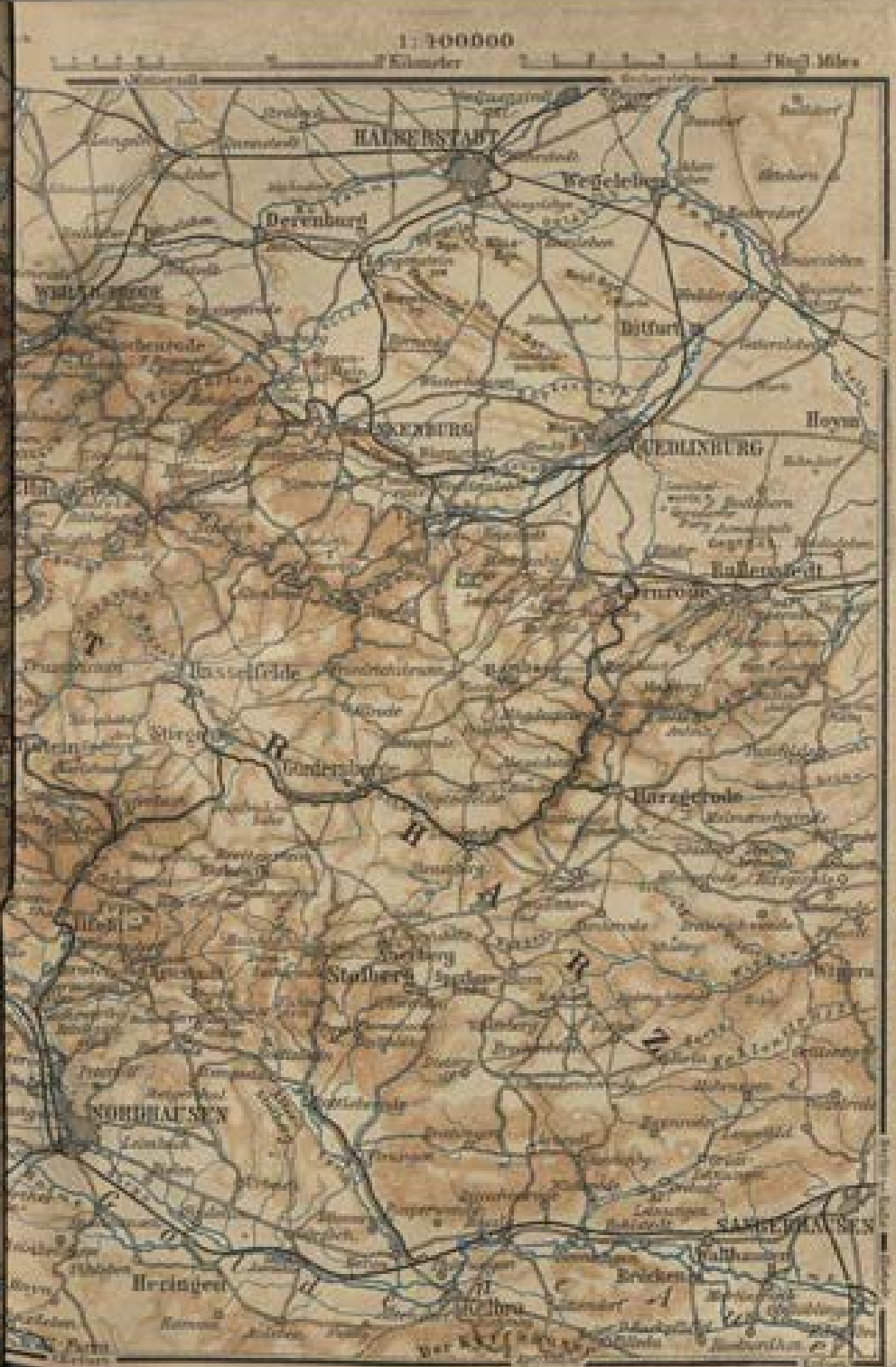
From Halberstadt to Magdeburg, 36 M., railway in 1 1/4-2 hrs. — 12 1/2 M. *Oschersleben* (pop. 13,100), an industrial town on the Bode; 23 M. *Blumenberg* (p. 253). — 36 M. *Magdeburg*, see p. 49.

From Halberstadt to Blankenburg (p. 327), 12 M., railway in 3/4 hr. Stations: *Spiegelsberge*, *Langenstein* (branch to *Minsleben*, 7 1/2 M., p. 336), and (9 M.) *Börnecke*.

Beyond Halberstadt the train commands views of the slopes of the Harz to the left. From (65 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* a branch-line leads to (3 M.) *Minsleben* (see above), *Wernigerode* (5 1/2 M.; p. 325), *Ilsenburg* (11 M.; p. 334), *Harzburg* (20 M.; p. 333), *Oker* (24 1/2 M.; p. 319), and (27 M.) *Goslar* (p. 329).



GOSLAR
Seesen
Lautenthal
O B E R
Zellerfeld
CLAUSTHAL
Altenau
Brocken
H A R Z
Grund
OSTERODE
St. Andreasberg
Herzberg
Lauterberg
Bleicherode
Mägdesprung
Klausbg
Wuskelbg
Mexisbad
HARZGERODE
1 : 100000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile



1 : 100000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
HALBERSTADT
Wegeleben
Derenburg
WERNIGERODE
Ditfurt
Hoym
QUEDLINBURG
Ballenstedt
Gernrode
Hasselfelde
Stiegen
Gudersberg
Harzgerode
T E R R A R Z
Stolberg
NORDHAUSEN
Heringen
Kelbra
SANGERHAUSEN
Walthausen
Bricken

79 M. **Vienenburg,** the junction of lines to *Börssum* and *Brunswick* (see p. 314) and to (5 M.) *Harzburg* (p. 333).

84½ M. *Oker* (p. 332; motor-car, see p. 330). — 87 M. *Goslar* (p. 329); line to Claustal, see p. 339, to Hildesheim, p. 84.

89 M. *Julius-Hütte;* 90½ M. *Langelsheim* (p. 339); 97 M. *Neuekrug* (p. 49). — 101 M. *Seesen,* see p. 49.

50. The Harz Mountains.

Plan. About ten or twelve days are required to explore the finest scenery of the Harz. The following plan, which includes nearly all the Harz-termini of the railways approaching on every side, may be begun or terminated at any one of these. *1st Day.* Ballenstedt, Selke-Tal, Alexisbad; *2nd.* Gernrode, Suderode, Hexentanzplatz; *3rd.* Weisser Hirsch, Treseburg, Bode-Tal, Rosstrappe; *4th.* Blankenburg, Rübeland, then either Rote Hütte, Brocken, or Dreiannen-Hohne, Brocken by railway; *5th.* Steinerne Renne, Wernigerode; *6th.* Ilse-Tal, Ilsenburg, Burgberg near Harzburg; *7th.* Environs of Harzburg, Oker-Tal, Goslar. — The finest points in the *Ober-Harz* and *South Harz* may next be visited as follows: *8th Day.* To Claustal and Andreasberg; *9th.* Lauterberg, Ravensberg, Walkenried, Ellrich; *10th.* Ilfeld, Neustadt unterm Hohnstein, Eichenforst, Stolberg; *11th.* By diligence towards the S. to Kelbra (Kyffhäuser, see p. 312).

Carriages. Two-horse about 20 *M* per day, tolls extra; fee 2-3 *M* per day. One-horse 10-12 *M*. In many places there are tariffs fixed by the authorities, but in every case a bargain should be made beforehand.

Porters, 4-5 *M* per day.

Hotels. In the height of the season those at the more frequented places are apt to be crowded and unsatisfactory. The regular charges at hotels of the better class are: R. from 3, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*. A charge of 20-25 pf. per day or 1 *M* per week is often made for boot-cleaning. The inferior and less-frequented inns are cheaper.

The **Harz,** the northernmost mountain-chain in Germany, 56 M. in length and 19 M. in width, is a well-wooded range, rising abruptly from the plain on every side, especially towards the N.W. It is divided into the *Oberharz, Unterharz,* and *Vorharz.* The first of these embraces the W. region, with the towns of Lautental, Claustal, and Andreasberg. The N.W. and S.W. slopes, with Goslar, Seesen, and Herzberg, are called the Vorharz, while the district to the E. of Wernigerode and Ellrich belongs to the Unterharz. The Brocken rises on the boundary between the Oberharz and Unterharz. The Oberharz is furrowed by numerous dark, wooded ravines. The Unterharz affords a greater variety of picturesque scenery. The principal rock-formations are Silurian and Devonian slates and sandstone; the Brocken and Ramberg are granite. Mining, see pp. 332, 339.

The climate of the Harz resembles that of Central Norway. The mean annual temperature is 41° Fahr. The climate of the plateau of the Oberharz is apt to be somewhat inclement, even in summer. In the places along the N. base of the mountains the summer-heat is pleasantly tempered by the N.W. wind from the Baltic Sea; and the S. Harz also enjoys an agreeable climate.

The *Routenkarte der Wanderwege,* or map showing all footpaths, etc., published by the *Harz Club,* is recommended to pedestrians (scale 1 : 150,000; price 25 pf.). — Many of the forest-paths are marked 'Verboten' (*i.e.* forbidden) and should be carefully avoided during the shooting-season.

I. The Eastern Harz Mts.

a. Quedlinburg.

Railway from Halle (Leipzig, Berlin) viâ Wegeleben to Quedlinburg and Thale, and viâ Frose to Ballenstedt and Quedlinburg, see R. 49.

Quedlinburg *(Railway Restaurant).* — Hotels. **Quedlinburger Hof* (Pl. c; E, 3), R. 1½-4½, B. ¾, D. 1¾-2½ *M; Bär* (Pl. a; C, 2), R. 1½-2¾, B. ¾, D. 1¾-2, omn. ½ *M*, good; *Buntes Lamm* (Pl. b; C, 1), R. 1¼-2, D. 1½-2½ *M; Goldner Ring* (Pl. c; D, 2), R. 1¼-1¾ *M; Weisser Engel* (Pl. d; C, 2), with stucco reliefs of the 17th cent. (upper floor: adm. 25 pf.), R. 1½-3 *M*. — Restaurants. *Casino*, Adelheid-Str. 1, with garden, D. 1¾-2½ *M; Ratsweinkeller*, in the Rathaus; *Kaiserhof*, Pölle 34 (Pl. D, 2), D. 1½ *M; Café Gieseke*, Steinbrücke 10 (Pl. C, 2; with confectioner's).

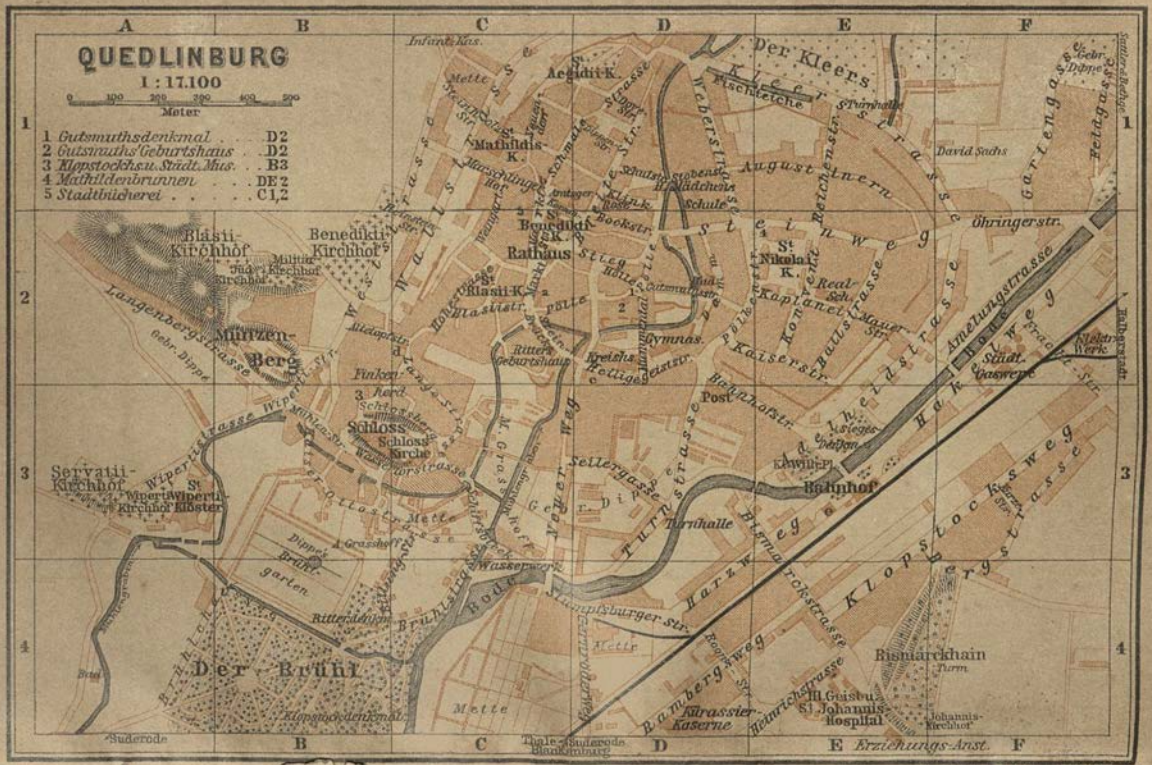
Quedlinburg (410 ft.), an old town with 27,200 inhab., now noted for its nurseries and cloth-factories, lies on the *Bode*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the Harz Mts. It was founded by Henry I. and became a favourite residence of the German emperors of the Saxon line. Down to 1477 it was a fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1698 it passed into the possession of the Electors of Brandenburg. It is still an important-looking place with walls, towers, and moats, and many interesting timber houses of the 15-17th cent., and is commanded on the W. by the old Schloss and the abbey-church.

In the grounds adjoining the railway station (Pl. E, 3) are (to the right) a *War Monument* in commemoration of 1870-71 (a charging cuirassier), by Anders (1895), and (to the left) a *Bronze Group* (Peace protected by means of arms) by Manzel (1898).

The *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 2; adm. 30 pf. for 1-3 pers.) in the market-place, on the S.W. corner of which rises a stone figure of Roland (p. 105), is a building of the 14th cent., rebuilt in 1615, and restored and enlarged in 1900. In its top story a wooden cage is shown, in which the townspeople incarcerated Count Albert of Regenstein during nine months (1337-38) for having infringed their municipal privileges.

Following the Blasii-Str. from the S.W. corner of the market-place and afterwards turning to the left, we cross the *Finkenherd*, an open space where Henry I. is said to have received the deputation announcing his election as German king, and reach the *Schloss-Platz*, at the foot of the Schlossberg. The house (Pl. 3; B, 3) in which *Klopstock* (1724-1803) was born in this Platz (No. 12) has a jutting story supported by two columns. In the court is the *Municipal Museum*, built in 1901 (open free on Sun., 11-1; at other times 50 pf. for 1-3 pers.), with an interesting collection of utensils in flint and bronze, weapons, records (one of 1134), furniture, coins, guild properties, and other articles.

The *Schloss* (Pl. B, C, 3), situated on a lofty sandstone rock, was once the seat of the abbesses of the secular and independent convent of Quedlinburg, which was founded by Matilda, mother


QUEDLINBURG
1 : 17.100
Meter
1 Gutsmuthsdenkmal . . . D2
2 Gutsmuths' Geburtshaus . . D2
3 Klopstockh.u. Städt. Mus. . B3
4 Mathildenbrunnen . . . DE2
5 Stadtbücherei C1,2
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Blasii-Kirchhof
Benedikti-Kirchhof
Münzen-Berg
Servatii-Kirchhof
Schloss
Schloss Kirche
Rathaus
Aegidii K.
Mathildis K.
Benedikti K.
Blasii K.
St. Nikolai K.
Wipertus Kirchhof Kloster
Der Brühl
Der Kleers
Gymnas.
Post
Bahnhof
Thorhalle
Kaiserstr.
Turmstrasse
Harzweg
Klopstockweg
Klopstockstrasse
Gartengasse
Ehrenstein
Rambergweg
Rismarckhain
Kürassier-Kaserne
Hl. Geist u. St. Johannis Hospital
Johannis-Kirchhof
Suderode
Erziehungs-Anst.
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

of Otho the Great, in 936 and afterwards attained to great prosperity. It was suppressed in 1803. Fine view from the terrace.

Adjacent to the Schloss is the **Abbey Church*, or *Schloss-Kirche*, an edifice of importance in the history of art. The church was rebuilt after a fire in 1070, the choir was finished in 1320, and the whole restored and the two main towers erected in 1862-82.

The *Treasury ('Zitter') contains objects of artistic and historical value, chiefly of the 10th cent., such as reliquaries, books of the Gospels, an abbess's staff, the 'comb of Henry I.' (13th cent.), fine *Embroideries (13th cent.), one of the 'waterpots of Cana' (an ancient amphora), and a fragment of the 'Itala', the oldest Latin translation of the Bible (ca. 400). — The Crypt, still incorporating some remains of the unpretentious original church (ca. 936), contains the tombs of Emp. Henry I. (d. 936), his wife Matilda, and his granddaughter Matilda. The vault, which is hollowed in the sandstone of the mountain, possesses the property of preserving bodies from decay. — Countess Aurora of Königsmark, the mistress of Augustus the Strong of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe, was abbess of Quedlinburg in 1704-18, and on her death in 1728 was interred here. — Tickets of admission obtained in Klopstock's house (p. 320; 1 pers. 50 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.).

Opposite the Schlossberg to the N.W. rises the *Münzenberg* (Pl. B, 2), once occupied by the church and convent of St. Mary (Cœnobium ad Montem Zionis, of which Münzenberg is said to be a corruption). — The Wiperti-Str. leads hence to the ancient *Church of St. Wipertus* (Pl. A, 3; now a farm-building), a basilica dating in its present form from the 12th cent., with a well-preserved crypt of the 10th century. — The *Brühl* (Pl. B, 4), a pleasant park to the S.W. of the town, not far from the Schlossberg, contains monuments to Klopstock (p. 320) and the geographer Carl Ritter (1779-1859; born at Steinbrücke 15, Pl. C 2). The *Bismarck-Turm* (Pl. E, F, 4), 1/2 M. to the S. of the station, commands an extensive view.

From Quedlinburg a branch-line runs to (11 M.) *Blankenburg* (p. 327).

b. Selke-Tal. Gernrode. Suderode. Lauenburg. Mägdesprung. Alexisbad. Victorshöhe. Hasselfelde.

Two Days. 1st. From Ballenstedt to the Falken Inn 1 1/4 hr., visit to the Falkenstein 1 1/2, to the Selkemühle 1 3/4, Mägdesprung 1 1/4, Alexisbad 1 hr. — 2nd. To the Viktorshöhe 1 1/2, Gernrode 1 1/2, Suderode 1/4, Lauenburg 1, Neinstedt 1/2, Thale or Hexentanzplatz 1-1 1/2 hr.

Railway from Ballenstedt to (8 1/2 M.) *Frose*, see p. 317; to (10 M.) *Quedlinburg* in 3/4 hr. — Railway from Gernrode to *Harzgerode*, 11 M., in 1 1/4 hr.; to *Hasselfelde*, 25 1/2 M., in 2 1/2 hrs.; to *Eisfelder Talmühle*, 27 1/2 M., in 2 1/2 hrs.

Ballenstedt (720-855 ft.; *Grosser Gasthof*, at the entrance to the Schloss-Garten, R. 2-3, D. from 2 *M*; *Weisser Schwan*, R. 1 1/4-3 *M*, both good; *Stadt Bernburg*, in the Allée; *Dessauer Hof*, *Deutsches Haus*, in the town; visitors' tax 2-4 *M*), a prettily-situated town with 6100 inhab., is a summer-residence of the Duke of Anhalt. A long avenue leads to the *Schloss* (generally closed), on a spur of the Harz. The beautiful park affords fine views of the

mountains. About 1½ M. to the N. are the *Gegensteine* (restaurant), a fragment of the *Teufelsmauer* ('Devil's Wall', p. 327).

The excellent *Falken Inn* (610 ft.), at the foot of the Falkenstein, may be reached by a road viâ *Opperode* and *Schloss Meisdorf* in 1½ hr.; or by a footpath in 1¼ hr. viâ the forester's house of *Kohlenschacht* and the 'Lumpen-Stieg'.

To the left, a little above the inn, a footpath ascends to (25 min.) ***Schloss Falkenstein** (1050 ft.), situated on a lofty rock and dating back to the 11th cent., but several times restored (fee 50 pf.; more for a party); fine view from the tower. We may return by the same path, or, diverging to the left after 7 min., descend to the Selkemühle and proceed to Mägdesprung (p. 323).

A good road ascends the picturesque ***Selke-Tal** to the (5¼ M.) *Selkemühle* (inn), where it unites with the above-mentioned direct road from (4½ M.) Ballenstedt. On the hill, ½ hr. to the S., are the scanty ruins of the *Burg Anhalt*. The road next leads to (3¾ M.) Mägdesprung; but a slight détour viâ the *Meiseberg*, with a forester's house (restaurant) and fine view, 20 min. from the Selkemühle, is recommended; thence to *Mägdesprung* (p. 323) viâ the *Nagelbachs-Tal*, 1 hr.

The Railway runs from Ballenstedt viâ (3½ M.) *Rieder* to —

5 M. **Gernrode** (735 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Stubenberg*, see below; *Belvedere; Brauner Hirsch, Deutsches Haus, Markgraf Gero*, in the town, R. ca. 1-2¼ ℳ; private apartments), a town of Anhalt with 3300 inhab., charmingly situated on the slope of the Stubenberg, attracts numerous visitors in summer. The Romanesque ***Abbey Church** of the 10th cent. with its two round W. towers, restored in 1865, is a picturesque feature in the landscape (sexton, Burg-Str. 238; 50 pf.). It has a choir at each end, and the E. apse is flanked by smaller apses in the old Saxon style (comp. p. 311). The tomb of the founder, Margrave Gero of Lusatia (d. 965), was restored in 1519. The late-Romanesque cloisters on the S. side of the church are partly preserved.

The ***Stubenberg** (920 ft.), ¼ hr. to the S., above the town, affords one of the most picturesque views on this side of the Harz Mts. On the top is a good *Inn* (R. 1½-2, D. 1¾-2, pens. 4½-5 ℳ).

A few hundred yards to the W. of Gernrode lies —

5½ M. **Suderode** (565 ft.; pop. 1600; *Heene's Kurhaus; Michaelis*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2 ℳ; *Graun's; Mohr's; Deutsches Haus*), a favourite summer-resort, with saline baths (visitors' tax 4 ℳ). It extends with its villas and gardens for upwards of 1 M. along the wooded slope of the hill.

Several routes lead hence to Stecklenberg and the Lauenburg. Pedestrians may ascend the pretty forest-path by the Hôtel Michaelis, which leads viâ the *Neue Schenke*, a forester's house (rfmts.), direct to the Lauenburg in 1 hr., or they may take the road which passes

the Standesamt at Suderode, skirts the wood to the left, crosses the Quedlinburg road after 10 min., and then re-enters the wood. At the entrance to (1/2 hr.) *Stecklenberg* (Wurmtal Inn) a stone post indicates the ascent to the left, passing the *Stecklenburg*, to the (25 min.) **Lauenburg** (1140 ft.), a ruined castle with a tower commanding a fine view (*Inn*, R. 1 1/2 *M*, good).

A good road to the N. leads from Stecklenberg to (1 1/2 M.) *Neinstedt* (p. 324). — To *Thale* (p. 324), 3 3/4 M.; finger-posts. The route by the *Georgshöhe* (p. 326) to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 326) is picturesque.

Beyond Suderode the railway bends sharply to the N. — 10 M. *Quedlinburg*, see p. 320.

The Railway from Gernrode to Eisfelder Talmühle (see p. 321) ascends the *Ostergrund*, past the *Heiliger Teich*, to (3 1/2 M.) *Sternhaus* (1250 ft.), 1/2 M. to the N. of the forester's house of that name (rfmts.). Thence, past the ruined *Heinrichsburg* (l.), to —

6 M. **Mägdesprung** (960 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hotel Mägdesprung*, R. 1 1/4-2 1/4, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*), with a large foundry, picturesquely placed at the junction of the Selke-Tal road with that from Ballenstedt to Stolberg. An obelisk near the station commemorates Prince Frederick Albert of Anhalt (d. 1796), who founded the ironworks. Tasteful articles in cast iron may be purchased at the foundry. The place owes its name ('the maiden's leap') to the tradition that a giantess once sprang across the valley here, leaving her footprints, the *Mägdetrappe*, on the height behind the inn. — By the Selke-Tal to the Falkenstein and Ballenstedt, see p. 322. — The footpath to (3 M.) Alexisbad mostly follows the right bank of the Selke.

9 1/2 M. **Alexisbad** (1065 ft.; *Kur-Hôtel*, R. 2-4, D. 2 1/2-3 *M*; *Försterling*, R. 1 1/2-2 *M*; *Goldene Rose*, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 2 *M*; *Klostermühle*, R. 1 1/4-2 *M*), a summer-resort with chalybeate baths (visitors' tax 5 *M*), surrounded with wooded heights.

The footpath to the (1 1/2 hr.) Viktorshöhe quits the road to the left short of the mill, 7 min. below the Kur-Hôtel, and leads viâ the *Russisches Haus* to the (1 1/4 hr.) Güntersberge and Gernrode road, which we follow for 1/4 M. towards the right, and then quit by a path leading to the left past massive blocks of granite (*Grosse* and *Kleine Teufels-Mühle*) to the (10 min.) ***Victorshöhe** (1910 ft.), a summit of the *Ramberg* (rfmts. at the forester's house). Extensive prospect from the tower.

A stone post by the Teufelsmühle indicates the descent to the *right* to (3/4 hr.), *Friedrichsbrunn* (Schwarzer Adler; Jung), Alexisbad, Tanzplatz, Tresenburg, and Thale; to the *left* to the Sternhaus (railway station, see above), Mägdesprung, and Gernrode. The latter leads in 5 min. to the above-mentioned road from Güntersberge, which leads past the Stubenberg (p. 322) to (4 1/2 M.) Gernrode (p. 322).

The direct road from Alexisbad to (12 M.) Stolberg (p. 329) is by *Strassberg* and the Auerberg (p. 329). Or the railway may be taken to (2 M.) *Harzgerode* (Schwarzer Bär), a small town with an old Schloss, on the hill to the E. of Alexisbad; and the diligence thence to (11 M.) Stolberg. Walkers leave the highroad at the (7½ M.) Auerberg Inn, and cross the (20 min.) Auerberg.

The train ascends the Selke-Tal. 13½ M. *Lindenberg* (1200 ft.; Buchmann, very fair), see p. 329. — 17 M. *Güntersberge* (1325 ft.; Goldener Löwe, R. 1¼-1½ *M*; Schwarzer Bär), pleasantly situated (890 inhab.). — Farther on the train quits the valley and traverses a plateau. — 22½ M. *Stiege* (1600 ft.; Burgstieg, R. 1-2½ *M*; Schloss-Brauerei), with 1600 inhab. and an old castle.

From Stiege a branch-line runs to (3 M.) **Hasselfelde** (1510 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; König von Schweden*, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Krone*), a town (2900 inhab.) belonging to Brunswick. To Treseburg, see p. 325. A pleasant route leads hence through the *Bähre-Tal* or viâ *Karlshaus* and *Sophienhof* to *Ilfeld* (p. 337; 3½-4 hrs). Diligence to Blankenburg, see p. 327.

From Stiege our line goes on to (26½ M.) *Unterberg* and (27½ M.) *Eisfelder Talmühle* (p. 337).

c. Bode-Tal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg.

One Day (7-8 hrs.). From Staatsbahnhof Thale ascend the Bode-Tal to the Teufels-Brücke, ½ hr.; ascend the Rosstrappe, ½ hr.; inn, 10 min.; by the Herzogshöhe and Wilhelmsblick to Treseburg, 1¾-2 hrs.; by the Weisser Hirsch to the Hexentanzplatz, 2½ hrs.; back to the station, ¾ hr. — Or from the station to the Tanzplatz, 50 min.: Dambachs-Haus, Weisser Hirsch, and Treseburg, 1½ hr. (Wilhelmsblick and back ¾ hr. more); through the Bode-Tal to the Jungfern-Brücke, 2 hrs.; then retrace steps for a few minutes and ascend the Rosstrappe, ½ hr.; to the station, 40 minutes. — *Guide* unnecessary.

FROM HALBERSTADT TO THALE, 17½ M., railway in ¾-1 hr. — *Halberstadt*, see p. 317. — Beyond (4½ M.) *Wegeleben* (p. 317) the line diverges to the S. from that to Halle. 11 M. *Quedlinburg* (p. 320); 15 M. *Neinstedt* (Rail. Restaurant). — 17½ M. *Thale* (Staatsbahnhof).

FROM QUEDLINBURG TO THALE, 7½ M., railway in ½ hr. — *Quedlinburg*, see p. 320. — 3½ M. *Wedderseleben*. — 6 M. *Thale* (Nord, see below); 7½ M. *Thale* (Bodetal).

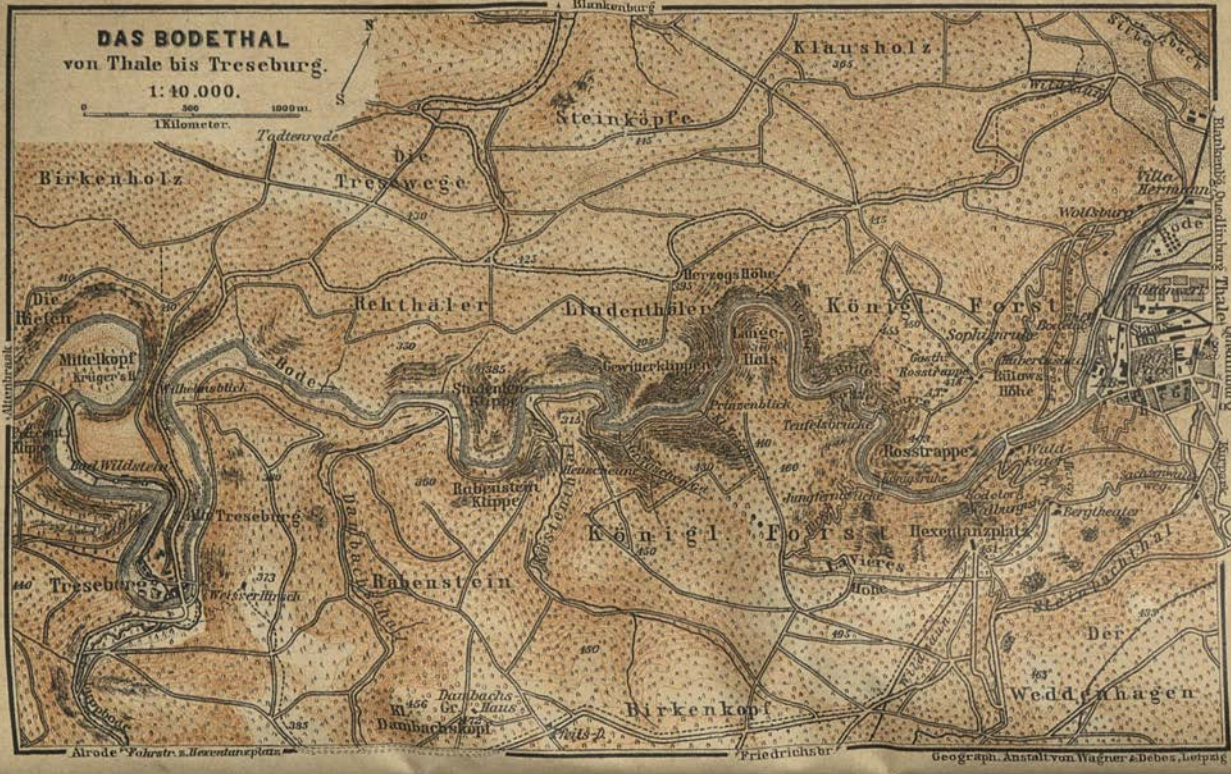
FROM BLANKENBURG TO THALE, 7 M., railway in 25 minutes. — *Blankenburg*, see p. 327. — 5½ M. *Thale* (Nord). — 7 M. *Thale* (Bodetal).

The rocky ****Valley of the Bode,** the finest point in the Harz Mts., presents a strikingly wild and picturesque scene, to which if possible more than a single day should be devoted.

Thale. — HOTELS. Near the station: **Zehnpfund* (Pl. a), R. 1½-6, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3, pens. from 5 *M*; **Ritter Bodo* (Pl. b), R. 1½-6, D. 2½ *M*; *Heimburg* (Pl. c), R. 1½-4 *M*, good; *Bodetal* (Pl. d), R. 1½-3 *M*, well spoken of; *Prinzess Brunhilde* (Pl. e), R. 1½-3 *M*; *Dahcim* (Pl. f). — In the Bode-Tal: *Hubertusbad*, a saline bath with pension, on an island in the Bode, R. 1½-5, pens. 5½-9½ *M*: **Waldkater*, R. 1½-5, pens. 6-9 *M*. — Inns on the *Rosstrappe* and *Hexentanzplatz*, see p. 326.

RESTAURANTS at the hotels; at the *Staatsbahnhof*, D. 1½ *M*; at the *Kurhaus*, D. 2 *M* (rooms also); at the *Aktien-Brauerei* (Pl. A. B.), ¼ M. from the station, D. 1¾ *M*. — BATHS below the foundry (25 pf.). — VISITORS' TAX, 3-8 *M*.

CARRIAGE to the Hexentanzplatz, Treseburg, Rosstrappe, and back 15 *M*. — *Open Air Theatre* (see p. 326), in July & Aug., seats 1-5 *M*.


DAS BODETHAL
von Thale bis Treseburg.
1:40.000.
0 500 1000 m.
1 Kilometer.
N
S
Blankenburg
Klausholz
Steinköpfe
Die Tresewege
Birkenholz
Todtenrode
Rehthäler
Lindenthäler
Herzogs Höhe
Königl. Forst
Sophienruhe
Bülows Höhe
Rosstrappe
Hexentanzplatz
Königl. Forst
Vieres Höhe
Der Weddenhagen
Birkenkopf
Dambachskopf
Dambachs Gr. Haus
Rabenstein
Rabenstein Klippe
Studenten Klippe
Gewitterklippen
Lange Hals
Prinzenblick
Teufelsbrücke
Wolfsburg
Villa Hermann
Bode
Die Riefen
Mittelkopf
Krüger's H.
Wilhelmsblick
Bad Wildstein
Alte Treseburg
Treseburg
Weisser Hirsch
Dambachsthal
Kostenthal
Steinbachthal
Bergtheater
Kurpark
Altenbrunk
Blankenbg. Quedlinburg
Thale
Quedlinburg
Alrode
Fahrstr. z. Hexentanzplatz
Friedrichsbr.
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The railway station (*'Staatsbahnhof'*) of *Thale* (575 ft.), near which a number of modern villas have sprung up, lies at the entrance to the Bode-Tal. To the right rise the precipitous rocks of the Rosstrappe (p. 326); to the left is the Hexentanzplatz (p. 326). To the S.E. of the Staatsbahnhof is the *Kurhaus*. The industrial village of Thale (pop. 13,300) is $^3/_4$ M. to the N.W. — On the left bank of the Bode is the station *Bodetal* of the Blankenburg Railway (see p. 324; restaurant).

From Thale *(Staatsbahnhof)* to Treseburg through the Bode-Tal ($6^1/_4$ M.; $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.). Turning to the right on quitting the station, we proceed through the Bahnhofs-Park viâ the (5 min.) *Aktien-Brauerei* (p. 324) and along the road to the ($^1/_2$ M.) *Waldkater Inn*, which may also be reached by a pleasant path from the *Hubertusbad* on the left bank.

From the Waldkater we follow the path through the picturesque Bode-Tal to the *Jungfern-Brücke*, and the ($^1/_2$ M.) inn *Zur Königsruhe* (D. 2 *M*), on the left bank (to the La Vières-Höhe, see p. 326). About 6 min. farther on we reach the *Schurre*, a steep stony slope over which a zigzag path ascends to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) Rosstrappe. A few paces farther we cross to the right bank by the *Teufels-Brücke* at the entrance to the **Bodekessel*, a wild basin of granite rocks. The road (closed in winter) then leads through beautiful woods to ($1^3/_4$-2 hrs.) —

Treseburg (875 ft.; *Weisser Hirsch & Wilhelmsblick*, R. $1^1/_2$-3, pens. $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ *M*, good; *Forelle*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*; *Wildstein*, good; *Deutsches Haus; Bodetal*), a village beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bode and the *Luppbode*. — The **Weisser Hirsch* (1253 ft.), an eminence opposite Treseburg, commands a charming view.

From Treseburg to Rübeland viâ the *Bode-Tal*, $4^1/_2$ hrs. (omn. 2 *M*), an attractive trip. From the bridge we follow the old road ascending the right bank of the Bode (new road on the left bank); at (2 M.) a gate we descend to the right, cross a ($^3/_4$ M.) bridge, and reach (1 M.) **Altenbrak** (1015 ft.; *Weisses Ross, Brauner Hirsch*, R. $1^1/_4$-2 *M*; *Waldfrieden; Höt. Schöneburg*). — Thence we skirt the right bank of the stream to (3 M.) **Wendefurth** *(Kurhaus*, pens. $4^1/_2$-6 *M*; *Grasshoff)*, where we cross the Blankenburg and Hasselfelde road (see below). We next ($1^3/_4$ M.; finger-post) cross the *Rappbode* and after ascending and descending proceed along the right bank to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Neuwerk* (hotel). Hence to *Rübeland* station (p. 328), 1 M.

From Treseburg to Blankenburg, $7^1/_2$ M. (omnibus by the highroad $1^1/_2$ *M*). The road ascends the left bank, passing ($^1/_4$ hr.) a tunnel leading to the *Wilhelmsblick* (view of the Bode-Tal). Pedestrians may turn to the left about 10 min. beyond the tunnel and proceed through the wood by the forester's house of *Todtenrode* (rfmts.) and *Wienrode* to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) Blankenburg (p. 327).

From Treseburg to Hasselfelde, $7^1/_2$ M. The footpath leads through beautiful beech-woods. In about 1 hr. we reach a stone finger-post, indicating the way to *Stiege* (p. 324; left) and *Hasselfelde* (p. 324; right).

From Thale *(Staatsbahnhof)* to the Rosstrappe. The above route from Thale to the Rosstrappe by the Bode-Tal and the Schurre

may be taken, or the direct path (1 hr.) may be preferred. In the latter case we pass the 'Hüttenwerk' (foundry) to the bridge across the Bode, beyond which we turn first to the right, then, just before Bodetal station, to the left, and at the beginning of the wood, ascend to the right. The easier route hence leads straight on viâ the (40 min.) *Bülowshöhe* to the (5 min.) *Hôtel Rosstrappe* (R. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*).

The ***Rosstrappe** (1320 ft.; imposing view), 10 min. to the S.W. of the hotel, is a granite rock projecting like a bastion into the valley of the Bode, and rising precipitously to a height of 645 ft. above the stream. The name ('horse's hoof-print') is derived from an impression in the rock resembling a gigantic hoof, left there by the horse of a princess, who, when pursued by a giant, is said to have leaped across the valley. To the N. (5 min.) is the *Schurre* (p. 325).

Proceeding to the N.W. from the Rosstrappe Hotel, we may descend in $^1/_4$ hr. to the road from Thale, which leads by the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Herzogshöhe* (view) and the ($2^1/_4$ M.) Wilhelmsblick (p. 325) to ($^3/_4$ M.) *Treseburg* (p. 325).

FROM THALE *(Staatsbahnhof)* TO THE HEXENTANZPLATZ (50 min.). We proceed from the station through the Bahnhofs-Park and almost opposite the church ascend the Kleine-Heimburg-Str. to the right. After 6 min. we ascend to the left (at the 'Bergtheater' finger-post), and in 8 min. more take the winding 'Sachsenwallweg', mounting through wood to the right. About 25 min. later we reach the Bergtheater Restaurant, close to the *Berg-Theater*, a natural open air amphitheatre (adm. 20 pf.; view of the Steinbach-Tal). From the restaurant a few paces more will bring us either to the *Bismarck-Fels* (view of the Bode-Tal) or to the *Walpurgis-Halle* (adm. 30 pf.), a reproduction of an ancient German log-hut, with paintings by Hendrich representing local legends and scenes from Goethe's Faust. In 10 min. more, skirting the mountain, we reach the Hexentanzplatz.

A less frequented route leads through the *Steinbach-Tal*, and thence either up the *Kleine Hexentreppe* (300 steps) or viâ the *Jägerstieg*. — The carriage-road diverges at the top of the hill from the highroad ascending the Steinbach-Tal to *Friedrichsbrunn*.

The ***Hexentanzplatz** (1480 ft.; *Hotel*, R. $1^1/_2$-3, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$-3, pens. $5^1/_2$-8 *M*) is a rocky plateau opposite the Rosstrappe and 160 ft. higher, commanding a similar view. In the distance rises the Brocken; to the right lies Quedlinburg.

FROM THE HEXENTANZPLATZ TO TRESEBURG by the *Weisser Hirsch* ($1^1/_2$ hr.). To the S. of the hotel we enter the wood and at the ($^1/_2$ M.) stone guide-post keep to the left (to the right to the *La Vièves-Höhe*). In about 13 min. we reach the road and $^1/_4$ hr. farther on a monument to the head-forester *Pfeil* (d. 1859; a recumbent stag), surrounded by fine beeches. About $^1/_4$ M. farther on is the *Dambachs-Haus*, a forester's house (rfmts.), where a footpath descends to the left viâ the (25 min.) *Weisser Hirsch* (p. 325) to ($^1/_4$ hr.) Treseburg (p. 325).

FROM THALE TO SUDERODE (p. 322) AND GERNRODE (p. 322), 2 hrs. ($5^1/_2$ M.), a pleasant road, passing ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Stecklenberg*, etc. (comp. pp. 322, 323). — The circuit by the *Georgshöhe*, 1 hr. from Thale, and thence to ($1^1/_4$ hr.)

Stecklenberg is recommended. At the junction of the road from the station with that from the village of Thale a direction-post indicates the forest-path to the ***Georgshöhe** (1266 ft.; inn), the tower on which commands a beautiful survey of the plain. A footpath descends hence through the wood into the valley. After 20 min. we reach a carriage-road; we then pass (1/2 M.) a cross-way with a finger-post near a plaster-mill, and reach Stecklenberg 3/4 M. farther on. — From the Hexentanzplatz to the Georgshöhe 1 hr.: we follow the road descending from the inn to the S.E. to the highroad, cross the latter, and ascend a road to the left.

d. Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode. Tanne. Braunlage.

Blankenburg, the Regenstein, and the Ziegenkopf 4-5 hrs., thence to Rübeland 1 3/4 hr., Baumannshöhle 1 1/2 hr.; from Rübeland to Elbingerode 1 hr.

Blankenburg *(Railway Restaurant).* — HOTELS. **Weisser Adler*, Lange-Str., R. 2-5, D. 2 1/2-3 *M*, with fine garden; *Kaiser Wilhelm*, Bismarck-Str. 1, R. 2-4 1/2, D. 2-3 *M*, good; *Bestehorn*, Grefe-Str. 14, R. 2-3, D. 2-3 *M*, with garden; *Krone*, Katharinen-Str. 10, *Stadt Braunschweig*, Tränke-Str. 20, R. 1 1/2-2 *M*, both well spoken of; *Gebirgs-Hôtel*, on the Schnappelberg, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 2 *M*. — Inns on the *Ziegenkopf*, the *Eichenberg*, and the *Teufelsmauer*, see below.

RESTAURANTS. *Richard*, Tränke-Str.; *Café Prochno*, Mauer-Str.; *Kurhaus; Damköhler*, in the market-place.

BATHS. *Lückhoff*, Markt 7; *Town Baths*, on the Thie.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Löbbecke-Str.

DILIGENCE daily to (10 1/2 M.) *Hasselfelde* (p. 324) in 2 1/2 hrs. — RAILWAY to *Halberstadt* and *Minsleben* (Wernigerode), see p. 311; to *Tanne*, see p. 328; to *Thale*, see p. 324; to *Quedlinburg*, see p. 324. — CARRIAGE AND PAIR (bargain advisable) to Thale 8 1/2, to Wernigerode 10 *M* (and fee).

Blankenburg (770 ft.), a town with 11,500 inhab., and a favourite summer-resort, is picturesquely situated on the slope of the hills and commanded by the lofty ducal Schloss. In the market-place are the *Rathaus* (16th cent.) and the church of *St. Bartholomew* (13th cent.). The *Schloss* (1095 ft.) contains armour, pictures, and other objects of interest (adm. 50 pf.; to the deer-park 50 pf.; pleasant walk to the Ziegenkopf).

To the N. of Blankenburg (1/2 hr.) rises the ***Regenstein** (970 ft.), a precipitous sandstone cliff, 245 ft. above the plain, on the E. side of which a castle was erected by Emp. Henry the Fowler in 919. The castle, captured by Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War, was demolished by Frederick the Great. Little of it now remains except the vaults and embrasures hewn in the rocks. Entrance by the *Raubgrafen-Tunnel*, on the E. side. Admirable view, especially towards Blankenburg (good tavern at the top). About 3/4 hr. to the W. lies Michaelstein (p. 328).

The ***Ziegenkopf** (1340 ft.), another good point of view, is reached by ascending the Rübeland road for 20 min., thence by a footpath (10 min.) to the right. Halfway up is the Silberborn Inn (pens. 4 1/2-6 *M*), and at the top are another inn and a view-tower. — To Hüttenrode (p. 328) 40 min. more. — The *Eichenberg* (1400 ft.; Eichenberg Hotel, at the foot, pens. 4 1/2-6 *M*) rises 3/4 hr. to the W. of Blankenburg.

About 1/2 hr. to the S.E. of Blankenburg, on the road to Thale, are the huge sandstone masses of the **Teufelsmauer**, at the N. base of which is the *Hôtel Heidelberg* (R. 2-3 1/2, D. 2 1/2-3, pens. 5-7 1/2 *M*, good). View from the *Grossvater* (1046 ft.; inn at its foot).

FROM BLANKENBURG TO THE ROSSTRAPPE (2 hrs.). The road to Treseburg is followed viâ *Kattenstedt* and *Wienrode* (Tanne); beyond (40 min.) an enclosure finger-posts indicate the route, through wood, to (1 1/4 hr.)

the *Rosstrappe* (p. 326). — To *Hüttenrode* (see below) through the *Schöttal*, 1 hr. — To *Wernigerode*, (p. 335) viâ the foresters' houses (rfmts.) of *Eggeröder Brunnen* and *Hartenberg*, 4½ hrs.

RAILWAY FROM BLANKENBURG TO TANNE, 19½ M., in 2¼ hrs. (fares 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 35 pf.). The engineering difficulties have been overcome by a combination of the ordinary locomotive with the rack-and-pinion (toothed wheel) system. The steepest gradients are, respectively, 1:40 and 1:16½. Best views to the left. — Near (3½ M.) *Bast-Michaelstein* (Waldfrieden) is the old monastery of *Michaelstein* (Waldmühle, good). A long tunnel (¼ M.) under the Ziegenkopf is traversed before we reach (5½ M.) *Braunesumpf*. Then we ascend rapidly to (7 M.) *Hüttenrode* (1565 ft.). The train descends to the valley of the *Bode*.

8½ M. **Rübeland** (1240 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hermannshöhle*, R. 2-3½, D. 2½ ℳ; *Krokstein*, well spoken of; *Erholung; Grüne Tanne*), a Brunswick village with foundries, lying in the valley of the Bode, near some interesting stalactite caverns. On the right bank is the *HERMANNSHÖHLE (electric light; open in summer daily, 9-1 and 2-6), and on the left bank, 150 ft. above the stream, is the BAUMANNSHÖHLE. Tickets (one cave 1 ℳ, both 1½ ℳ) are obtained in the *Höhlen-Museum* (20 pf.), which contains fossil animal-remains found in the caves. The visit to each cave takes ¾ hr. To Treseburg (omnibus), see p. 325.

Beyond the Rübeland foundries, the train quits the valley of the Bode and ascends a valley with curious rock-formations to —

10½ M. **Elbingerode** (1450 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Waldheim*, R. 1-2½, D. 1½-3, pens. 5-7 ℳ; *Waldhof*, R. 1½-2½, D. 1¾, pens. 4-5 ℳ; *Blauer Engel*), a mining town with 2840 inhabitants. Branch-line to (3½ M.) Dreiannen-Hohne (Brocken), see p. 336; diligence twice daily to (7 M.) Wernigerode (p. 335). — The railway reaches its highest point (1650 ft.) on the barren plateau of Elbingerode.

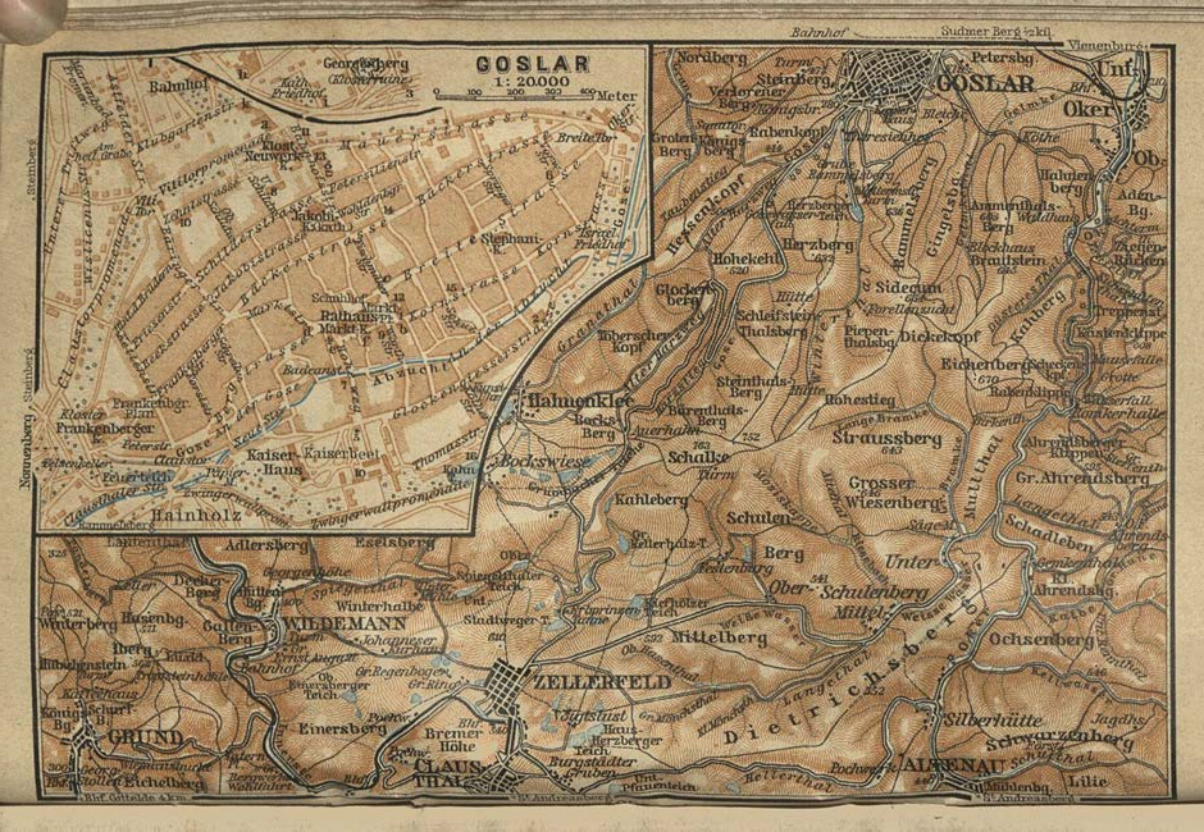
15 M. *Rotehütte-Königshof* (1415 ft.; Railway Restaurant), near the junction of the *Warme* and the *Kalte Bode*, and the keep of an old castle. Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 338.

19½ M. *Tanne* (1509 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Harzbahn; Tanne). FROM TANNE TO BRAUNLAGE, 7½ M., railway in 40 minutes. 2 M. *Sorge*, with another station on the Wernigerode and Nordhausen line (p. 337). — 5 M. *Brunnenbachsmühle*, junction for Walkenried, see p. 316. — 7½ M. **Braunlage** (2000 ft.; *Brauner Hirsch*, R. 2-2½ ℳ; *Berg-Hôtel; Waldhöhe;* three *Sanatoria*), a summer and winter resort, with baths. Diligence and motor-car to Harzburg, see p. 333.

e. Stolberg. Auerberg. Neustadt unterm Hohnstein.

From *Rottleberode* on foot to *Stolberg*, 1½ hr.; thence viâ (3 M.) Eichenforst and the (3 M.) Ebersburger Sägemühle to (2½ M.) *Neustadt*, 3½ hrs.

RAILWAY in 24 min. from *Berga-Kelbra* (p. 311) to (6 M.) *Rottleberode* (700 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Chausseehaus, R. 1-1½ ℳ;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Markt-K.
Badeanst.
Abzucht
Frankenberger Plan
Frankenberger
Kaiser-Haus
Kaiserbeet
Hainholz
Zwingerwallpromenade
Zwingerwallpromenade
Clausthaler Str.
Feuerteich
Nonnenberg
Steinberg
Steinberg
Nordberg
Steinberg
Petersbg.
Unt.
Oker
Ob.
Verlorener Berg
Rabenkopf
Groten Berg
Königsberg
Hessenkopf
Herzberg
Hohekehl
Glockenberg
Töberscher Kopf
Hahnenklee
Bocks Berg
Bärenthals-Berg
Schalke
Bockswiese
Kahleberg
Schulen Berg
Ober-Schulenberg
Mittel
Unter
Mittelberg
Straussberg
Grosser Wiesenberg
Dickekopf
Eichenberg
Brautstein
Ammenthals-Berg
Hahnenberg
Aden-Bg.
Ziegen-Rücken
Kahlberg
Treppenst.
Kastenklippe
Ahrendsberger Klippen
Gr. Ahrendsberg
Schadleben
Ahrendsbg.
Ochsenberg
Silberhütte
Schwarzenberg
Jagdhs.
Lilie
Dietrichsberg
Langethal
Multhal
Hellerthal
Pochwerk
ALTENAU
Mühlenbg.
St. Andreasberg
Adlersberg
Eselsberg
Winterhalbe
Spiegelthaler Teich
Stadtweger T.
Erbprinzen Tanne
Kiefhölzer Teich
Ob. Hasenthal
Ob. Eisenberger Teich
Gr. Regenbogen
Gr. Ring
Jagtslust
Haus-Herzberger Teich
Burgstädter Gruben
Unt. Pfauenteich
Bremer Höhe
Einersberg
Winterberg
Hasenbg.
Gallen-Berg
WILDEMANN
Johanneser Kurhaus
Bahnhof
Hübichenstein
Königs Bg.
Schurf-B.
GRUND
Eichelberg
Georg-Stollen
Wiemannsbuche
Bergwerk Wohlfahrt
ZELLERFELD
CLAUS-THAL
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St. Andreasberg
Bahnhof
Sudmer Berg ½ kil.
Vienenburg
Bleichen
Gelmke
Köthe
Ammenthals-Waldhaus
Blockhaus
Sidecum
Forellenzucht
Piepenthalsbg.
Hohestieg
Lange Bramke
Birkenth.
Rabenklippe
Wasserfall
Kamkerhalle
Ahrendsberger Klippen
Gr. Ahrendsberg
Langethal
Schadleben
Ahrendsbg.
Kl. Ahrendsbg.
Kettwasser
Ob. Hasenthal
Langethal
Kl. Mönchsthal
Gr. Mönchsthal
Hellerthal
Pochwerk
Schulthal
Jagdhs.
Lilie
Mühlenbg.
St. Andreasberg
Steinberg
Nonnenberg
Steinberg

Post), whence the highroad (motor-car in 20 min.) follows the picturesque, wooded *Stolberger-Tal* (halfway, the *Zoll Inn*) to —

4 M. **Stolberg** (985 ft.; *Kanzler*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, D. 2-4 *M*, good; *Eberhardt*, R. & B. $2^1/_2$ *M*, well spoken of; *Preussischer Hof; Weisses Ross; Schützenhaus, Haus Wonneberg, Kleines Schloss*, outside the town), a place with many quaint old houses, charmingly situated at the convergence of four small valleys, and much frequented in summer. On an eminence (1230 ft.) rises the *Château* of Prince Stolberg, the lord of the manor, with a valuable library (50,000 vols.) and a small armoury, surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Good views from the *Drei Stühle* and from the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Luther's Beech*, under which the Reformer is said to have sat in 1525.

Pleasant excursions to the N. viâ the Drei-Stühlen-Allée to (1 hr.) the *Tannengarten;* to the E. to the (35 min.) *Wolfgangshöhe;* to the S. to the (1 hr.) *Wendelstieg* in the Stolberger-Tal; and to the N.W. to ($4^1/_2$ M.) the *Birkenkopf* (1925 ft.; view), whence the ($4^3/_4$ M.) Poppenberg (see below) and ($5^1/_2$ M.) the Eisfelder Talmühle (p. 337) may be reached.

From Stolberg to Harzgerode and Alexisbad, road, see p. 324. Pedestrians should quit the road, $1^1/_2$ M. from Stolberg, by a path leading to the right (just short of telegraph-post 39) to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) summit of the *Auerberg*, or *Josephshöhe* (1900 ft.; inn). — Thence by *Strassberg* and *Lindenberg* (p. 324), and down the Selke-Tal, to (3 hrs.) *Alexisbad* (p. 323).

From Stolberg the direct road to Neustadt unterm Hohnstein leads viâ *Hainfeld* in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (7 M.); but the longer route ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; $8^1/_2$ M.) viâ the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge of *Eichenforst* and the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Saw Mill Inn*, at the foot of the ruin of *Ebersburg*, is preferable.

Neustadt unterm Hohnstein (855 ft.; *Hohnstein*, R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, D. 2, pens. 5 *M*, with baths; *Ratskeller; Schmidt*), a pleasantly situated summer-resort, commanded by the fine ruins of the castle of *Hohnstein* (1150 ft.), the seat of the counts of that name, who became extinct in 1593.

From Neustadt a road ($2^1/_2$ M.) viâ *Osterode*, and a footpath (white marks; 3 hrs.) skirting the *Poppenberg* (1965 ft.; *View) from the ruin of Hohnstein, lead to Ilfeld (p. 337).

II. The Western Harz.

f. Goslar. Hahnenklee. Oker-Tal.

1st day, *Goslar;* 2nd day, walk to the *Waldhaus Restaurant* (or by train to *Oker*) and through the valley to (2 hrs.) *Romkerhalle*, and by the *Feigenbaum-Klippe* and *Kästen-Klippe* to *Silberborn* and ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Harzburg*. — Railway to *Oker* and *Harzburg* in 20 min. (see p. 318).

Goslar *(Rail. Restaurant).* — Hotels. **Der Achtermann*, beside the Pauls-Turm (Pl. 11), with garden, R. 2-10 (with bathroom 8-15), B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ (on the terrace from 2), pens. 6-8 *M; Hôtel Hannover* (Pl. a), at the station, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) $2^1/_2$, pens. from 7 *M; Fürstenhof* (Pl. i), R. $1^1/_2$-3, D. $1^3/_4$, pens. $4^1/_2$-7 *M; Kaiserworth*, in the market (p. 330), R. $2^3/_4$-6, D. 2-3, pens. $5^1/_2$-10 *M; Central-Hôtel zur Klause* (Pl. e), R. $1^1/_2$-3, D. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_4$, pens. 5-$7^1/_2$ *M*, these four good; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. g), R. $1^1/_2$-2 *M; Römischer Kaiser* (Pl. b), R. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*, well spoken of; *Reichshof* (Pl. c); *Niedersächsischer Hof* (Pl. k), R. $1^1/_2$-3 *M;*

Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. h), R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Altdeutsches Gildehaus* (Pl. d; p. 331); *Kronprinz Ernst August* (Pl. f), R. 1½-2½ *M*. — PENSIONS. *Kloster Frankenberg*, at the foot of the Steinberg (4-6 *M*); *Hospiz Daheim*, Klausthaler-Str. 18 (5-6 *M*); *Von Netzer*, Klausthor-Promenade 11 (4½-6 *M*).

RESTAURANTS. *Der Achtermann* (see p. 329), D. 1¾-2½ *M*; *Brusttuch* (p. 331), D. 2 *M*; *Schöner Garten*; *Klus*; *Bürgergarten*. — CONFECTIONER. *Conrad*, Bahnhof-Str.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. 13), Bahnhof-Str. — TOURISTS' ENQUIRY OFFICE at *Koch's*, Fischmäker-Str. 13.

CARRIAGE AND PAIR to *Altenau* 12, to *Auerhahn* 9, to *Hahnenklee* 10, to *Harzburg* viâ Romkerhalle 15, to *Romkerhalle* 8, to *Steinberg* and back 9, to *Waldhaus* viâ Oker 7 *M*.

MOTOR CARS, from the station. 1. Viâ the Gose Waterfall, Auerhahn, and Bockwiese to *Hahnenklee* (6 times daily in 1¼ hr.; 2 *M*). 2. Viâ Oker station, Waldhaus, Romkerhalle, and Silberhütte to *Altenau* (1¼-1¾ hr.; 1 *M* 80 pf.). 3. To *Harzburg*, see p. 333.

KEY TO PLAN. 1. Amtsgericht. 2. St. Annen-Haus. 3. Bismarck Monument. 4. Brusttuch. 5. Domkapelle. 6. Goslar Museum. 7. Grosses Heiliges Kreuz. 8. Gymnasium. 9. Kaiserworth. 10. Barracks. 11. Pauls-Turm. 12. Police Station. 13. Post Office. 14. Synagogue. 15. Girls' School. 16. Zwinger.

Goslar (855 ft.), an ancient town with 18,900 inhab., lies on the *Gose*, on the N. side of the Harz, at the foot of the Rammelsberg (p. 332). The Kaiserhaus, the numerous towers, the partly-preserved ramparts, and the quaint old houses with wood-carving (13-16th cent.) impart an air of importance to the place.

Goslar probably owes its origin to the valuable silver-mines in the Rammelsberg, which were worked under Otho I. (936-73). It became a favourite residence of the Saxon and Salic emperors, one of whose most extensive palaces was situated here. The attachment of the citizens to Henry IV., who was born at Goslar in 1050, involved the town in the misfortunes of that monarch. In 1206 the town, which adhered steadfastly to the Hohenstaufen, was taken and destroyed by Otho IV., the rival of Philip. Goslar joined the Hanseatic League about 1350 and reached the zenith of its prosperity at the beginning of the 16th century. In 1802 it lost its independence for the first time and was annexed to Prussia. From 1816 to 1866 it belonged to Hanover, before finally reverting to Prussia.

Near the station (right) is the fine Romanesque church of the convent of **Neuwerk** (12-13th cent.); the arcaded apse is interesting, with its wall-paintings of the 13th cent. (free on Sun., 11-12; on week-days, 11-12 & 5-6, by applying at the old convent on the left). Opposite to it rises the *Pauls-Turm* (Pl. 11), a relic of the old fortifications. The street between these leads to the quaint *Market*, with the Rathaus and Kaiserworth; the large fountain-basin in bronze is said to date from the 12th century.

The **Rathaus** is a simple Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with an arcade beneath (adm. 9-1 and 3-6, Sun. 11-12; 1-2 pers., each 50 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.).

The old ***Chapel** (now called the *Huldigungs-Zimmer* or Hall of Homage) is adorned with late-Gothic carvings (ca. 1500) and with paintings (freely restored) by a master of Lower Saxony. Interesting old books of the Gospels, charters, instruments of torture, and other curiosities are exhibited in glass-cases; also two late-Gothic silver goblets. — Near the staircase is the 'Beisskatze', a kind of cage in which shrews used to be incarcerated. Fine chandeliers.

The *Kaiserworth* (Pl. 9), formerly a guild-house, now an inn, with an arcade below, dates from 1494, and is adorned with statues of eight German emperors (17th cent.). — To the W. of the Rathaus rises the *Markt-Kirche*, a late-Romanesque church (towers rebuilt after a fire in 1844), with Gothic choir and aisles subsequently added. The **Brusttuch* (Pl. 4; restaurant, see p. 330), opposite the W. portal of the church, a curious old house of 1526, restored in 1870, is adorned with grotesque wood-carvings. Adjacent is the *Bakers' Guildhouse* (1557), now a hotel (Pl. d).

At No. 7 Hoher Weg, a street leading to the S. from the Marktkirche, is the *Grosses Heiliges Kreuz*, or *St. John's Hospital* (Pl. 7), now an almshouse. At the S. end of the Hoher Weg is the *Kaiserbleek*, or *Kaiserbeet*, a large open space where two venerable buildings still bear testimony to the ancient grandeur of Goslar. On the W. side are modern *Equestrian Statues of Frederick Barbarossa* and *William I.*, by Toberentz and Schott (1900).

The so-called **Dom-Kapelle** (Pl. 5) was once the vestibule of the N. portal of the cathedral of St. Simon and St. Jude, which was founded by Henry III. about 1045, and taken down in 1820.

Over the PORTAL are figures of Henry III., Henry IV., and SS. Matthew, Simon, and Jude. The richly-sculptured column by the portal is notable.

In the INTERIOR are several interesting relics of the decorations of the ancient cathedral, sculptures, tombstones, and various curiosities, among which may be mentioned the '*Krodo Altar*', an oblong reliquary of the 11th cent., made of plates of brass, with traces of filigree ornamentation and round holes for the insertion of precious stones. The four stooping figures that support it originally bore a font. The chapel is open the whole day in summer. Fee for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75 pf.

On the W. side of the square rises the **Kaiserhaus**, the oldest secular edifice in Germany, founded by Henry III. (1039-56). The palace was burned down in 1289 and afterwards rebuilt, but disfigured by changes and additions. The exterior was judiciously restored in 1867-78 (adm. 25 pf.; open 9-1 and 2-6, on Sun. 11-1 and 2 till dusk; castellan in N. wing; visitors conducted in parties).

The Kaiserhaus consists of the Saalbau and the chapel of St. Ulrich, connected by an arcade at the level of the upper story. The upper floor of the *Saalbau* is occupied by the imperial hall (52 yds. long, 17 yds. wide, 35 ft. high), which looks towards the Platz, with massive round-arched windows. It is adorned with frescoes by *Wislicenus*, representing various characteristic scenes in the evolution of the German imperial system. The large central picture is an allegorical representation of the foundation of the new German Empire. Above the windows is the story of the Sleeping Beauty. Opposite the central window is the ancient imperial throne (12th cent.), which stood in the cathedral till 1820. — The double *Chapel of St. Ulrich*, restored in 1861, was the domestic chapel of the imperial court; the upper story is octagonal, the lower (with the painted tomb of Henry III., formerly in the cathedral) is in the form of a Greek cross.

About $^1/_4$ M. to the E. of the Kaiserhaus is the *Zwinger* (Pl. 16), a round tower of 1517, affording a fine view of the town (50 pf.). — At the end of the Glockengiesser-Str. (No. 65) is the *St. Annenhaus*

Pl. 2), a monastery converted into an almshouse in 1494; it contains two frescoes (ca. 1500), an old antependium (14th cent.), etc.

At the W. end of the town is the *Frankenberg Church*, built in 1108 (interior restored in 1873). The S. portal is adorned with sculptures of the 13th cent., and the paintings in the interior (freely restored) date from the same period. — To the N.E. of the market-place, at Breite-Str. 67, is the *Goslar Museum* (Pl. 6; adm. 50 pf.; free on Sun., 11-1), containing minerals, furniture, antiquities, etc. At the end of the street is the old *Breites Tor* (1443).

The *Farbensümpfe*, ponds fed by streams from the Rammelsberg, yield the ochre dye of this neighbourhood. — On the slope of the Petersberg is the *Klus*, a sandstone rock in which a chapel (25 pf.) is hewn. On the top of the *Petersberg* (900 ft.; view of the town) are a few relics of the *Abbey of St. Peter*, founded by Agnes (d. 1077), wife of Emp. Henry III.

The **Rammelsberg** (2085 ft.), which rises above the town, 1½ M. to the S., has for ten centuries yielded copper and lead, besides smaller quantities of gold, silver, zinc, and sulphur. Visitors not admitted.

To the N.W. of Goslar rises the **Steinberg** (1570 ft.; good inn), easily ascended in ¾-1 hr. from the Viti-Tor (view-tower, 10 pf.). — A picturesque path (motor-car, see p. 330) leads through the *Gose-Tal*, with the (½ hr.) *Gose Waterfall*, to the (2 hrs.) *Auerhahn* (2100 ft.; inn), ½ hr. to the W. of the **Schalke* (2505 ft.; view). About 2¼ M. to the W. of the Auerhahn lies *Hahnenklee* (see below).

A pleasant footpath (road 10 M.) leads from Goslar viâ the *Grane-Tal* to (2¼ hrs.) **Hahnenklee** (1835 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel Kurhaus*, burned down in 1911; *Hahnenkleer Hof*, R. 1½-3½, D. 1¾-3, pens. 4½-8 ℳ; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 1½-2½ ℳ; *Schwenzel*, well spoken of), a favourite summer-resort (visitors' tax 3-5 ℳ), whence we may proceed viâ (1½ M.) *Bockwiese* (Kurhaus, pens. 4½-6 ℳ) to (4½ M.) *Wildemann* (p. 339).

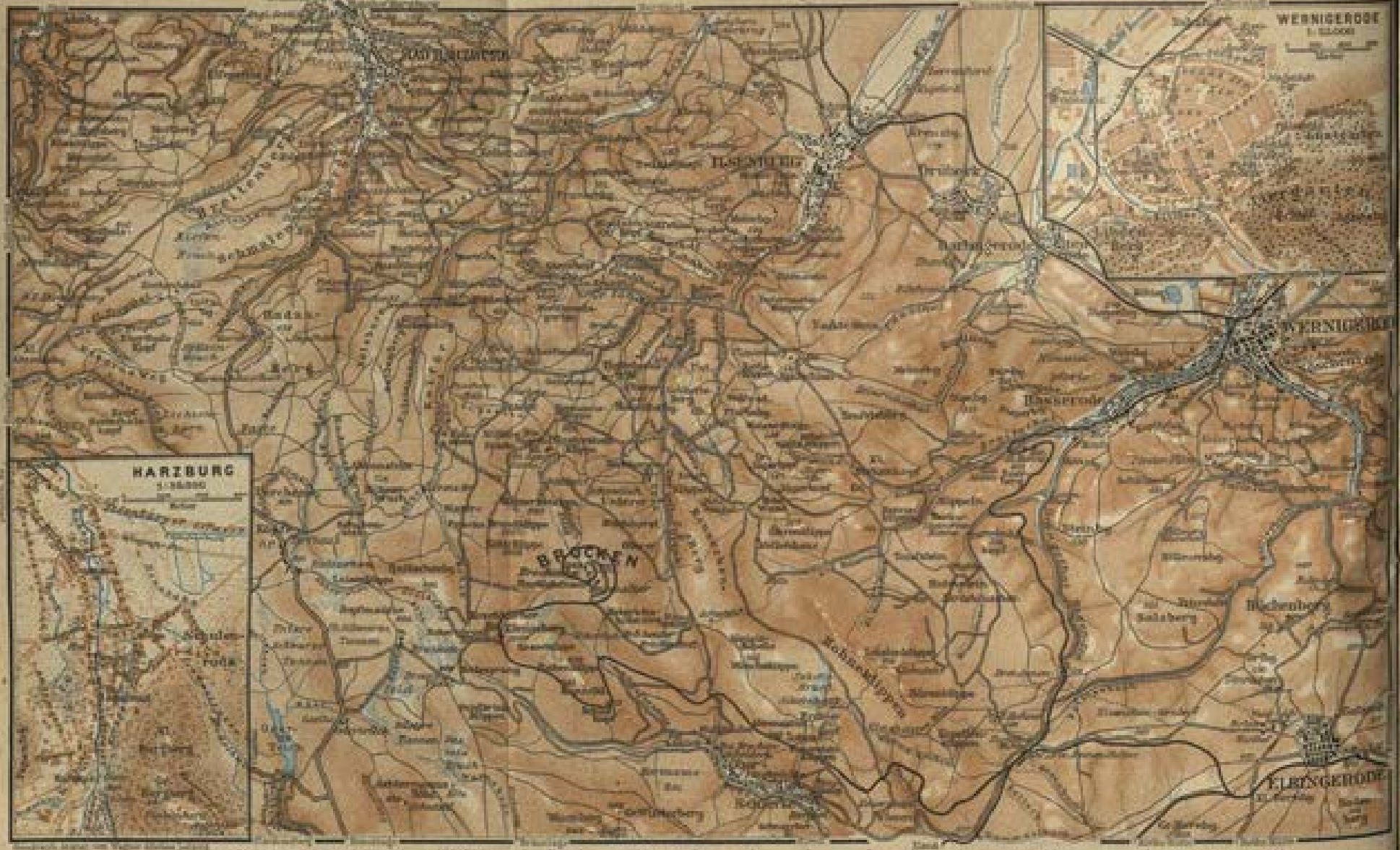
From Goslar to Romkerhalle, 5 M. (2 hrs.; motor-car, see p. 330; omn. 1 ℳ 20 pf.). Starting from the St. Annenhaus (Pl. 2) we proceed to the S.E.; after 11 min. we keep to the left (to the right the *Restaurant Bleiche*, 6 min.) and in ¾ hr. reach the *Waldhaus Inn*, at the entrance of the wild ***Oker-Tal**, in which a highroad ascends to Altenau. [The village of *Oker* (Lüer, R. 1½-2 ℳ) lies 1¼ M. to the N.] We now ascend the Oker-Tal to the (1 hr.) *Romkerhalle Hotel* (R. 1½-2½, D. 2-3 ℳ), either by following the footpath which crosses from the left to the right bank to join the road, then returns to the left bank, and finally recrosses, or by crossing the bridge and following the highroad along the right bank. Both routes afford fine views of the precipitous cliffs.

An omnibus runs from the Romkerhalle to Harzburg; on foot to Harzburg, see p. 334.

The highroad (footpath on the right bank) goes on to (6 M.) Altenau (p. 339; motor-car, see p. 330). A finger-post to the left, 200 yds. from the inn, indicates the route to the (¾ hr.) *Ahrendsberger Klippen* (p. 334).

g. Harzburg. Ilsenburg. Wernigerode.

Railway from *Harzburg to Heudeber-Danstedt* (p. 318), viâ *Ilsenburg* and *Wernigerode*, in 1¼-1½ hr., to Ilsenburg in ½ hr.; comp. pp. 334-336; to *Oker* and *Goslar*, see p. 329. — The following is a pleasant


WERNIGERODE
HARZBURG
BROCKEN
ILSENBURG
Hasserode
Hohenberg
ELBINGERODE

WALK of two days (or, including the Brocken, three days): Harzburg and environs 5-6 hrs.; by the Rabenklippen to Ilsenburg 3½ hrs.; Ilsenstein and waterfalls 2½ hrs.; by the Plessenburg and through the Steinerne Renne to Wernigerode 3 hrs.; environs of Wernigerode 3-4 hrs.

Harzburg. — HOTELS. In the upper part of Harzburg, near the grounds and the mountains: **Harzburger Hof* (Pl. a), commanding a view in every direction, R. 3-15, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 9½ *M*; **Kur-Hôtel Juliushall* (Pl. e), R. 2-8 (with bath 5-20), B. 1, D. 1¾-4, pens. 6-10, omn. ¾ *M*; **Ludwigslust* (Pl. c), R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 9, omn. 1 *M*; **Waldpark-Hôtel Belvedere* (Pl. b), R. 2½-5, D. 3½-4 *M*; **Asche* (Pl. i), R. 2½-8, D. 3 *M*; **Schmelzer* (Pl. k), R. 2-5 *M*; **Eggeling* (Pl. f), R. 2-5, pens. 6-10 *M*; *Grand-Hôtel Radau* (Pl. l), R. 2½-6 *M*; *Bellevue* (Pl. m), well spoken of; *Monopol* (Pl. o); *National* (Pl. d); *Rebstock* (Pl. n); *Parkhaus*, Jewish. — In the village: **Löhr's* (Pl. h), first-class, R. 2-5, pens. 6-10 *M*. — Near the station: *Lindenhof* (Pl. g), R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Stadt Hamburg*. — On the Burgberg, with view: *Burgberg*, R. 2-3½, pens. 6-8 *M*. — Apartments also to be obtained in numerous villas (pensions): *Eysell* (pens. 6-7½ *M*); *Ilse* (5½-11½ *M*); *Lug ins Land* (7½-10 *M*); *Marie Luise* (5-7 *M*); *Waldtraut* (5½-8½ *M*); *Westend* (4½-8 *M*).

RESTAURANTS in the hotels; **Kurhaus* (D. 2½, S. 2 *M*); *Unter den Eichen; Kaiser* (D. 1¾ *M*). — *Wiener Café Juliushall; Peter's Café.*

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Herzog-Wilhelm-Strasse.

CARRIAGES. From the station to the lower part of the town 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, 3-5 pers. 1½ *M*, to the upper part ½-1 *M* more. — To the Burgberg, with two horses, 7 *M*; Radau Fall 4; Ilsenburg 10½; Romkerhalle and back 14; Wernigerode 18; Brocken 27, there and back in one day 34, returning on following morning 40½ *M*. In each case driver's fee is included. — HORSES AND MULES 5 *M* per day, attendant's fee 2½ *M*; to the Brocken 5-6½ *M*, with 2½-3 *M* to the driver and the animal's food.

MOTOR CARS. 1. To *Goslar* viâ Harlingerode and Oker, 5 times daily in ¾ hr.; 1 *M* 10 pf. 2. To *Braunlage* viâ the Radau Fall, Torfhaus, Oderbrück, and Königskrug, 6 times daily in 2 hrs.; 3 *M*. — DILIGENCE to Braunlage (p. 328; 15 *M*), in winter daily in 4 hrs. — OMNIBUS to the Eichen and the Radau Fall several times, to Romkerhalle (3 hrs.) twice daily.

VISITORS' TAX for nine days 5, for the season 12 *M*.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE in summer at the Belvedere Hotel.

Harzburg (800 ft.), the most fashionable summer-resort in the Harz, has pleasant promenades extending far into the *Radau-Tal* (at the entrance to which it lies) and up the adjoining heights. It is also visited in winter. Pop. 4700. — Opposite the *Juliushall Saline Baths* (bath 1½-2¼ *M*), 1 M. to the S. of the station, are a covered promenade and the *Krodo Quelle* (used for drinking). At the foot of the Papenberg, ⅓ M. farther on, is the *Kurhaus*. A bridge crosses to the pleasant grounds known as the *Eichen* (oaks), with a café-restaurant (see above) and shopkeepers' stalls.

The finest point in the environs is the ***Grosser Burgberg** (1585 ft.; hotel, see above), crowned with the scanty ruins of the Harzburg, a castle of Emp. Henry IV., and commanding an admirable prospect. The *Bismarck Column* consists of a granite obelisk with a bronze medallion of Bismarck.

From the Kurhaus we may proceed to the S.W., through the *Riefenbach-Tal* and past the *Bärenstein*, to (ca. 1 hr.) the **Radau Fall** (restaurant; omn.), a pretty artificial cascade. Hence we may return to Harzburg (2½ hrs.) by a zigzag path over the *Winter-*

berg (view), then past the (3/4 hr.) *Molkenhaus* (1705 ft.; Inn, R. 2-3, D. 2½ *M*), beyond which we follow the *Kaiserweg* (see below) to (35 min.) the ***Rabenklippen** (*Restaurant*, D. 2 *M*; view of the Ecker-Tal and the Brocken), 3/4 hr. from the Burgberg (p. 333).

From Harzburg to Romkerhalle (Goslar). *a.* Viâ the Kästenklippe, 3 hrs. We ascend past the Hôtel Ludwigslust (Pl. c) to (1/4 hr.) where the road forks, whence we may proceed either by the upper road to the left, past the (2½ M.) chalet to the (1½ M.) ***Kästenklippe*, or to the right by the forest-road to the (1 M.) *Hôt.-Restaurant Silberborn*, ascending thence past the (1 M.) *Elfenstein* (1552 ft.) and the (1 M.) chalet to the (1½ M.) *Kästenklippe*. Thence viâ the *Hexenküche* ('witches' kitchen'), the *Mausefalle* ('mouse-trap'), the *Feigenbaum-Klippe*, and the *Grotto* to (1½ M.) Romkerhalle (p. 332). — *b.* Viâ the Ahrendsberger Klippen, 3¼ hrs. From the Hôtel Ludwigslust (Pl. c) we ascend the *Breiter Berg* to the (2 hrs.) *Ahrendsberger Forsthaus* (1722 ft.; tavern). We proceed hence to the N. to the (½ hr.) *Ahrendsberger Klippen* and descend thence to (3/4 hr.) Romkerhalle.

From Harzburg to Ilsenburg by the *Rabenklippen*, 2¾ hrs. A few minutes before the top of the Burgberg is reached, at a stone finger-post, the broad 'Kaiserweg' diverges from the road to the E. This road leads to the (1/4 hr.) *Säperstelle*, a spot with a bench, where direction-posts indicate the way in a straight direction to the *Kattenäse* (55 min.), to the right to the *Molkenhaus* (50 min.; see above) and the ***Rabenklippen** (35 min.; see above). From the Rabenklippen we descend towards the N.E. to the (20 min.) *Ecker-Tal*, through which a road leads to (2¼ M.) *Eckerkrug* (inn). Thence to Ilsenburg, 2¼ M.

The Railway runs from Harzburg through the *Schimmerwald* and along the base of the mountains. 6¼ M. *Stapelburg*.

8½ M. **Ilsenburg** (780 ft.; ***Rote Forellen***, with garden, R. 2½-5, D. 2½-4 *M*; ***Haberhauff***, R. 1½-4 *M*; *Bösche*, R. 1½-4 *M*, well spoken of; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 1¼-2¼ *M*; *Tanne*, R. 1½-3 *M*, well spoken of; ***Waldhöhe**, *Blauer Stein*, R. 1¼-2½ *M*, both near the wood; carr. and omn. to the Brocken, see p. 338; visitors' tax 3-5 *M*) is a busy village of 4900 inhab. at the mouth of the Ilse-Tal, with *Iron Works* of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode, where artistic and other objects in cast iron are manufactured (depôt in the village). It is commanded by the handsome Romanesque *Schloss* of the prince, on an eminence to the S.E., originally founded in 1003 as a Benedictine abbey.

The **Ilse-Tal**, one of the finest valleys in the Harz, presents a succession of remarkably picturesque rock and forest scenes, enlivened by a series of miniature cascades, and rendered still more interesting by the numerous romantic legends attaching to it. Pedestrians follow the left bank from the (10 min.) bridge and reach the (25 min.) highroad about 200 yds. from the *Ilsenstein* and *Prinzess Ilse* inns (R. 2-5, D. 2½ *M*), near which are several paths leading to the (3/4 hr.) summit of the *Ilsenstein*, a precipitous buttress of granite, 590 ft. above the valley. Here an iron cross has been erected to the fallen warriors of 1813-15 (fine view).

In descending from the Ilsenstein a footpath, marked P and Pl., leads to the (3/4 hr.) *Plessenburg*, a forester's house (restaurant). The *Karlsklippen*, ½ M. farther up, command a fine view. Road from the

Plessenburg, marked St. R., to the (1 1/3 M.) Wernigerode road, which ascends to the right to (1 1/2 M.) the Steinerne Renne (see below). — Another road from the Plessenburg to Wernigerode leads by *Altenrode*.

From the Prinzess Ilse Inn we follow the highroad, then (6 min.) take the path to the right past the *Falls of the Ilse*, rejoining the road 11 min. farther on. In 20 min. more we follow the 'Bremer Weg' to the left, past the upper falls, and then (1/4 hr.) cross the highroad to the Brocken path (stone guide-post; p. 337).

Between Ilsenburg and Wernigerode the railway (p. 332) passes (11 M.) *Drübeck*, with its Romanesque church (11-12th cent.).

14 1/2 M. **Wernigerode** (*Railway Restaurant;* Plan, see p. 333). — HOTELS. **Essener Hof* (Pl. l), R. 2 1/2-5, D. 3-6, pens. 7-10 ℳ; *Monopol* (Pl. b), by the Western-Tor station, R. 2-6, D. 2 1/2-5, pens. 5-10 ℳ; *Weisser Hirsch* (Pl. a), R. 2-4, D. 2 1/2 ℳ; *Knauf's* (Pl. c), R. from 1 1/2, D. 1 1/2-2, pens. 4 1/2-6 ℳ; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. d), R. or D. 1 1/2-2 1/2, pens. 5-6 ℳ, these four good; *Gotisches Haus* (Pl. f); *Preussischer Hof* (Pl. g); *Lindenberg* (Pl. k), on the Lindenberg, near the town, with view, R. 2 1/2-3 ℳ; *Neustädter Hof*, R. 1 1/2 ℳ, well spoken of. — In the Mühlen-Tal: *Küster's Kamp*, pens. 5-8 ℳ. — Wine at *Uehr's*, Breite-Str. 26. — Beer: *Ratskeller; Ahrends*, Breite-Str. 23. — *Post Office*, Markt-Str. — *Visitors' Tax* 3 ₰.

Carriage and Pair (fares there and back) to Ilsenburg 9, to the Steinerne Renne 12, Regenstein 12, Brocken 21 ℳ; fee 1-2 ℳ. — *Diligence* to Elbingerode, see p. 336. — *Railway to Nordhausen*, see p. 336.

Wernigerode (760 ft.), with a high-lying **Schloss* (fee 50 pf.) and a park of the Prince of Stolberg-Wernigerode, lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Harz Mts., at the confluence of the *Zilligerbach* and the *Holzemme*. Pop. 18,400. The *Rathaus*, with a timber façade of 1498, and many of the houses are picturesque old structures. The *Fürst Otto Museum* (open free on Sun. 11-1, Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 10-1 & 3-5; at other times 1 ℳ, a party 50 pf. each) contains historical and natural history collections, portraits, etc. — The *Lust-Garten* (containing the *Library*, with 119,000 vols.), the *Tier-Garten* or park, and the *Lindenberg* (hotel, see above), to the S. of the town, the *Armeleuteberg* (1617 ft.; with the Kaiser-Turm), and the *Harburg* (restaurant) afford beautiful walks.

The most attractive excursion from Wernigerode is to the STEINERNE RENNE (railway to Hasserode 20 min.; thence on foot 1 1/4 hr.). The road ascends the valley of the *Holzemme* to (2 1/4 M.) *Hasserode* (p. 336). At the entrance to the village a finger-post indicates the road to the left to Dreiannen-Hohne, Schierke, and the Brocken, and to the right to the Steinerne Renne. Pedestrians may quit the road a little farther on by a path to the left, past the inn Zur Steinernen Renne. The road now ascends the beautiful, pine-clad valley of the Holzemme, or **Steinerne Renne*, passing (22 min.) the railway station of that name, and the (12 min.) *Hôtel-Restaurant Silberner Mann*. A little beyond the latter we ascend to the left, and in 1/2 hr. more we cross to the left bank, on which is (8 min.) *Hesselbarth's Hôtel zum Wasserfall* (R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 2 ℳ). A

broad path to the left leads to Hohne (see below), and one to the right to the Plessenburg in 1 hr. (p. 335). Fine view from the *Renneklippen*, 10 min. to the N. Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 338.

From the Wasserfall Hotel we may ascend the (¾ hr.) *Hohnstein* (1916 ft.; view), and return by the road through the *Thumkuhlen-Tal* to Wernigerode; or we may proceed viâ the forester's house of *Hohne* (rfmts., with pension) to the Schierke road or the path through the Jakobsbruch to the Brocken. An ascent of the *Hohneklippen* (2955 ft.; *Panorama*) may be combined with the latter route.

To ELBINGERODE, 7 M. from Wernigerode, up the valley of the Zilliger-bach. At a forester's house, 2¼ M. from Wernigerode, the road diverges to the right. A finger-post, 1½ M. farther on, indicates a path to the right to the *Büchenberg* (inn). Thence to Elbingerode (p. 328), 1½ hr.

Beyond Wernigerode the railway (p. 334) goes on to (17 M.) *Minsleben* (branch-line to Langenstein, p. 318) and (20 M.) *Heudeber-Danmstedt* (p. 318).

h. From Wernigerode to Nordhausen.

37 M. RAILWAY in 3½ hrs. (fares 3 *M* 90, 2 *M* 60 pf.; no 1st cl.). — To Hasserode, 25, 15 pf.; to Steinerne Renne 35, 25 pf.; to Dreiannen-Hohne, 90, 55 pf.; to Schierke 1 *M* 90, 1 *M* 35 pf. To the top of the Brocken 4 *M* 30, 2 *M* 85 pf.; Sun. return-ticket 4 *M* 90, 3 *M* 10 pf. — From Nordhausen to the Brocken, 6 *M* 70, 4 *M* 30 pf., Sun. return-ticket 7 *M* 50, 4 *M* 70 pf.

Wernigerode, see p. 335. — The trains start from a local station beside the other and ascend the valley of the *Holzemme*. — We pass in succession the three stations of (2½ M.) **Hasserode** (920 ft.; *Steinerne Renne; Hohnstein*, R. 1¾-2½, D. from 2 *M*; *Steinberg; Villa Daheim*), a village much visited as a summer-resort. — 3½ M. *Steinerne Renne* (p. 335). We now skirt the slopes of the *Beerberg* and ascends the *Drenge-Tal*. — From (9 M.) *Dreiannen-Hohne* (1780 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Dreiannen-Hohne, R. 1½-4, D. 2½-3 *M*, good) a branch-line runs to (3½ M.) Elbingerode (p. 328). Railway hence up the Brocken, see p. 337.

12 M. **Elend** (1705 ft.; *St. Hubertus*, R. 1½-4, D. 2-3 *M*; *Waldmühle*, R. 2-3¼ *M*; *Hampe; Waldhöhe*, all well spoken of; visitors' tax 1-2 *M*) is frequented both in summer and winter. Schierke (p. 337) lies 2¼ M. to the N. (sleigh 4-7 *M*). — We cross the Kalte Bode and pass under the line from Tanne to Braunlage (p. 328). 16 M. *Sorge* (p. 328). — 19½ M. *Benneckenstein* (1740 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Frentzel; Herzog), an iron-mining town (3300 inhab.) and summer-resort. About 2½ M. to the W. is *Hohegeiss* (p. 316); and 8 M. to the S. is *Ellrich* (p. 316). — 25½ M. *Tiefenbachmühle;* 26½ M. *Eisfelder Talmühle*, junction of a branch to Gernrode (p. 323; to the Birkenkopf, see p. 329); 29 M. *Netzkater* (inn); 30 M. *Tal-Brauerei*. — We traverse the village of Ilfeld.

31 M. **Ilfeld** (835 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Tanne*, R. 1¼-2, D. 1¼-1¾ *M*; *Krone*), a prettily situated summer-resort (pop. 1800).

The Præmonstratensian abbey founded here in 1196 was converted in 1546 into a school. The *Eichberg* rises 3/4 M. to the E., and the *Burgberg*, with a ruined castle, 3/4 M. to the W.

Pleasant excursions to the N.E. to (3/4 hr.) *Herzberg;* to the E. to (1 hr.) *Kaulberg*, and, viâ the *Bielsteine*, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Poppenberg* (p. 329); from Ilfeld to Neustadt unterm Hohnstein, see p. 329.

33 1/2 M. *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (Harzquerbahnhof-Hôtel; station see p. 316). — 34 M. *Crimderode*. We cross the *Zorge*. — 37 M. *Nordhausen* (p. 312); station close to main line station.

i. The Brocken.

a. **Railway** from Dreiannen-Hohne to the summit, 12 M., in 1 1/4 hr. (fares up 3 ℳ 50, 2 ℳ 30 pf., down 1 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 20 pf.; Sun. return-ticket 3 ℳ 70, 2 ℳ 30 pf.). Maximum gradient 1:30; best views to the left.

Dreiannen-Hohne, see p. 336. The Brocken line diverges to the W. from the Nordhausen line, and crosses the *Wormke-Schlucht*.

3 M. **Schierke.** — HOTELS (frequently crowded). **Fürst zu Stolberg*, in Unter-Schierke, R. 2 1/2-10 (with bath 6 1/2-12), B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. 9 1/2-18 1/2 ℳ, omn. 1 ℳ 10 pf.; **Gr.-Hôt. Kurhaus*, in Ober-Schierke, R. 3-8, L. 3 1/2-4, pens. 9-14 ℳ; **Fürstenhöh*, on the Brocken road, R. 2-5, D. 3 1/2 ℳ; *Burg-Hôtel*, in Unter-Schierke, R. 2-6, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Brocken-scheideck*, R. 2-6 ℳ, good; *Hôt.-Pens. Waldfrieden; Hoppe*, in Unter-Schierke, R. 1 1/2-3 ℳ, well spoken of; *König* R. 2 1/4-3 ℳ. On the right bank of the Bode, outside Schierke: *Waldpark; Köthner.* — *Post & Telegraph Office*, near the Fürstenhöh Hotel. — *Carriage* to the Brocken 18 or 24 ℳ, with fee. — *Omnibus* to Braunlage in 1 3/4 hr. — *Visitors' Taxe* 2-8 ℳ.

Schierke (1950 ft., station 2260 ft.), a scattered village much frequented both summer and winter, lies 1/2 M. below the station. The neighbouring rocks derive various whimsical names from their grotesque shapes. To the S., on the *Bahrenberg* (1 1/2 hr. there and back), are the *Schnarcher* (2235 ft.; 'Snorers'); to the N. the *Ahrensklint* (2600 ft.; 3/4 hr.) and (1 1/4 hr. farther) the *Hohneklippen* (2955 ft.). Ascent of the Brocken on foot, see p. 338.

Farther on (*View) we intersect the old and new Brocken roads, cross the Schluftwasser in the Eckerloch, traverse the Brocken moor, touch at (8 M.) *Goethe-Weg* (3125 ft.), and skirt the mountain to the terminus (3705 ft.) on the E. side, 3 min. below the hotel (p. 338).

b. **Roads and Footpaths.** The routes to the top of the Brocken are all indicated by white capital letters painted on the trees and rocks, B standing for Brocken and the other letters for the places at the lower end of the route (S for Schierke, I for Ilsenburg, and so on).

ASCENT OF THE BROCKEN FROM HARZBURG (p. 333), 3 3/4 hrs. Road from the Eichen through the Kaltes Tal to (1 hr.) the *Molkenhaus* (p. 333). We ascend thence by the broad, straight path, past the *Maxklippe*, a projecting rock (on the left) commanding a good view of the Brocken and the Ecker-Tal, finally descending to the (20 min.) *Dreiherrn-Brücke* across the *Ecker;* then follow the stream (right bank) to the finger-post indicating the way to the (3/4 hr.) forester's cottage of *Scharfenstein* (inn), near which is the *Scharfensteinklippe* (view). Farther on the path crosses the (12 min.) road and proceeds straight on to (18 min.) a stone guide-post, where it forks; our route leads to the right by the *Bismarck-Klippe* (view) to the (1/2 hr.) *Brockenhütte;* turning here to the left, we cross the (1/2 hr.) Brocken railway and reach (1/4 hr.) the *Brocken Hotel* (p. 338).

FROM ILSENBURG (p. 334), 4 hrs. (omn. daily 3 *M*, back 2, carr. there and back 21 *M*), recommended for the descent. To the (1½ hr.) upper Ilse Waterfalls, see p. 334. We take the footpath beginning opposite the junction of the Bremer Weg and the highroad, going straight on at the first fork; after ¼ hr. it reaches the road, which we follow to the right, avoiding (8 min.) the route to the left over the bridge, and in 2 min. more reach a stone guide-post, indicating the route to the right viâ the Hermannsklippe. Beyond (25 min.) another guide-post we follow to the left the path from Harzburg (see above) to (1¼ hr.) the *Brocken Hotel*.

FROM WERNIGERODE (p. 335), through the *Steinerne Renne*, 4½-5 hrs. (also carriage-road viâ the Plessenburg). — To the Wasserfall Hotel, at the upper bridge, see p. 335; thence we ascend by the road which passes above this bridge to the left; after 6 min. turn to the left; 3 min., keep straight on (avoiding paths to the left) for ½ hr.; then ascend a steep and stony path (to the left) to the top of the *Renneckenberg* (40 min.); after 10 min. the Brocken road is reached, and the summit is attained in 1¼ hr. more. — An easier route (5½ hrs.) leads by the '*Glashütten-Weg*', through the *Jakobsbruch*, and past the *Ahrensklinter-Klippen*.

FROM ELBINGERODE (p. 328), 3¼-4 hrs. We follow the road to the W. viâ the 'Drei Birken' and 'Signal-Fichte' to the (1¼ hr.) forester's house of *Hohne* (p. 336), beyond which we join the above route.

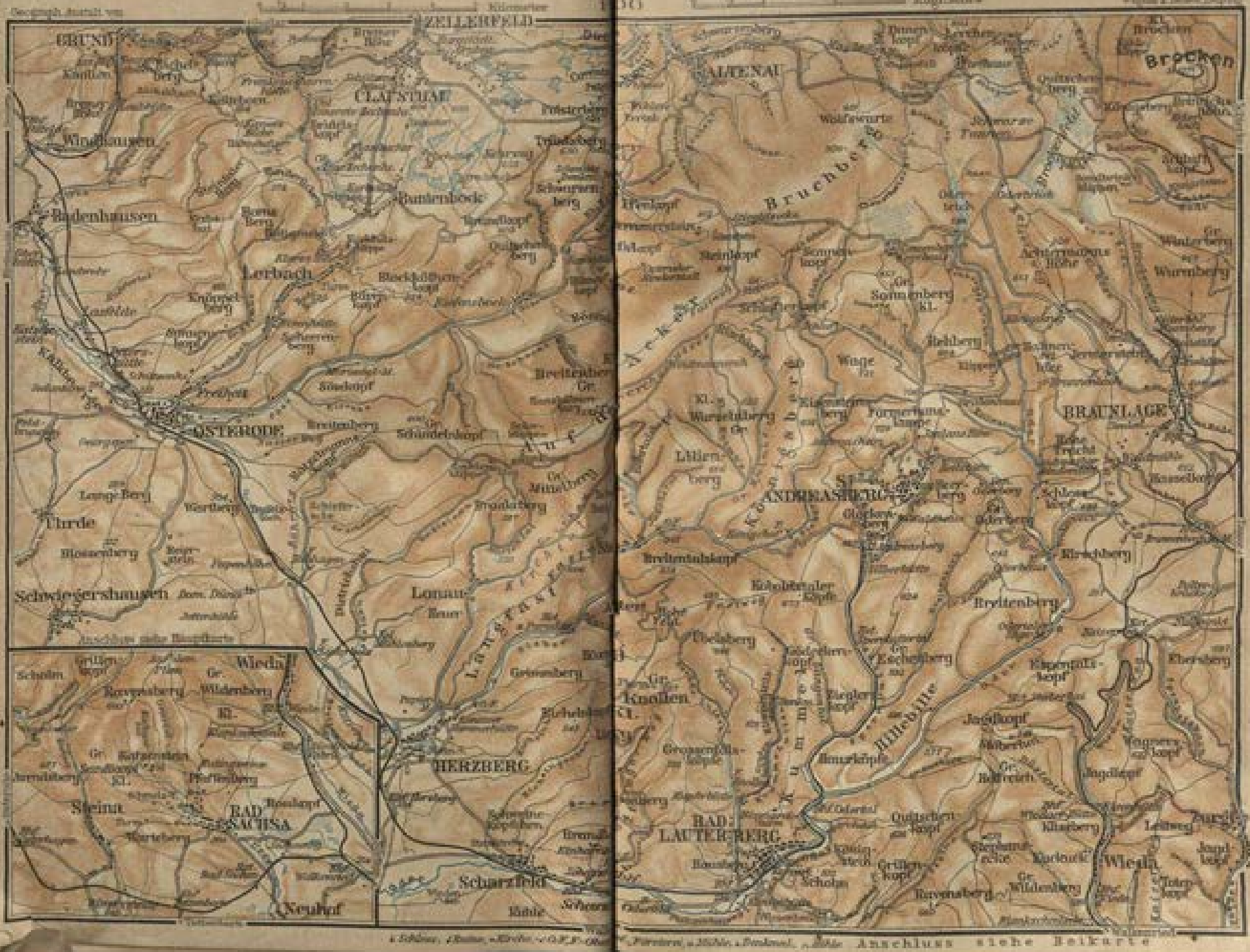
FROM ROTEHÜTTE-KÖNIGSHOF (p. 328), 11 M. Carriage (5-6 pers.) to Schierke 5-6, to Elend or Dreiannen-Hohne 3-4, to the top of the Brocken 15 *M* and fee (railway from Dreiannen-Hohne and Schierke, see p. 337). We follow the road viâ (1½ M.) *Mandelholz* and (2 M.) *Elend* (p. 336) to (2¼ M.) *Schierke* (p. 337). Beyond the Brocken-Scheideck Inn the road forks; the route straight on is easier but longer than the old road to the right. The routes unite after crossing the Brocken railway. After about 1 hr. (by the old road) a granite finger-post is reached at the union of this road with that from Ilsenburg. To the top a good hour more.

FROM ST. ANDREASBERG (p. 339), 4½-5 hrs. The road (carr. & pair 28 *M*) leads viâ *Oderhaus*, *Braunlage*, *Elend*, and *Schierke* (see above); the footpath, more attractive, by the (1 hr.) *Rehberger Grabenhaus* to the (1¼ hr.) *Oderteich* (p. 339), and then by *Oderbrück* (inn) to the (2 hrs.) top (path marked by blocks of granite).

The **Brocken**, or *Blocksberg*, the *Mons Bructĕrus* of the Romans, 3745 ft. above the sea-level, forming together with its neighbours the *Brocken-Gebirge*, the nucleus of the Harz, rises to a considerable height above the lofty plateau of the latter, and is the highest mountain in Central Germany. Vegetation becomes very scanty near the summit, and no trees grow within 100 ft. of it. *Hotel* at the top (R. from 2, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; often full in the height of the season); also a post and telegraph-office, a *Meteorological Station* and the terminus of the *Brocken Railway* (p. 337).

The *Tower* (10 pf.) commands an extensive *View in clear weather, the towers of Magdeburg, Erfurt, Cassel, Brunswick, Hanover, and Stendal being visible (unclouded horizon rare). The traveller should reach the summit before sunset, in order to have two opportunities of obtaining a view.

Several grotesque blocks of granite to the S. of the tower have received the names of *Devil's Pulpit*, *Witches' Altar*, etc. Tradition points out this spot as the meeting-place of the witches on St. Walpurgis' Night, the eve of May Day. Goethe's use of this tradition in 'Faust' is well known. — The optical phenomenon known as the 'Spectre of the Brocken' is of rare occurrence.



Kilometer
Engl. Miles
ZELLERFELD
GRUND
CLAUSTHAL
Windhausen
Badenhausen
Lerbach
Buntenbock
OSTERODE
Uhrde
Schwiegershausen
Lonau
Wieda
Steina
BAD SACHSA
HERZBERG
Scharzfeld
Neuhof
ALTENAU
Brocken
Bruchberg
Wolfswarte
Sonnenberg
Wurmberg
BRAUNLAGE
ANDREASBERG
Lilienberg
Breitenberg
Knollen
Jagdkopf
BAD LAUTERBERG
Wieda
Anschluss siehe Beikarte

j. Claustal. St. Andreasberg. Grund.

FROM GOSLAR TO CLAUSTAL, 19½ M., railway in 1½ hr.

Goslar, see p. 329. — From Goslar to (3½ M.) *Langelsheim*, see p. 319. The train then ascends the valley of the *Innerste* to (10½ M.) **Lautental** (1000 ft.; *Princess Caroline*, R. 1½-2, D. 1¾ *M*; *Rathaus*, R. & B. 2-2½, D. 1¼ *M*; *Schützenhaus*), a summer-resort (pop. 2500; visitors' tax 1-3 *M*) with baths, silver-mines, and smelting-works. — 15 M. *Wildemann* (1345 ft.; Kurhaus & Villa Maria, R. 2-5 *M*; Rathaus; Wilder Mann, with rail. restaurant), another summer-resort (pop. 1600), whence a road runs through the *Spiegel-Tal* to Zellerfeld (see below); 17½ M. *Frankenscharrn-Hütte*, with silver-smelting-works.

19½ M. **Claustal** (1755-1985 ft.; *Rathaus*; *Goldene Krone*; *Deutscher Kaiser*, R. 1½, D. 1½ *M*; *Glückauf*), the most important place in the Oberharz, and the seat of the mining authorities, forms with *Zellerfeld* (Deutsches Haus; Rathaus, R. & B. 2¼-2½ *M*), which is separated from it by the *Zellbach*, a single town of 12,500 inhab., chiefly miners. Country bleak and sterile. Most of the houses are of wood. The *Berg-Akademie*, in the market-place of Claustal, contains models and minerals (open 10-12; 50 pf.); and the *Rathaus* in Zellerfeld accommodates the Upper Harz Museum (free on Sun. 11-12, and Wed. & Sat. 2-4; at other times 50 pf.).

The mines in the environs of Claustal are among the most important in Germany (visitors not admitted). Their output includes gold, silver, lead, and copper. The mines around Claustal are drained by means of the *Ernst-August Stollen*, a channel 19 M. long, terminating near *Gittelde* (p. 315). The Kaiser Wilhelm II. mine is 2950 ft. deep.

Altenau (pop. 1800; *Rammelsberg*, R. 1½-2¾, D. 2¼ *M*; *Waldgarten*; *Schützenhaus*; *Rathaus*), 7 M. to the E. of Claustal, on the road to *Oker* (p. 332), is a favourite resort in summer and winter. By the footpath it is somewhat nearer.

To OSTERODE, a railway station, 9½ M. from Claustal, a diligence runs twice daily, passing several picturesque points, *e.g.* the inn at the foot of the (1¼ M.) *Heiligenstock*. — *Osterode*, see p. 315.

FROM CLAUSTAL TO ST. ANDREASBERG, 13½ M., diligence daily in 3 hrs. The road crosses the bleak lofty plateau of the Oberharz. The (2 hrs.; 5 M.) *Sperberhaier Damm* (1870 ft.) supplies the mines of Claustal with water. A finger-post on the right, ¾ hr. farther on, indicates the route to the (¼ hr.) *Hammerstein*, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Söse. At the (1 hr.) *Sonneberger Wegehaus* (2560 ft.; inn) the highroad turns to the S., while the road to the E. leads to Braunlage (p. 328). Pedestrians may here quit the diligence and follow the latter road to the (½ hr.) *Oderteich* (2375 ft.), an artifical reservoir, whence a pleasant road leads to St. Andreasberg in 2 hrs., skirting a conduit called the *Rehberger Graben*, and passing the *Rehberger Grabenhaus* (inn).

St. Andreasberg (1900-2065 ft.; *Schützenhaus*, R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Rathaus*; *Bergmann*), a small mining town (3700 inhab.)

situated in a lofty and bleak region, is frequented as a health-resort (also in winter) on account of its bracing mountain air. The breeding of canary birds is actively carried on here. The railway station (1420 ft.; restaurant) is 1¾ M. from the town (motor-car in 20 min., 75 pf.; rack-and-pinion railway under construction). — Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 338.

To Herzberg (p. 315), 12 M. from St. Andreasberg, a pleasant road leads by (6 M.) *Sieber* (Krone) and through the pretty *Sieber-Tal.* — Railway by *Lauterberg* to *Scharzfeld,* see p. 315.

51. From Cassel to Frankfort-on-the-Main.

124 M. Railway. Express in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 17 ℳ 60, 11 ℳ 40, 7 ℳ 20 pf.); ordinary trains in 5¾ hrs. (fares 15 ℳ 60, 9 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ 20 pf.). — Express from Berlin to (354 M.) Frankfort in 11 hrs. (fares 43 ℳ 40, 27 ℳ 50, 18 ℳ 60 pf.; comp. RR. 4, 6).

Cassel, see p. 57. From (2½ M.) *Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 65) a branch-line runs to *Waldkappel* (28½ M.). To the left, farther on, flows the *Fulda.* — 8½ M. *Guntershausen* is the junction of the Eisenach line (p. 273). The train now skirts the Fulda and then the *Eder.* 10½ M. *Grifte.* Near (17 M.) *Gensungen* the wooded *Heiligenberg* rises to the left, and the lofty tower of the ruined castle of *Felsberg* (1375 ft.) to the right; farther on, at the confluence of the *Schwalm* and the Eder, stands the *Altenburg* (1415 ft.).

21 M. *Wabern* (540 ft.), with a château of the old landgraves of Hesse, is the junction for *Corbach.*

From Wabern to Corbach, 35½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. (to Wildungen in ¾ hr.). — The railway ascends the valley of the *Eder* to (3½ M.) **Fritzlar** (1050 ft.; *Englischer Hof,* R. 1½ ℳ), an old town (3500 inhab.), prettily situated on the Eder, surrounded by mediæval watch-towers, and containing several interesting buildings. It owes its origin to the Benedictine abbey founded about 740 by St. Boniface. The **Collegiate Church of St. Peter* was erected in 1171-1230 on the site of an earlier church. It is a Romanesque edifice, with a crypt, a W. porch in the transitional style, and handsome Gothic cloisters. The S. tower was rebuilt in 1873. The *Church of the Minorites* (Prot.) dates from the 14th century. At *Geismar,* above Fritzlar, ca. 1½ M. to the N.W., St. Boniface is said to have felled the sacred oak dedicated to Wotan in 723. — Beyond (7 M.) *Ungedanken* we enter the principality of Waldeck. — 10½ M. *Wildungen Station,* ½ M. from the town. Hotel-omnibuses await the trains.

Bad Wildungen (935 ft.; **Fürstenhof & Göcke,* R. 3½-25₂ B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 9½, omn. 1½ ℳ; **Fürstliches Bade-Hôtel,* R. 4-8, B. 1¼, D. 3-4 ℳ, these two with mineral baths; **Kaiserhof,* R. 3-6, pens 8-12 ℳ; **Park Hotel,* R. 3-9, D. 3-4 ℳ; *Quisisana,* R. 2½-7 (with bath 9-16), D. 2½-4 ℳ; **Westend,* R. 2-5 ℳ; *Helenen-Quelle,* R. 1½-3½ ℳ; *Royal,* R. 2-4 ℳ; **Post,* R. 2-5 ℳ, and many others; numerous lodging-houses) is a frequented watering-place (pop. 4000), formerly called *Nieder-Wildungen,* to distinguish it from *Alt-Wildungen,* situated to the N., about 160 ft. higher, with the *Schloss Friedrichstein* (995 ft.), commanding a survey of the pretty wooded environs. The Gothic *Stadt-Kirche* at Bad Wildungen contains the marble monument of Count Josias of Waldeck (died in Crete, 1669), a formidable antagonist of the Turks, and a winged altar-piece, painted by Conrad von Soest in 1404. — The mineral *Springs,* which contain iron and nitrogen, and are beneficial

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Creuzthal
Cassel
Gasanstalt
Kirchspitze
Bahnhof
Schäferbuche
Klamberg
Augustenruhe
Kliniken
Marbach
Elisabeth
Kaiser Wilhelm Turm
Orten
berg
Spiegelslust
Ketzerbach
Frauenklinik
Hasenküppel
Marbacher Weg
Ober-Realschule
Schanzkopf
Stadt Park
Schloss
Dammelsberg
Markt
Universität
Univ. Bibliothek
Weidenhausen
Ob. Sieche
Friedhof
Wilhelmstr.
Schulstr.
Wörthstr.
Kaserne
Friedrich-Pl.
Militär Badeanst.
Gebrannte B.
Hansenhäuser
Schwanhof
Am Gericht
Förstereien
Gr. Spitzberg
Ockershausen
Bismarckpromenade
Bismarckturm
Ruine
Glaskopf
Mooseiche
Schwanenfeld
Schwedenschanze
Südbahnhof
Kreisbahnhof
Pferdebahn
Irrenheilanstalt
Richtsberg
Bauerbach
Elisabethbrunnen 2 km
MARBURG
1:25.000
0 200 400 600 Meter

in cases of bowel-complaint, diseases of the bladder, etc., lie a little to the S.W. (over 11,500 patients annually; visitors' tax 20 *M*). The most important is the *Georg-Viktor-Quelle*, in the *Kurgarten*, connected with the town (1¼ M.) by the Brunnen-Allée. Pleasant walks to the *Katzenstein* and back in ¾ hr.; to *Reinhardshausen*, 1¼ M. to the W. of the Georg-Viktor-Quelle; ascent of the *Homberg* (1700 ft.; view-tower) and back, 2 hrs. — A road diverging to the left from the Brunnen-Str. as we quit the town leads to the (1½ M.) *Helenen-Quelle*, the second in importance of the springs (restaurant). Pleasant walk thence to the *Tal-Quelle* and the *Stahl-Quelle*, from which we may return to the town by the highroad (2 hrs.), passing the Georg-Viktor-Quelle. — About 7½ M. to the N. of Wildungen (carr. 10 *M* there and back; railway, see below) is the old château of *Waldeck* (1380 ft.; restaurant), which commands an admirable view of the valley of the *Eder*. The *Auenberg* (2055 ft.), 6 M. to the S., is also a fine point of view.

20 M. *Waldeck*, 1¼ M. from the château (see above). — 35½ M. *Corbach*, also a station on the Warburg and Marburg line (p. 57).

38 M. *Treysa* (hotel) is the junction for the lines to *Niederhone* (p. 346) and *Hersfeld* (p. 346). About ¼ M. from the station is the 'Toten-Kirche', a ruined church in the Transition style (13th cent.). — From (55½ M.) *Kirchhain* a branch runs viâ (2½ M.) the little town of *Amöneburg*, the old monastery of which was founded in 722 by St. Boniface, to (12½ M.) *Gemünden* (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*). We cross the *Lahn*. — 62 M. *Cölbe* (p. 342).

64½ M. **Marburg.** — Hotels. *Pfeiffer* (Pl. a), R. 2½-4, D. 3 *M*; *Ritter* (Pl. b), R. 2½-5, D. 2½ *M*, two old houses; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. c), R. 2-4 *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel* (Pl. e). — Restaurants. *Ritter* (see above); *Henrich*, *Lederer*, *Bopp*, Reitgasse; *Kratz* (wine). — *Café Markees*, Reitgasse 6.

Cab to the town, with luggage, 1½ *M*; two-horse carr. per day 12 *M*, half-day 7½ *M*. — Electric Tramway from the station to the Wilhelm-Platz.

Post & Telegraph Office, Bahnhof-Str.

Key to Plan. 1. Amtsgericht. 2. Landgericht. 3. Roman Catholic Church. 4. Lutheran Church. 5. Remains of the Chapel of St. Elizabeth. 6. Anatomical Institute. 7. Ophthalmic Hospital. 8. Chemical Institute. 9. Hygienic Institute. 10. Geological Institute. 11. Physiological Institute. 12. Zoological Institute. 13. Synagogue. 14. Rathaus.

Marburg (605 ft.), a town with 21,900 inhab., on the Lahn, is charmingly situated in a semicircle round the precipitous Schlossberg. The *University* (1900 students) was the first founded (by Philip the Generous, in 1527) without papal privileges.

The chief boast of Marburg is the *Church of St. Elizabeth, erected in 1235-83, and affording in its pure simplicity and noble proportions an admirable example of the early-Gothic style. Length 207 ft.; W. towers 236 ft. high. The sculptures on the W. door should be noticed. The interior was restored in 1854-60. (Sacristan opposite the church; ring; 1-2 pers. 50 pf.).

Soon after the death of *St. Elizabeth* (p. 288; d. in 1231, in her 24th year) the church was erected over her tomb, which atttracted multitudes of pilgrims from every part of Europe. The Emp. Frederick II., one of these devotees (1236), caused a crown of gold to be placed on the head of the saint, whose remains were deposited in a richly-decorated copper-gilt sarcophagus. The Reformed Landgrave Philip (founder of the university), in order to put an end to the pilgrimages, caused the bones

to be removed and interred below the tomb of Conrad of Thuringia, where they are supposed to have been discovered in 1854. The **Sarcophagus* (ca. 1300), which was much injured by the French in 1812-14, is now preserved in the sacristy. — The Mortuary Chapel, in the N. aisle, is adorned with a fine statue of the saint. To the left is an altar with a carved representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, and here and on the side-altars are old paintings. The *High Altar* is a noble Gothic work of 1290; the *Screen* dates from the 14th century. Numerous *Monuments* of Hessian princes and knights of the Teutonic Order dating from the 13-16th cent. (amongst others the tombstone of Landgrave Conrad of Thuringia, d. 1240) are preserved in the S. transept.

The *Lutheran Church* (Pl. 4), on a terrace commanding a fine view, a finely-proportioned structure of the 13-14th cent., contains several large monuments of landgraves and other princes.

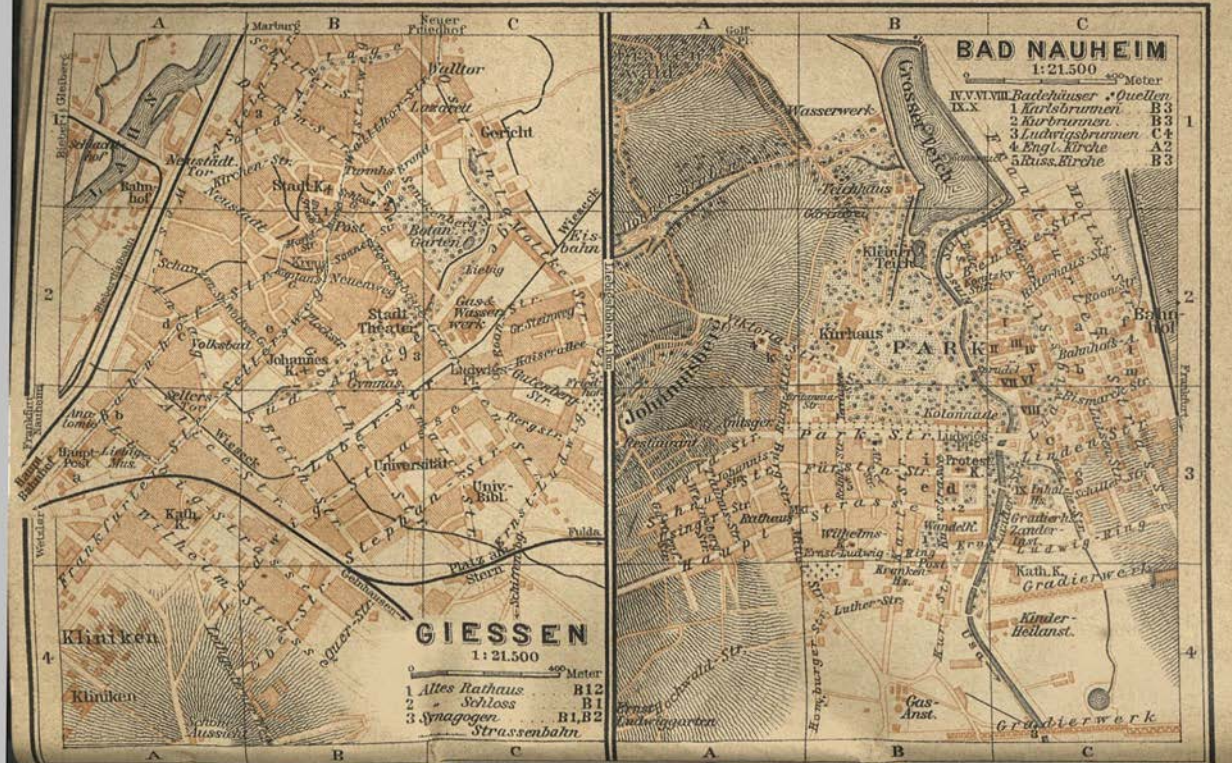
The town boasts of a number of interesting old buildings in the Steinweg, in the Wettergasse, in the market-place, in which is situated the *Rathaus* (Pl. 14; 1512-24), and elsewhere.

The extensive *Schloss (940 ft.; open free on Wed., 2-4; at other times 50 pf.; castellan in the main tower), to which a steep road ascends from the church of St. Elizabeth in 20 min., built in the 13th cent., was a residence of the princes of Hesse in the 15-16th cent., and afterwards a state-prison It was judiciously restored in 1866-84 and now contains the valuable Hessian archives, and also the *Collections of the Hessian Historical Society* (adm. 50 pf., a party 30 pf. each). The fine Gothic *Chapel (1288) and the Rittersaal are worthy of inspection. In this château the famous disputation between Luther, Zwingli, Melanchthon, and other Reformers took place in 1529. They met, on the invitation of Philip the Generous, with a view to adjust their differences regarding the Eucharist, but the attempt proved abortive owing to Luther's tenacious adherence to the precise words, 'Hoc *est* corpus meum', which he wrote in large letters on the table. Beautiful views from the Schloss Terraces, and in descending to the town by the other side (1/2 hr.). On the plateau, a little to the W., is the *Stadt-Park*.

The **University*, on the Lahn, to the S. of the market-place, is a handsome building by *Schäfer* in an early-Gothic style (1874-91). The *University Library*, to the W., contains 230,000 vols. (week-days, 9-1 & 2-6). — The *Botanic Garden*, to the N. of the market-place, is open daily (closed 12-1).

Environs. Good paths, provided with finger-posts, lead to a number of beautiful points of view. The **Spiegelslust* (1220 ft.), a height above the station (to the E.), is ascended in 40 min.; morning-light most favourable. From the *Elisabeth-Brunnen* near *Schröck*, 4 1/2 M. distant, another good view, towards Amöneburg, may be obtained; the building covering the spring was built in 1596. — On the left bank of the Lahn are the (1 hr.) *Lichte Küppel* (1205 ft.) and the (1 3/4 hr.) *Frauenberg* (1250 ft.), with a ruined castle and a hôtel-restaurant. On the right bank, above the church of St. Elizabeth, rises the oak-clad *Kirchspitze* (1055 ft.).

From Marburg to Creuztal, 58 M., railway in 4 1/2 hrs. The line traverses the upper *Lahn-Tal*. — 2 1/2 M. *Cölbe* (p. 341). From (5 M.) *Sarnau* a branch diverges to (62 M.) *Warburg*, see p. 57. 18 1/2 M. *Biedenkopf*


GIESSEN
1:21.500
Meter
1 Altes Rathaus B12
2 „ Schloss B1
3 Synagogen B1,B2
Strassenbahn
BAD NAUHEIM
1:21.500
Meter
IV.V.VI.VIII. Badehäuser • Quellen
IX.X
1 Karlsbrunnen B3
2 Kurbrunnen B3
3 Ludwigsbrunnen C4
4 Engl. Kirche A2
5 Russ. Kirche B3
Kliniken
Kurhaus
PARK
Bahnhof
Johannisberg
Gradierwerk
Wasserwerk
Grosse Pfarrgasse
Kath. K.
Gas-Anst.
Kinder-Heilanst.
Ernst-Ludwigsgarten

(pop. 3000; inns), with a well-preserved ruined château. 25 M. *Laasphe*, with the château of *Wittgenstein*. 39½ M. *Erndtebrück;* branch to (12½ M.) *Berleburg*. At (44 M.) *Lützel* begins the most beautiful part of the line, which crosses the ridge of the Rothaar-Gebirge and then descends in great curves. — 58 M. *Creuztal* (900 ft.).

We follow the fertile valley of the *Lahn*. From (71½ M.) *Niederwalgern* a branch-line runs to (26½ M.) *Herborn*. We cross the Lahn beyond (74 M.) *Fronhausen*. Near (76½ M.) *Friedelhausen*, on a wooded hill to the left, is the château of Baron von Rabenau; farther on, also to the left, rise the ruins of *Staufenberg* (½ hr. from Lollar). Beyond (78 M.) *Lollar*, junction of a line to (11 M.) *Wetzlar*, the ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Vetzberg* are seen to the right. Beyond Giessen, 3 M. to the S.E. of the town, rises the former Augustine monastery of *Schiffenberg*, now private property (inn).

83 M. **Giessen** *(Rail. Restaurant,* D. 2 *M).* — HOTELS. *Grossherzog von Hessen* (Pl. c; A, 2), R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 1¾-2½ *M*, good; *Victoria* (Pl. b; A, 3); *Prinz Karl* (Pl. e; B, 2), R. from 2½, D. 2½ *M; Schütz* (Pl. d; A, 2), R. 2-3, D. 1½-2 *M; Kuhne* (Pl. a; A, 3), good. — RESTAURANTS. *Schott* (wine); *Ludwigsburg* (wine), with garden; *Kaiserhof; Metropol; Royal; Zur Schönen Aussicht. — Café Hettler: Café Ernst-Ludwig.*

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. A, 3), opposite the station. — ENQUIRY OFFICE *(Verkehrsverein)*, Löber-Str. 6 (Pl. B, 3; 10-12 & 2-4).

CABS. From the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 90 pf.; per hour 1½ *M* and 2 *M*. — ELECTRIC TRAMWAY through the town.

Giessen (515 ft.), the chief town of Upper Hesse, on the Lahn, with 31,000 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607 (1200 students). It sprang up round a castle of the 12th century.

The Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. A, 2, 3) and the Seltersweg (Pl. B, 2), the chief business-thoroughfare, lead to the N.E. to the old town, with its narrow streets. In the MARKET PLACE (Pl. B, 1, 2) are the *Old Rathaus* (Pl. 1) and the *Hirsch-Apotheke* (No. 11), a timber structure of the 16th century.

In the BRAND (Pl. B, 1), an open space dating from a fire in 1560, stands the *Altes Schloss* (Pl. 2; about 1550), containing the *Upper Hessian Museum* (open free on Sun., 11-1; at other times 50 pf.). Farther on are the *Neues Schloss* (1570), with the *Ethnological Museum* (Sun. 11-1, free; Wed. 3-5, 50 pf.), and the *Arsenal* (1586; now barracks).

The *Botanic Garden* was founded in 1609 (main entr. adjoining the Altes Schloss). From the N. entrance, in the Senckenberg-Str., we soon reach the *Ost-Anlage*, with a monument to *Justus von Liebig* (1803-73), the celebrated chemist, who was a professor here from 1824 to 1852. His laboratory, in the Liebig-Str., is fitted up as a museum (Pl. A, 3). — In the S. part of the town are the new *University* (Pl. B, C, 3), erected in 1889, and the *University Library* (Pl. C, 3; 239,000 vols.)

FROM GIESSEN TO FULDA, 66 M., railway in 2¾ hrs. — 37½ M. **Alsfeld** *(Krone)*, the oldest town in Upper Hesse (5000 inhab.), has two fine Gothic churches and some interesting late-Gothic and Renaissance edifices of

the 15-16th centuries. — 53½ M. *Salzschlirf* (Rail. Restaurant; *Bade-Hôtel & Kurhaus; *Wüsthofen; Philippi's English Pension) is a watering-place with mineral springs. — *Fulda*, see p. 347.

A branch-line runs from Giessen in 2 hrs. to *Gelnhausen* (43½ M.; p. 348).

87 M. *Grossen-Linden*, with a Romanesque church (10th cent.). — About 5½ M. to the N.E. of (94½ M.) *Butzbach* (pop. 4600; Hessischer Hof), a small town in the fertile Wetterau, on a branch-line to Lich, rise the extensive ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg* (690 ft.), destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, with two towers (extensive view). About 3½ M. farther to the N. is the ruined monastery of *Arnsburg* (ca. 1174-1215), on the Wetter.

100½ M. **Nauheim** (see Plan, p. 343). — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel Kaiserhof* (Pl. a; C, 2), R. 4-12, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. 12-20 ℳ; **Gr.-Hôt. Métropole & Monopole* (Pl. g; C, 3), R. 3½-10 (with bath 10-20), B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. (7 p.m.) 5, pens. 10-20 ℳ; **Bristol* (Pl. b; C, 2), R. 4-10, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 10 ℳ; **Park Hotel* (Pl. d; B, 3), R. 4-10 (with bath 15-25), déj. 3-4, D. 4½ ℳ; **Hôt. d'Angleterre*, R. 5-20, D. 5, pens. 12-30 ℳ; **Prince of Wales*; **Augusta Victoria* (Pl. c; C, 3), R. 4-12 (with bath from 10), D. 4 ℳ; *Bittong's Hôt. Hohenzollern*, R. 3½-15, D. 4½-6 ℳ; *Carlton*, R. 4-10, D. 4 ℳ; *Sprudel Hotel* (Pl. e; B, 3), R. 2½-5, D. 2-2½ ℳ; *Britannia* (Pl. n; C, 2), R. from 2, D. 2½-3 ℳ; *Impérial* (Pl. f; C, 2), R. 2-8 ℳ; *Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. i; B, 3); *Hôtel du Nord* (Pl. k; A, 2); *Railway Hotel* (Pl. l; C, 2); *Reichshof* (P. m; C, 2). — Pensions. *Irene*, R. 2½-5, pens. 7½-10 ℳ; *Victoria*, pens. 8½-12 ℳ; *Villa Hubertus*, 9-14 ℳ; *Villa Waldersee* (Miss Frizell), 8-10 ℳ; *Villa Wartburg*, 6½-12 ℳ; *Walwer*, 4-7 ℳ.

Restaurants. *Kurhaus* (see below), déj. 2¾-3¾, D. 3½-5 ℳ; *Saalburg*, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Gambrinus*; *Burk*; *Germania*.

Visitors' Tax 20 ₰, 2 pers. 30 ₰ (day-ticket 1 ℳ). — Bath, 1¼-8 ℳ.

Cabs. Between the station and the town: one-horse, 1-2 pers. 80 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 ℳ; two-horse, 1 ℳ or 1 ℳ 20 pf.; per drive, 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf., two-horse 90 pf. or 1 ℳ 10 pf.; per hour 2 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 50 pf.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3, 4), corner of Ernst-Ludwig-Ring and Kur-Strasse.

English Church (*St. John's*); services May-September.

Nauheim (470 ft.), a town with 5600 inhab., in a healthy situation on the N.E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., possesses warm saline springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which attract 34,000 patients annually. Extensive evaporating houses and salt-pans. The water is used both for drinking and for baths, its curative properties, more especially in cardiac diseases, are of considerable repute. At the W. end of the *Kur-Park* is the handsome *Kurhaus* (Pl. B, 2), with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the grounds.

The *Teichhaus* (Pl. B, 1; restaurant), at the upper end of the park, is much visited. The *Johannisberg*, a wooded height, 20 min. to the W. of the Kurhaus, commands a fine view (two-horse carr. 3-3½ ℳ). Excursions may also be made to *Hof Hasselheck*, *Schloss Ziegenberg* (1½ hr.; one-horse carr. 9 or 10 ℳ, two-horse 12 or 14 ℳ), *Forsthaus Winterstein* (1½ hr.), the ruin of *Münzenberg* (see above; on foot 3 hrs.; carr. and pair in 1¼ hr., 15 ℳ), *Tellerberg* near Butzbach (see above), the ruin of *Arnsburg* (see above), or *Homburg* (2 hrs.; two-horse carr. 20 ℳ).

The train crosses a long viaduct to —

103 M. **Friedberg** (435 ft.; *Hôtel Trapp*, R. 2-3, D. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ *M*; *Weith*; *Restaurant Felsenkeller*, with view), a town with 9500 inhab., once a free imperial city, and still retaining traces of its former importance. The Gothic *Stadt-Kirche* was built in 1260-1350 and restored in 1896-1901; the interior contains a screen, tabernacle, and tombstones of the 14-15th cent., and also Gothic stained glass. The so-called **Judenbad*, in the Judengasse, was built in the 13th century. A flight of 90 steps descends to the basin, 80 ft. below the street; the water has a temperature of 42-48° Fahr. The walls of the old *Castle* include a seminary and a château of the Grand-Duke of Hesse (1610). On the N. side rises the *Adolfs-Turm*, a well-preserved watch-tower, 165 ft. high, and the moats contain charming gardens. In the Usagasse is a *Museum of Antiquities*. — About $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of Friedberg is *Schwalheim*, the mineral water of which is largely exported.

Farther on, the Taunus Mts. are seen on the right, and beyond (115 M.) *Vilbel* the *Nidda* is crossed. — 121 M. *Bockenheim*.

124 M. *Frankfort-on-the-Main*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

52. From Göttingen to Bebra and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

$153^1/_2$ M. Railway in 5-9 hrs. (fares 18 *M* 90 pf., 12 *M*, 7 *M* 70 pf.; express fares 20 *M* 90 pf., 14 *M*, 8 *M* 70 pf.).

Göttingen, see p. 68. — The train ascends the wide Leine-Tal. 12 M. *Eichenberg* is the junction of the Nordhausen and Cassel line (p. 313). A picturesque walk may be taken hence to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the ruins of **Hanstein* (restaurant) and ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Teufelskanzel* (view); Allendorf (see below) may be reached in $1^1/_2$ hr. more.

The château of *Arnstein* is seen on the right. The train enters the valley of the *Werra* and passes through two tunnels; to the right rises the castle of *Ludwigstein*, on the left the just-mentioned Hanstein. 21 M. *Allendorf* (Werratal); the station lies on the left bank, at *Sooden*, a village with salt-baths. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Albungen* (Heiligenstein); the castle of (1 M.) *Fürstenstein*, beyond the Werra (to the left), commands a charming view.

The ***Meissner** (2460 ft.), a hill well known in German traditionary lore, may be ascended from Albungen in $2^1/_2$ hrs. Fine views on the way.

The train again crosses the Werra. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Niederhone*.

From Niederhone to Leinefelde, $30^1/_2$ M., railway in 2 hrs. — The first station is (2 M.) **Eschwege** (*Koch*), an industrial town with 12,600 inhab., on the *Werra*. The château, built in 1386 and restored in 1581, is occupied by the district-court. The 'Schwarzer Turm' is the sole relic of a Cyriac monastery, established before 1038. The *Bismarck Tower*, on the *Leuchtberg*, affords a fine view. Charming excursions may be taken to the *Silberklippe* ($1^1/_2$ hr.), the *Hörnekuppe*, the *Greifenstein*, and the *Hülfensberg* (resort of pilgrims). — $30^1/_2$ M. *Leinefelde*, see p. 313.

FROM NIEDERHONE TO EISENACH, 40½ M. The railway ascends the valley of the Werra. 13½ M. *Heldra*, near the foot of the **He'drastein* (1645 ft.; view; inn); 15½ M. *Treffurt* (Stern; branch-line to Mühlhausen, p. 313), with the ruins of *Normannstein*. — 40½ M. *Eisenach*, see p. 285.

FROM NIEDERHONE TO TREYSA (p. 341), 49 M., railway in 2½-3¾ hrs.

The train now quits the Werra. 31 M. *Reichensachsen*, 2½ M. to the E. of which rises the *Blaue Kuppe* (1102 ft.). — 33 M. *Hoheneiche*. About 2½ M. to the S.E. are the ruins of *Boyneburg*. — The train now ascends the valley of the *Sonter*.

50½ M. **Bebra** (*Rail. Restaurant;* p. 273), the junction for the Berlin, Leipzig, and Cassel lines.

The Frankfort line ascends the valley of the *Fulda* to (58½ M.) **Hersfeld** (665 ft.; *Stern*, R. 1½-1¾ *M; Hohenzollern*), the junction of a branch-line to Treysa (p. 341), with 9600 inhab. and alkaline springs (visitors' tax 12 *M*). The Benedictine abbey of Hersfeld, founded in 769, was formerly of great importance; the **Abbey Church* (1144), which was destroyed by the French in 1761, is still imposing in its ruins. The *Stadt-Kirche* dates from 1270-1323; the *Rathaus* from ca. 1600.

The train now ascends the valley of the *Haun*. 66½ M. *Neukirchen*, at the foot of the *Stoppelberg* (1730 ft.), which bears the ruined castle of *Hauneck*. To the left rise the hills of the *Rhön*.

84½ M. **Fulda** *(Railway Restaurant).* — HOTELS. *Kurfürst*, Schloss-Str. 2, a good, old-established house, R. 2½-5, D. 2½-4 *M; Central Hotel*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, R. 2-2½, D. 1¼-2 *M; Park Hotel*, Niesiger-Str. 11, R. & B. 2, D. 1¼-2 *M; Deutsches Haus*, Bahnhof-Str. 5; *Hessischer Hof*, Nikolaus-Str. 22, R. & B. from 1¼ *M*.

RESTAURANTS. *Hauptwache*, Bonifatius-Platz 2; *Stadtsaal*, in the Orangerie; *Pult*, Markt-Str. 13. — *Post Office*, in the market-place.

Fulda (930 ft.), an ancient town on the *Fulda*, with 22,500 inhab., situated in a pleasant, undulating district, owes its origin to the once celebrated abbey founded by St. Boniface in 744. The monastery early became famous as a seat of learning, and in 968 its abbot became the primate of all the abbeys in Germany. Fulda was made the seat of a bishop in 1752. Its numerous towers and public buildings still testify to its ancient dignity as the residence of a prelate of princely rank.

The *Cathedral*, with a dome (190 ft. high) and two towers, was erected in 1704-12 in the baroque style, on the site of an earlier edifice founded in the 9th century. The interior was restored in 1896. On a pillar by the E. entrance there is a 15th cent. figure of Charlemagne. The ancient crypt, or Chapel of St. Boniface, beneath the choir, was restored in 1892. Here, beneath the altar, repose the remains of St. Boniface (Winfried), an English promulgator of Christianity, who was slain by the heathen Frisians near Dokkum in Westfriesland in 755.

To the N. of the cathedral is the *Provincial Library*, with 84,500 volumes, a copy of Gutenberg's (1450-55) 42-lined Bible, and other treasures (open free, 10-12; adm. at other times 30 pf.).

The small *Church of St. Michael* (restored 1854), adjoining

the cathedral, was consecrated in 822, to which period belong the crypt and the octagon above it. The Romanesque nave and the rest of the edifice date from the end of the 11th century.

The late-Gothic *Nonnen-Kirche* (1626) was restored in 1870. — In the Markt are the *Pfarr-Kirche* (a Jesuit building of 1770-85) and an old *Fountain*.

In front of the *Schloss* is a *Statue of St. Boniface* (p. 346), in bronze, by Henschel (1842). The *Paulus-Tor* was built in 1771.

Fine views are obtained from the basaltic *Frauenberg* (1085 ft.) and from the *Petersberg* (1310 ft.). On the former is a Franciscan monastery, on the latter a church with a crypt of the 9th century.

FROM FULDA TO GERSFELD, 17 M., railway in 1¼ hr., through the valley of the *Fulda*. — **Gersfeld** (1580 ft.; *Adler*, R. & B. 2-2½, D. 1½-3 *M*, good; *Krone & Post*, R. & B. 1¾-2, D. 1½ *M*), with a château, is the best starting-point for excursions in the **Rhön-Gebirge**, a group of hills, 55 M. long and 30 M. broad, between the Upper Fulda, the Upper Werra, and the Franconian Saale. The most attractive are (to the N.) to the *Wachtküppel* (2315 ft.), and thence by the *Eube* (2725 ft.) and the *Pferdskopf* (2875 ft.) to the **Grosse Wasserkuppe* (3115 ft.; view; Inn, R. 1½ *M*), the highest summit of the group. At the foot of the Wasserkuppe lies the village of *Abtsroda* (2290 ft.; Hirsch), whence we may return to (8 M.) Gersfeld by the road viâ *Sieblos*, *Tränkhof*, and *Poppenhausen*. To the S.W. of *Gersfeld* rises the (1½ hr.) *Grosser Nallen* (2515 ft.). Hence we may visit the picturesque *Ottersteine* and the *Dammersfeld* (3050 ft.) by way of the *Ziegel-Hütte* and *Rommers*, returning either to the E. by the *Eierhauck*, *Kippelbach*, *Rengersfeld*, and *Sparbrod*, in 2½ hrs., or to the N.W. by (2¼ M.) *Dalherda* (inn) to (4¼ M.) *Schmalnau* (Lamm), on the railway from Fulda to Gersfeld. — A diligence plies once daily from Gersfeld to (7 M.) **Bischofsheim** *(Rhönlust; Adler; Löwe & Post)*, whence the ascent of the **Kreuzberg* (3060 ft.) may be made in 1¾-2 hrs. Railway from Bischofsheim to *Neustadt-an-der-Saale*, see p. 291.

FROM FULDA TO TANN, 25½ M., railway (1½-2 hrs.) in the valley of the *Bieber*, affording another access to the Rhön district. From the station of (14½ M.) *Milseburg* (Hotel, R. 1½-2¼, D. 1½ *M*) we may visit the **Milseburg* (2740 ft.) and the curious rock-formations of the *Teufelsstein* (2380 ft.) and the *Steinwand* (2115 ft.). — 20 M. **Hilders** (1510 ft.; *Engel*, R. & B. 1½-2, D. 1-1½ *M*), on the *Ulster*, at the base of the wooded *Auersberg* (2485 ft.). From Hilders to *Kalten-Nordheim* and *Salzungen*, see p. 289. — 25½ M. **Tann** (1250 ft.; *Münzel*), with 1150 inhab. and three châteaux, lies 7½ M. to the W. of Kalten-Nordheim (p. 289).

The ROAD FROM HILDERS TO BISCHOFSHEIM, 13½ M., leads through the centre of the Hohe Rhön, viâ (5½ M.) *Wüstensachsen* (Gärtner's Inn).

From Fulda to *Giessen*, see p. 341.

95½ M. *Elm* is the junction of a branch-line to (35 M.) *Gemünden* (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

The train threads a long tunnel and enters the valley of the *Kinzig*. 111 M. *Steinau*, a small town (pop. 2250) with a Schloss of the 16th century. On the right appears the well-preserved ruin of *Stolzenburg*, situated on a wooded height above the small town of *Soden*, 1¼ M. to the N. of (115 M.) *Salmünster*.

126 M. **Gelnhausen** (430 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1¼ *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, R. & B. 2-2½, D. from 1 *M*; *Hessischer Hof*), once a town of the empire, with 4850 inhab. and extensive remains

of its old walls, is situated on a red soil, which contrasts picturesquely with the green vineyards. On an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, 1½ M. from the station, are the ruins of an **Imperial Palace*, built by Frederick Barbarossa ca. 1170 and destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War (1635; key at Burg-Str. 18). On passing through the gate (with the ruined chapel over it), we see (left) the ivy-clad remains of the palace proper, with a few traces of the fine sculpture which adorned it. The window-arches rest on clustered columns with beautiful capitals.

The handsome and richly-decorated **Pfarr-Kirche* (sexton, Untermarkt 10), erected in the transition style in the beginning of the 13th cent., was skilfully restored in 1876-79. It contains late-Gothic choir-stalls, stained-glass windows of the 13th cent., and fine capitals. — A monument to *Philip Reis* (d. 1874), a native of Gelnhausen and the inventor of the first form of the telephone (1860), stands in the Untermarkt. Adjacent is the so-called *Romanesque Rathaus*, a building of about 1190, brought to light in 1881.

From Gelnhausen to *Giessen*, see p. 344.

The line now intersects the *Lamboiwald*, where in 1813 Napoleon on his retreat from Leipzig with 80,000 men defeated 40,000 Bavarians and Austrians, who had tried to intercept the fugitives. *Gross-Steinheim* is seen on the opposite bank of the Main.

139 M. **Hanau** (**Adler*, R. 2½-5, D. 2½-3 *M; Riese; Post*), an industrial town with 34,400 inhab., near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and *Main*, lies in the most fertile district of the *Wetterau*. The quaint Altstadt contains the former *Rathaus*. The more modern part of the town was founded in 1597 by Protestant exiles from the Netherlands. Their industries, the manufacture of gold and silver wares and diamond-cutting, still flourish here. Hanau was the birthplace of the celebrated philologists *Jakob* (1785-1863) and *Wilhelm* (1786-1859) *Grimm*, to whom a monument, by Eberle, was erected in 1896.

On the Main, near the town, are situated the *Wilhelmsbad* (Kurhaus), with a fine park, and the château of *Philippsruhe*, with extensive orangeries, the property of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The train crosses the Main. 143½ M. *Mühlheim*.

147 M. **Offenbach** (*Kaiser Friedrich*, R. 2½-3 *M; Stadt Cassel*, well spoken of; *Degenhardt*), with 75,600 inhab., a pleasant and busy town, owes its prosperity to French refugees in the 17-18th centuries. The château of Prince Isenburg, built in 1572, has a noteworthy façade. (See *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.)

At (150 M.) *Sachsenhausen* the train again crosses the Main and soon enters the W. or Central Station at —

153½ M. **Frankfort** (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

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53. From Berlin to Danzig viâ Stettin.

313 M. Railway (express) in 8½ hrs. (fares 38 ℳ 30, 24 ℳ 20, 15 ℳ 40 pf.); to *Stettin*, 84 M., in 2-3 hrs. (express fares 11 ℳ 30, 7 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 70 pf.; ordinary fares 10 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 20 pf.). — From Berlin to Danzig viâ *Dirschau*, see R. 55.

Berlin (Stettin Station), see p. 1. — 14½ M. *Bernau* (Kaiserhof), with 9800 inhab., was gallantly defended by its inhabitants against the Hussites in 1432. Armour said to have been captured on that occasion is shown in the mediæval tower of the Königs-Tor (adm. 25 pf.).

28 M. **Eberswalde** *(Rail. Restaurant; Deutsches Haus*, R. 1½-3, D. 1½-4 ℳ; *Pinnow)*, a busy town on the *Finow Canal*, with 26,100 inhab. and a 14th cent. church, is the seat of a school of forestry.

A branch-line runs hence viâ *Werbellinsee* and *Lychen* to (48½ M.) *Fürstenberg* (p. 164).

From Eberswalde to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 53 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 12 M. *Freienwalde* (Brunnen-Hôtel & Kurhaus; Schertz, R. 1¾-3 ℳ, well spoken of), with 8600 inhab. and chalybeate springs, is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the Mark of Brandenburg. — 18½ M. **Wriezen** (pop. 7400; *Kronprinz von Preussen*, R. 2 ℳ), a small town on the *Alte Oder*. — 53 M. *Frankfort-on-the-Oder*, see p. 376.

Beyond Eberswalde the line passes under the *Berlin-Stettiner-Grossschiffahrtsweg*, a canal 60 M. long, beginning at Plötzensee and joining the Oder at *Hohensaathen*. — Near (36 M.) *Chorin* are the ruins of a Cistercian monastery (13th cent.), the *Church of which (restored in 1911) is in the purest early-Gothic style. — We skirt the *Paarsteiner-See* (r).

STETTIN
1:12.680
Meter
Elektr. Strassenbahn
Quistorp-Park
Bredow
Unt. Bredow
Grünhof
Grabow
Botanischer Garten
Friedrich Wilhelm
Kaiser Wilhelm Platz
Infanterie Kaserne
Pionier Kas.
Dunzig
Neuer Hafen
Westbassin
Ostbassin
Freihafenbezirk
Die Lastadie
Die Parnitz
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

45 M. **Angermünde** *(Rail. Restaurant; Drei Kronen*, R. 2-2½ *M.)*, an ancient town of 8200 inhab., with a Gothic church of the 14-15th centuries. — From Angermünde to Stralsund, see R. 26b.

Branch-lines run hence to (14½ M.) *Schwedt* and to (18½ M.) *Freienwalde* (p. 350).

The line traverses the valleys of the *Randow* and *Welse*, and the *Pommerensdorfer Wiesengrund*. — 62 M. *Casekow*.

84 M. **Stettin.** — The Railway Station (Pl. B, 7) is on the S. side of the inner town. Cab-tickets are distributed as at Berlin (p. 1).

Hotels. **Hôtel de Prusse* (Pl. a; C, 5), R. 3-9, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M.*; *Hôt. Métropole* (Pl. b; C, 6), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 1½-2 *M.*; *Central* (Pl. k; B, 6), R. from 2½ *M.*; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. c; B, 5), R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ *M.*; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. d; C, 5), R. 2¼-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2½ *M.*; *Hackhart* (Pl. f; C, 5), *Bellevue*, Linden-Str. 1 (Pl. B, 6), R. from 2 *M.*; *Bode's* (Pl. e; C, 6); *Victoria* (Pl. h; B, 6), R. 2-3 *M.*, well spoken of; *Gutke* (Pl. g; C, 6).

Restaurants. Wine. **Rüdesheimer*, Königs-Platz 1a (Pl. C, 4, 5); **Kettner*, Breite-Str. 13 (Pl. C, 5, 6), D. 1½-2 *M.*; *Rheingold*, Breite-Str. 59, D. 1½ *M.*; *Rebstock*, Breite-Str. 61. — Beer. *Zum Franziskaner*, Berliner Tor 1 (Pl. B, 5); *Tucherbräu, Zum Luftdichten, Hackerbräu*, Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 5); *Ratskeller*, in the New Rathaus (p. 352), D. 1 *M.* 20 pf.; *Hackhart*, see above; *Kaiser Wilhelm.* — *Automatic Restaurant*, Breite-Str. 45.

Cafés. *Monopol, Roland*, Königs-Platz; *Kaiserkrone*, Bismarck-Str. 11.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 5), closed in summer; *Bellevue* (Pl. A, 8). — *Central-Hallen* (Pl. B, 4), with circus, Bismarck-Str. 15.

Electric Tramways from *Neu-Westend* (bey. Pl. A, 1) to the *Altdammer-Str.* (Pl. D, E, 8); from the *Allée-Str.* (bey. Pl. A, 3) to the *Königs-Platz* (Pl. C, 4, 5) and *Bollwerk* (Pl. D, E, 5); from the *Arndt-Platz* (Pl. A, 3) to the *Tiergarten* (bey. Pl. A, 8); from *Bellevue* (Pl. A, 8) to *Frauendorf* (bey. Pl. F, 2); from the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, 7) to the *Grenz-Str.* (Pl. C, 1) and to the *Johannis-Tal* (bey. Pl. B, 1); from the *Berliner Tor* (Pl. B, 5) to the *Cemetery* (bey. Pl. A, 4).

Taximeter Cabs. For 1-2 pers., 800 mètres 50 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf., 3-5 pers., 600 m. and 300 m.; at night (11 to 6 or 7), 1-5 pers., 400 m. and 200 m.

Steamboats (landing-place below the Haken Terrace; Pl. E, 5). To *Rügen*, see p. 168; to *Swinemünde, Heringsdorf, Misdroy, Wollin, Cammin*, and *Dievenow*, see pp. 354, 357; to *Copenhagen*, several times weekly. — *Motor Boats* from the Baum-Brücke (Pl. D, 6) to the Freihafen (return-fare 30 pf.) and to Waldow's Hof.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 6), Grüne Schanze 20.

Baths, Schweizerhof 2 and Rosengarten 68. Swimming Baths: *Schwimmbad* (Pl. C, 5), Rossmarkt 15; *Infanterie Schwimm-Anstalt* (Pl. B, 8), Silberwiese.

Consuls. British consul, *R. Bernal.* — American consul, *Wm. C. Teichmann;* vice-consul, *Emil Schmidt.* — Lloyd's Agent, *G. Metzler.* — Enquiry Office, Mönchen-Str. 20 (Pl. C, 5), open 9-1 & 3-6.

Chief Attractions (3 hrs.). Rathaus-Platz, Parade-Platz, Königs-Platz, Palace, Haken Terrace. — The steamer-trip to *Gotzlow* (p. 355) is recommended.

Stettin, the capital of the Province of Pomerania, and the headquarters of the 2nd Army Corps, with 236,000 inhab., including a garrison of 5000 soldiers, originally belonged to the Dukes of Pomerania, who became extinct in 1637, then to Sweden from 1648 to 1720, and has since been Prussian. It is a commercial and manufacturing town of great importance, situated on both banks of

the *Oder*, the principal part being on the left bank (*Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and newer suburbs), while on the right bank lie the quarters which were formerly the suburbs of *Lastadie* and *Silberwiese*.

The Oder at Stettin is sufficiently deep (23 ft.) for vessels of substantial size, and the town possesses a considerable fleet of sea-going craft and river-steamboats. The chief exports are sugar, corn, lumber, cement, and spirits; the chief imports coal, iron ore, petroleum, paving-stones, French wines, and herrings. Stettin is also the most important manufacturing place in Pomerania, the staple products being sugar, ships, cement, spirits, machines, and fire-proof bricks. On the right bank of the Oder is the *Free Harbour* (Pl. E, F, 6), 150 acres in extent, constructed in 1893-98 (motor-boat, see p. 351).

A little to the N.E. of the railway station is the *Post Office* (Pl. C, 6), opposite which stands the *New Rathaus* (Pl. B, 6; 1879). Between the two is a *Monumental Fountain*, by L. Manzel, in copper (1898). — In the Elisabeth-Str. are the *Picture Gallery* (No. 48; Pl. B, 6), containing modern paintings (Sun. 10-2), and the *Dohrn Collection of Casts from the Antique* (No. 51; Thurs. & Sun., 11-1; entr. from the Schul-Str.). In Linden-Str. (No. 22) is the *Pomeranian Museum* (Pl. B, 6), with objects of natural history (Sun., 10-1, & Wed., 2-5).

In the Parade-Platz (Pl. B, C, 5) are the *Guard House*, the *Provincial Office*, and the *Berliner-Tor*, which (like the *Königs-Tor*, Pl. C 5) is a handsome baroque structure of the time of Fred. William I. (1725). Outside the Berliner-Tor are the *Bugenhagen Church* (1908) and another *Monumental Fountain*, and between the Parade-Platz and the Königs-Platz rises an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. C, 4), by Hilgers. The Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5) is further adorned with a copy in bronze of a *Statue of Frederick the Great* by Schadow, erected in 1794. The original, an admirable work in marble, is in the *Provinzial-Landhaus* (Pl. C, 5). In front of the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 5) stands a marble *Statue of Frederick William III.*, by Drake. — Hard by is the *Church of SS. Peter & Paul* (Pl. D, 5), built in the beginning of the 15th cent., but with a modern façade. — The *Haken Terrace* (Pl. D, E, 4, 5) commands a good view of the harbour and the Oder valley. The buildings here include the *Provincial Insurance Office*, the (unfinished) *Museum*, and the *Government Offices*.

The Schloss (Pl. D, 5; entr. in the Pelzer-Str.) was begun in 1503, the N. and W. wings were completed in 1577, and the building was altered in the 18th cent. and 1874. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, and is now occupied by courts of justice. The clock-tower contains the *Museum of Antiquities* (open in summer on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 3-5; at other times on application). The dial of the clock represents a human face which moves. The church contains the burial-vault of the dukes. View from the tower.

The oldest part of the *Church of St. James* (Pl. C, 5, 6) dates

from the 13th cent.; the exterior and a chapel of 1500 were restored in 1897, the interior in 1903 (sexton, Jakobi-Kirchhof 2). The fine pulpit dates from 1690. — In front of the church is a statue of *Karl Löwe*, the composer (d. 1869), by Glümer (1898).

FROM STETTIN TO REPPEN, 82 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. — 13½ M. *Greifenhagen*, junction for (20 M.) *Pyritz* (p. 358). — 34 M. **Königsberg in der Neumark** *(Deutsches Haus)*, with 6100 inhab., is surrounded by a low brick wall and contains numerous interesting old brick edifices. *St. Mary's Church* is a late-Gothic edifice, with an interesting N. portal and a modern tower. The *Rathaus*, with a fine E. gable (late 14th cent.), the *Augustine Convent* (14th cent.), the *Schwedter-Tor* (15th cent.), and the *Bernickower-Tor* (15th cent.) may be mentioned also. — 62 M. *Cüstrin*, see p. 357. — 82 M. *Reppen* (p. 377).

CONTINUATION OF RAILWAY FROM BERLIN TO DANZIG. On quitting Stettin the train crosses the valley of the *Oder* (3½ M. wide) and then, near (87½ M.) *Finkenwalde*, the *Reglitz*, an arm of the Oder. — 90 M. *Altdamm* (Karow; pop. 7300), on the *Dammscher See*.

FROM ALTDAMM TO KOLBERG, 76 M., railway in 4-5 hrs. — From (14 M.) *Gollnow* (Kletzin; 10,300 inhab.), on the *Ihna*, a branch diverges for Misdroy and Swinemünde (see p. 357). — 28½ M. *Naugard;* 35½ M. *Piepenburg* (junction for *Regenwalde*). — 49 M. *Greifenberg* (Hohenzollern), junction for the sea-bathing resorts of *Rewahl* and *Horst;* 61 M. *Treptow* (Deutsches Haus), with 8500 inhab., on the *Rega* (junction for Cammin, p. 357); 69 M. *Papenhagen*, for the bathing-place *Kolberger Deep*. — 76 M. *Kolberg*, see below.

Beyond (98 M.) *Karolinenhorst* we pass near the *Madü-See* (12½ M. long and 1¾ M. broad), the largest lake in Pomerania; it is famous for its lampreys.

106 M. **Stargard** *(Prinz von Preussen*, Post-Str., very fair; *Hôtel du Nord*, in the Markt, at these R. 2-2½, D. 2 ℳ; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel)*, on the *Ihna*, with 27,500 inhab., is surrounded by a well-preserved wall, with handsome towers and gateways. The Gothic *Church of St. Mary*, of the 13-15th cent., restored in 1911, has two towers; the Gothic *Church of St. John* (15th cent.) has a late-Gothic high-altar and a Renaissance pulpit. The *Rathaus*, of the 16th cent., deserves notice.

A railway runs from Stargard, viâ *Arnswalde* (9500 inhab.), with a Gothic church of the 14th cent., and *Kreuz* (p. 358), to (107 M.) *Posen* (p. 377) in 3-6 hrs.; and another, viâ *Deutsch-Krone* to (85 M.) *Schneidemühl* (p. 358), in 5 hrs. — From Stargard to *Cüstrin*, see p. 358.

From (134 M.) *Ruhnow* a railway (92 M., in 5 hrs.) runs to *Konitz* (p. 358), viâ *Neu-Stettin* (Keun), a commercial town with 11,800 inhab. (to Stolp, see p. 354). 154 M. *Schivelbein* (Monopol; 7700 inhab.), junction of a line to (35 M.) *Gramenz* (see p. 354) viâ *Polzin*. — 175 M. *Belgard* (pop. 9300; Hôtel Remus).

FROM BELGARD TO KOLBERG, 22½ M., railway in ¾ hr. — **Kolberg** *(Hohenzollern*, good; *Hôtel de Prusse*, R. 2-2½, B. ¾ ℳ; *Kaiserhof; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 2-2½, D. 1½ ℳ; Lloyd's agent, *E. Reinholz*), a town of 25,000 inhab., lies on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the *Persante*. It was formerly a fortress of great strength, and successfully resisted attack

during the Seven Years' War and in the war of 1806-7. The *Rathaus*, in front of which stands a bronze statue of Fred. William III. by Drake, was built by Zwirner (1832). *St. Mary's Cathedral* (open 10-1, adm. 30 pf.; at other times on application at Post's bookshop, cor. of Münder-Str. and Dom-Str.), a vast Gothic pile with nave and double aisles, was built in 1280-1320 and enlarged in the 14th century. On the main portal is a fine bronze ring of the 14th century. Inside are an elaborate screen, Gothic choir-stalls, a carved chandelier of 1523, mural paintings of the early 15th cent. (restored), and an old candelabrum (1327). A monument, by G. Meyer, to *Gneisenau* and *Nettelbeck*, the valiant defenders of the town in 1806, was erected in 1903 in front of the church. — The station lies to the N., between the town and its marine suburb of **Kolberger-Münde** (**Strand-Schloss*, R. 3-10, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 ℳ; **Monopol*, R. 3-8, pens. 8-13 ℳ; **Park*, R. 2-4 ℳ; *Bellevue; Strand; Neues Gesellschaftshaus; Münde*), which is rapidly growing in popularity as a sea-bathing resort (15,000 visitors; visitors' tax 5-40 ℳ).

A railway also runs from Belgard to (142 M.; 8 hrs.) *Posen* (p. 377) viâ *Gramenz* (p. 353), *Neu-Stettin* (p. 353), and *Schneidemühl* (p. 358).

190 M. **Köslin** (*Kronprinz*, R. 2-2½ ℳ; *Deutsches Haus*), a district-town with 23,200 inhabitants. In the market-place is a statue of Fred. William I. (1724). The Gothic *Marien-Kirche* is of the 14th century. A branch-line runs from Köslin to (26 M.) *Kolberg* (p. 353). — 213 M. *Schlawe* (Prahlow), on the *Wipper*, with 6600 inhab. and a Gothic church (14th cent.), is the junction for lines to (12 M.) *Rügenwalde* (Ebert's Hotel; Lloyd's agent, J. F. Prochnow), to (98 M.) *Hohenstein* (p. 358) viâ Zollbrück (see below), and to (22½ M.) *Stolpmünde* (see below).

231 M. **Stolp** (*Franziskaner; Mund's*, R. 2½-3, D. 1¾ ℳ), with 33,800 inhab., lies on the *Stolpe*, which reaches the sea at *Stolpmünde* (10 M. by rail; Lloyd's agent, *C. E. Geiss*). *St. Mary's Church* (14th cent.) contains a carved pulpit of 1609. In the market-place is a bronze statue of Blücher, by K. von Uechtritz (1908).

From Stolp to Neu-Stettin, 65 M., railway in 3½ hrs. — 13½ M. *Zollbrück* (see above). — About 2½ M. to the S.W. of (18 M.) *Hammermühle* lies *Varzin* (inn), an estate of the late Prince Bismarck. — 37 M. *Rummelsburg* (Schegner; 5900 inhab.). — 65 M. *Neu-Stettin*, see p. 353.

262½ M. *Lauenburg*, with 13,800 inhab., is the junction of a branch to (20 M.) the sea-bathing place of *Leba*. — Near the *Oxhöfter Spitze* (p. 365) the line reaches the Bay of Danzig. — 304 M. *Zoppot* (see p. 365); 307 M. *Oliva* (see p. 364).

313 M. *Danzig*, see p. 358.

54. From Stettin to Swinemünde, Heringsdorf, and Misdroy.

a. From Stettin to Heringsdorf by Steamer.

Steamer (preferable to the railway) to (4 hrs.) *Heringsdorf* (fares 3 ℳ 70, 2 ℳ 5 pf.), touching at Swinemünde (fares 3 ℳ 20, 1 ℳ 55 pf.) and going on to Sassnitz in Rügen (p. 168).

Stettin, see p. 351. Immediately after leaving the Bollwerk (Pl. E, 5), where the steamers berth, we obtain a fine view of

the busy town. To the left lies the village of *Bredow*, containing the extensive workshops of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company. Then *Züllchow* (l.), with several large factories. *Frauendorf*, with the *Elisenhöhe Restaurant*, is visible among the trees on the slope to the left. *Sommerlust* and *Gotzlow* are favourite popular resorts. Above rises the *Weinberg*, with a view-terrace. *Glienken* and *Kratzwieck* have iron-works. The boat next passes the outlet of the *Dammscher See* (to the left the small town of *Pölitz*, pop. 4100), and enters the broader *Papenwasser*, where the little town of *Gross-Stepenitz* is seen on the right and *Jasenitz* on the left. — Two hours after starting, at the artificial island of *Leitholm*, the steamer reaches the *Stettiner Haff*, a fresh-water basin 62 M. in circumference, from which the Oder empties itself into the Baltic by means of three channels, the *Peene* (W.), the *Swine*, and the *Dievenow* (E.), thus forming the two large islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*. The windings of the Swine are avoided by means of the *Kaiserfahrt*, a canal which is deep enough for the passage of the largest ships. To the right in the distance rise the *Lebbiner Berge*. In 3 hrs. from Stettin we reach *Swinemünde* (see below). — On emerging from the Swine into the Pommersche Bucht, the steamer steers to the W., and in 35 min. more reaches *Heringsdorf* (p. 356).

b. From Stettin viâ Swinemünde, Heringsdorf, and Zinnowitz to Wolgaster Fähre.

95 M. Railway to Heringsdorf in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 20, 5 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 70 pf.; express fares 10 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 20 pf.).

From Stettin to (26 M.) *Pasewalk*, see p. 157; thence to (45 M.) *Ducherow*, see p. 165. — The train crosses the *Peene*, the W. mouth of the Oder, and enters the island of Usedom. — About 3 M. to the N.W. of (61 M.) *Dargen* is the château of *Mellenthin* (1575-96; shown on Tues. & Frid.).

68 M. **Swinemünde-Stadt** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — Hotels. *Hôtel de Prusse*, R. 2-4, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Drei Kronen; Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-4, D. 1½-2 ℳ. Wine at *Treptow's*.

British Vice-Consul, *Edward Rose*; U. S. Consular Agent, *W. Potenberg*. — Lloyd's Agent, *G. Metzler*. — Post Office (with a wireless telegraph tower), in the market-place. — Taximeter Cabs, 1-2 pers. 70 pf. per 800 mètres, 10 pf. for each 400 m. additional (for 3-4 pers. 600 m. & 300 m.; at night 400 m. & 200 m.).

Swinemünde, with 14,200 inhab., situated in the island of Usedom, 1½ M. above the mouth of the *Swine*, was founded in 1740 and is now the outer port of Stettin. There are bronze statues of Emp. William I., by Calandrelli (1895), in the Rathaus-Platz, and of Emp. Frederick III., by Herter (1908), in the Grotten-Platz. At the mouth of the Swine, which is protected by fortifications, are two massive breakwaters, ¾-1 M. in length, forming the entrance to the harbour. Bathing-beach, see p. 356.

From Swinemünde to *Stettin* viâ *Misdroy*, see p. 357. Steamer to Rügen, see p. 168.

69 M. **Swinemünde-Bad.** — HOTELS. *Kurhaus*, R. 3-8, D. 1½-4, pens. 7-10 *M*; *Victoria*, R. from 2, D. from 1½, pens. from 6 *M*; *Seestern*; *Walfisch*; *St. Hubertus*, R. 2-8, D. 2-3 *M*; *Park*, R. 1½-4 *M*. — RESTAURANTS at the *Kurhaus*; *Walfisch*, D. 2½ *M*, well spoken of; *Pier*, D. 1½ *M*; *Treptow* (wine). — MOTOR BOAT to Ahlbeck (40 pf.), Heringsdorf (50 pf.), and Bansin (60 pf.). — VISITORS' TAX, 4-25 *M*. Bath 40 pf.

The watering-place of Swinemünde (23,000 visitors), with a fine sandy beach, is separated from the town by a fine wood ('Plantage'). The railway skirts the coast, though the sea is not visible.

72 M. **Ahlbeck.** — HOTELS. *Ahlbecker Hof* (Pl. a); *Seeblick* (Pl. b), pens. from 6 *M*; *Strand Hotel* (Pl. c); *Kurhaus* (Pl. d), these four on or near the beach; *Lindenhof* (Pl. f), *Kaisereiche* (Pl. g), both fair. — VISITORS' TAX 6-15 *M*. Bath 35 pf.

Ahlbeck, a fishing-village surrounded by pine-forests, is frequented as a sea-bathing resort (18,000 visitors). Lodgings are cheaper here than at Heringsdorf. The beach is sandy.

73 M. **Heringsdorf.** — HOTELS. **Kurhaus Kaiserhof* (Pl. a), R. 3-16, D. 4½ *M*; **Lindemann* (Pl e), R. from 2½, D. 2½-3½ *M*; **Grand-Hôtel Seeschloss* (Pl. b), R. 3-8 *M*; *Strand Hotel* (Pl. c), pens. from 7 *M*; *Vogel*; *Minerva* (Pl. d), near the station, R. 2½-4 *M*; *Schmidt's* (Pl. f.); *Schlosshauer* (Pl. g); *Vineta* (Pl. i); *Funk* (Pl. h). — Numerous *Pensions*. Lodgings for July and Aug., 250-700 *M* (cheaper before and after). — RESTAURANTS. *Strand-Casino*, D. 2-3½ *M*; another at the *Kaiser Wilhelm Pier*; *Treptow*. — POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Kaiser-Str. 8. — VISITORS' TAX for two weeks (2 days free) 5, family 20 *M*, for the season 10 & 40 *M*. Bath (7-2 & 4-7 p.m.) ½-1½ *M*.

Heringsdorf, charmingly situated in the midst of beech-woods, is the most fashionable and the most expensive of the Baltic sea-bathing places (15,000 visitors annually). The beach, the long *Kaiser Wilhelm Pier* (10 pf.), and the adjacent wooded heights afford pleasant walks.

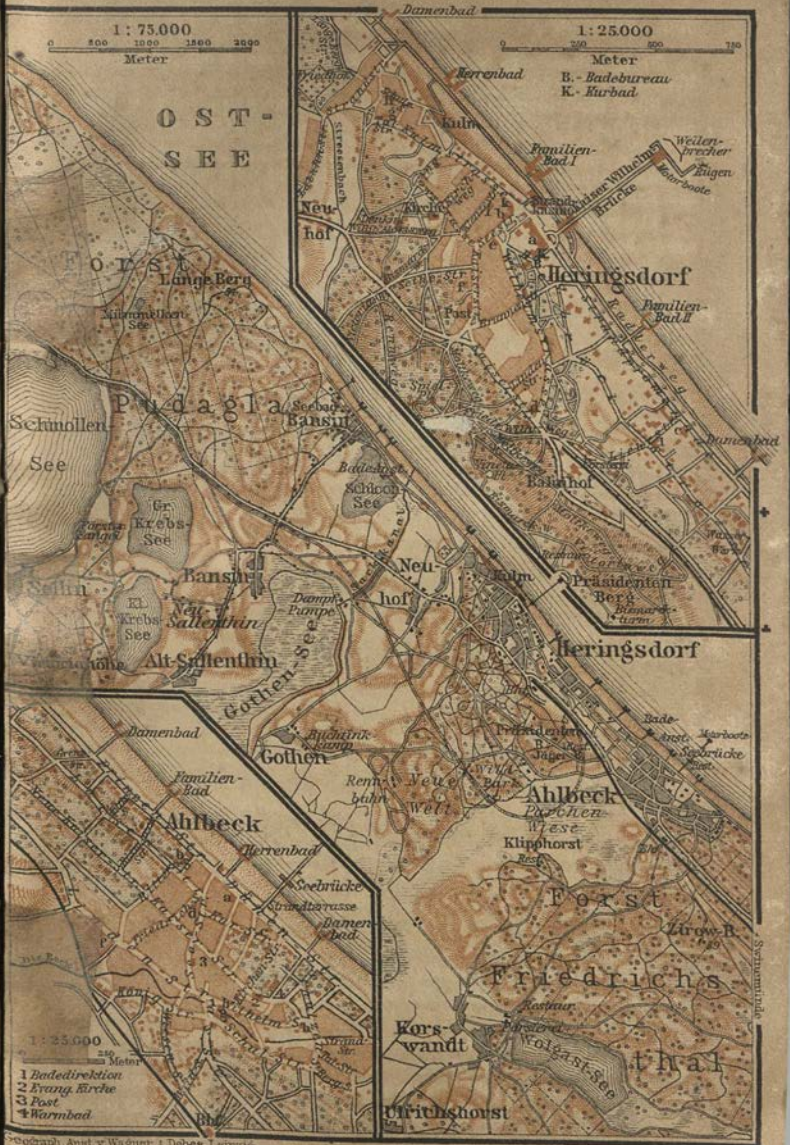
Motor-boats ply from Heringsdorf to Ahlbeck (25 pf.), Bansin (30 pf.), and Swinemünde (50 pf.); steamers to Zinnowitz, Ahlbeck, Swinemünde, Misdroy, and Rügen.

The train skirts the S. base of the *Präsidentenberg* (view-tower and restaurant).

77 M. **Bansin** (*Meeresstrand*, R. from 3, pens. from 6½ *M*; *Kurhaus*; *Strandterrasse*; visitors' tax 2½-6 *M*; sea-bath 30 pf.), with a good sandy beach, is somewhat less expensive than Heringsdorf (6500 visitors). — 82 M. *Ueckeritz* and (85 M.) *Koserow* are both frequented for sea-bathing.

90 M. **Zinnowitz** (**Schwabe*, R. 3-14, D. 2½-3, pens. 7-19 *M*; **Kurhaus-Strand-Hôtel*, R. 2-7½ *M*; *Fortuna*; *Glienberg*; *Vienna Café-Restaurant*, D. 1½-3 *M*; visitors' tax 4-16 *M*; bath 35 pf.), a seaside-resort on the island of Usedom, amid woods, attracts 8500 annual visitors. — About 4½ M. to the N.W. (carr. & pair 6 *M*) is *Karlshagen*, another little sea-bathing place.

95 M. *Wolgaster Fähre*, opposite Wolgast (p. 166; ferry).



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

c. From Stettin to Swinemünde viâ Misdroy.

70 M. Railway in 3½-5 hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 50 pf.); to Misdroy in 2¾ hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ 60 pf., 3 ℳ). — A Steamer from Stettin sails viâ the Papenwasser (p. 355), the Grosses Haff, and the Vietziger-See to (2½ hrs.) *Laatzig* (fare 2 ℳ 75 pf.), whence an omnibus (50 pf.; carr. & pair 3 ℳ) plies to (1¾ M.) *Misdroy*. Another plies to (4 hrs.) *Misdroy-Seebrücke* (3 ℳ 70 pf.) viâ Swinemünde (3 ℳ 20 pf.). — Steamer from Stettin to *Cammin* (5 hrs.), 2 ℳ 70 pf.; to *Wollin* (3½ hrs.), 2 ℳ 60 pf.; to *Ost-Dievenow* (5½ hrs.), 3 ℳ 50 pf.

From Stettin viâ *Altdamm* to (20 M.) *Gollnow*, see p. 353. — 39 M. *Wietstock*.

A branch-line runs hence to (10½ M.) **Cammin** *(Meyen)*, a town with 5800 inhab. and a 13th cent. cathedral, on the *Camminer Bodden*. Steamer five times daily (fare 30 pf.) to the sea-bathing resort of (35 min.) *Ost-Dievenow* (Kurhaus, pens. 5-8 ℳ; Waldschlösschen), near which is *Berg-Dievenow* (Frank; Ziebell; Hôt. du Nord). — Beyond Cammin the railway goes on to (35 M. from Wietstock) *Treptow* (p. 353).

Beyond (47 M.) *Hagen* the train crosses the *Dievenow*. — 48½ M. *Wollin* (Strack), with 4500 inhab., is the ancient capital of the island of Wollin.

59 M. **Misdroy.** — Hotels. On the beach: *Kurhaus & Miramare*, R. 3-12, D. 2½ ℳ; *Strand Hotel; Seeblick*, R. from 2½ ℳ; *Victoria*. — In the village: *Ostsee-Hôtel; Peterson's*, R. 2-4, pens. 6 ℳ; *Misdroyer Hof; Deutsches Haus*, pens. 4½-6 ℳ; *Linden*, pens. 5-6 ℳ; *Lübke; Hohenzollern*. — *Lodgings* 200-800 ℳ. — Restaurants. *Kaiserhalle*, D. 1¼-1¾ ℳ; *Treptow* (wine); *Pier*, D. 1¼ ℳ; *Bier-Convent*. — Post Office, Eichen-Str. 11. — Visitors' Tax (after 3 days), 8 ₰. Bath ½-1 ℳ.

Misdroy, a well-organized bathing-place (17,500 visitors annually), is pleasantly situated in front of wooded heights on the N.W. coast of the island of Wollin. Numerous pretty walks may be taken in the environs.

The train goes on to (67½ M.) *Ost-Swine*, whence it is carried across the Swine by a ferry to (70 M.) *Swinemünde* (p. 355).

55. From Berlin to Danzig viâ Dirschau.

285 M. Railway in 8-12 hrs. (fares 36 ℳ 30, 22 ℳ 20, 14 ℳ 40 pf.; express, 38 ℳ 30, 24 ℳ 20, 15 ℳ 40 pf.). *Sleeping Carriage* 8 & 6½ ℳ. — From Berlin to Danzig viâ Stettin, see R. 53.

Berlin, see p. 1. — At (10½ M.) *Hoppegarten* race-meetings are held in spring and autumn. — 15 M. *Fredersdorf* (junction for *Rüdersdorf*); 30 M. *Dahmsdorf-Müncheberg* (junction for *Buckow* and Fürstenwalde, p. 375). — 42½ M. *Werbig*, the junction of the line from Frankfort-on-the-Oder to Eberswalde (p. 350). The train crosses the *Oder*.

52 M. **Cüstrin** *(Victoria; Krappe*, R. 1¾-2½, D. 1½-2 ℳ) is a strongly fortified town with 17,600 inhab., at the confluence of the *Warthe* and Oder. There are two stations: *Cüstrin-Neustadt* and *Cüstrin-Altstadt*. Frederick the Great, when crown-prince, was once imprisoned by his stern father in the castle here; and on

the ramparts, in view of the room where he was confined, his friend Lieut. von Katte, who was to have accompanied Frederick in his intended flight to England, was beheaded on 6th Nov., 1730. Monuments to Markgrave John of Cüstrin (d. 1571), by Schaper, and to the Great Elector, by Janensch, were erected here in 1903.

From Cüstrin-Neustadt to Stargard, 61 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 5½ M. *Wilkersdorf-Zorndorf.* At Zorndorf Frederick the Great and Seydlitz with 36,000 Prussians defeated 42,000 Russians under Fermor in 1758. — 45½ M. *Pyritz* (Prehn; 8700 inhab.), an ancient walled town, with picturesque gates. — 61 M. *Stargard*, see p. 353.

From Cüstrin to (20 M.) *Frankfort-on-the-Oder*, railway in 1 hr.; to *Stettin* and to *Reppen (Breslau)*, see p. 353.

The line crosses the Oder and the navigable Warthe.

80½ M. **Landsberg** *(Rail. Restaurant; Vater; Krone*, R. 2¼-4½ *M)*, an industrial town with 39,300 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the Warthe.

At (117½ M.) **Kreuz** (*Rail. Restaurant*, with bedrooms) the lines to Stettin and Posen diverge (see p. 353).

154½ M. **Schneidemühl** *(Central; Goldener Löwe)*, a town with 26,100 inhab., is the junction for branch-lines to *Posen*, *Belgard* (p. 354), *Stargard* (p. 353), and *Insterburg* (R. 56).

204 M. *Konitz* (Railway Hotel, R. 1¾-2 *M*), with 12,000 inhab., is the junction of lines to *Ruhnow* (p. 353), *Laskowitz* (p. 367), and *Nakel* (p. 365). — 249 M. *Preussisch-Stargard.*

267 M. **Dirschau** *(Railway Restaurant; Kronprinz; Central)*, a town of 16,900 inhabitants. Railway to *Bromberg*, see p. 365; to *Königsberg*, see R. 57. — 272 M. *Hohenstein;* branch-line to Schlawe, see p. 354. — From (278 M.) *Praust* a branch-line runs in 2½ hrs. viâ (25 M.) *Karthaus* (pop. 3250; Haase), with a Gothic abbey-church, to (46 M.) *Berent.*

285 M. **Danzig.** — Hotels. **Danziger Hof* (Pl. k; B, 4), Dominiks-Wall 6, with railway and luggage office, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. (1.30 p.m.) 2½-3 *M*; **Reichshof* (Pl. h; B, 3), opposite the Central Station, R. from 2½, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Continental* (Pl. d; B, 3), opposite the Central Station, R. 2½-4, D. 1½-2½ *M* (in restaurant 1½ *M*); *Norddeutscher Hof* (Pl. b; B, 2), Stadtgraben 11; *Englisches Haus* (Pl. a; C, 5). — *Monopol* (Pl. g; B, 5), R. 2½-4, D. 1¾ *M*, well spoken of; *Zum Stern*, Heu-Markt 4 (Pl. A, 4), R. 1½-2, D. 1¼ *M*, plain. — In Langfuhr: *Reichsadler.*

Restaurants. Wine. *Ratskeller*, in the Artushof (Pl. C, 5), D. 2 *M*; *Bodenburg*, Jopengasse 3, D. 3 *M*; *Aycke*, Hundegasse 127, good cuisine, D. 1¾ *M*; *Deutsches Winzerhaus*, Dominiks-Wall 9, D. 1½ *M*; *Plotkin*, Lange-Markt 28 (luncheon-rooms). — Beer. *Englisches Haus*, see above; *Bieberstein*, Holz-Markt 6, D. 1½ *M*; *Hohenzollern*, Lange-Markt 11; *Automatic Restaurants*, Langgasse 35 and Stadtgraben 12. — Cafés. *Deutsches Haus*, Holzmarkt 12; *Kaiser-Café*, Dominiks-Wall, next door to the Danziger Hof (see above); *Impérial*, Lange-Markt 13. — Confectioners. *Haueisen*, Lange-Markt 12.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 4), Kohlen-Markt, in winter only; *Wilhelm-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 6), Langgarten 31, with vaudeville performances. Music at the *Schützenhaus* (Pl. A, 3).

Taximeter Cabs: 1-2 pers. for 1000 mètres 50 pf., each 500 m. additional 10 pf.; outside the city gates 750 m. 50 pf., each 375 m. addit.

DANZIG
1:12.500
Meter
Kaiserhafen
WEICHSEL
Kais. Schiffswerfte
Gas-Anstalt
Hagelsberg
Hauptbahnhof
Schützenhaus
General-Kommando
Bast. Kronaltes
Bast. Löwen
Langgarter
Bast. Ochs
Bast. Roggen
Bast. Kaninchen
Bastion Bär
Bastion Aussprung
Bast. Maidloch
Bast. Gertrud
Gas-Anstalt
SPEICHER-INSEL
Mottlau
Bassin
Wilhelm-Theat.
Infant.-Kas.
Kgl. Gymnasium
Kgl. Kaserne
Kgl. Marien-Gesellschaft
Krank. Haus
Petri-Ob. Postdirect.
Heil. Grund. St. Johann
Trinitatis
Marienk.
Bischofsberg
Lazarett
Hohes Tor
Reichsbank
Kaiserhafen
Olivaer Tor
Jakobswall
Stadtbahn
Gerber
Kaiserhafen
Bast. Kaninchen
Bast. Roggen
Bast. Maidloch
Bast. Gertrud
Bastion Bär
Bastion Aussprung
Bast. Wolf
Geogr. Anstalt
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

10 pf.; at night (11-7) 500 m. 50 pf., each 250 m. addit. 10 pf.; each addit. pers. 25 pf.; from the railway station to the town 25 pf. extra; 55 lbs. of luggage free.

Electric Tramways. From the *Central Station* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3) to the *Weidengasse* (Pl. C, D, 6, 7; 20 min.; 10 pf.), to the *Werder-Tor* (beyond Pl. E, 5; 1/4 hr.; 10 pf.), to *Ohra* (1/4 hr.; 10 pf.), and to the *Fisch-Markt* (Pl. D, 3, 4) and the *Lenzgasse* (Pl. C, 7; 10 pf.); from the *Lange-Markt* (Pl. C, 5) to *Langfuhr* (25 min.; 20 pf.); from the *Kohlen-Markt* (Pl. B, 4) to *Schidlitz* (p. 364) and *Emaus* (1/4 hr.; 10 pf.).

Steamboats. Comp. p. 364. — There is also regular communication with *Elbing*, *Stettin*, and other Baltic ports.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), cor. of the Langgasse and Postgasse.

Sea Baths. The most frequented are *Zoppot* (p. 365), the *Westerplatte* (p. 364), *Brösen* (p. 364), and *Weichselmünde* (p. 364). Steamboats and railways, see p. 364. — Warm Baths. *Luisenbad*, Töpfergasse 19 (Pl. B, 3).

Amber. *Zausmer*, Langgasse 83 (Pl. B, C, 4), and others. — Goldwasser, a kind of liqueur peculiar to Danzig, is prepared by *Isaac Wed Ling Wittwe & Eydam Dirck Hekker*, Breite Gasse 52. — Art Dealer, *Louis Berghold*, Langgasse 56 (Pl. B, C, 4).

Consuls. British, *A. Maclean* (consul); *F. Berger* (vice-consul). American, *E. A. Claaszen* (consular agent). — Lloyd's Agent, *R. Sauerhering*. — Enquiry Office *(Danziger Verkehrszentrale)*, Lange-Markt 19 (Pl. C, 5).

British Church, Heilige-Geistgasse 80 (Pl. C, 4; service on Sun. at 11 a.m.).

Chief Attractions (1 day): Lange-Markt and Langgasse, Rathaus, Artushof, Church of St. Mary (tower), the Franciscan Monastery (Museum), and excursion to the Johannisberg (p. 364) or to Zoppot (p. 365).

Danzig or *Dantsic*, Pol. *Gdansk*, with 170,000 inhab., including a garrison of 6000 men, the capital of the province of W. Prussia, a strong fortress, the headquarters of the 17th Army Corps, one of the most important commercial towns in the North, and now a manufacturing place also, lies 3 M. from the Baltic, near the influx of the united *Mottlau* and *Radaune* into the *Vistula*. The Mottlau flows through the town in two branches, and separates the *Altstadt*, *Rechtstadt*, and *Vorstadt*, the older parts of the town on the left bank (enumerated from N. to S.), from the modern *Niederstadt* and *Langgarten* on the right bank; between the branches is the *Speicherinsel*, with its large grain-elevators. The Radaune separates the Altstadt from the Rechtstadt. The chief imports are raw material for the industries of the Baltic coast and Russia; the chief exports are grain, lumber, and sugar.

Danzig first appears in history in 997, and about the year 1200 became capital of the duchy of *Pomerellen*. In 1308 it came into possession of the Teutonic Order. The German *Rechtstadt* was then added to the still half-Slavonic *Altstadt*. About the year 1358 the citizens of Danzig joined the Hanseatic League (p. 148) and took an active part in the wars of their allies against the Northern kingdoms and the pirates. Owing to its extensive trade, the wealth and population of the town increased rapidly, and it soon became one of the most important of mediæval commercial cities. As the power of the Teutonic Order began to decline and that of the towns to increase, the latter entered into a confederation and threw off the yoke of the Order in 1466, after a desperate struggle. Danzig, after having destroyed the castle of the Knights which adjoined the Altstadt, placed itself as a 'free city' under the protection of the

kings of Poland. In this anomalous position it enjoyed extensive privileges, and saw its wealth steadily increase. When the Hanseatic League took part in the English Wars of the Roses, the ships of Danzig frequently returned home laden with booty. The city embraced the Reformation at an early period, but continued its connection with Roman Catholic Poland. The second partition of Poland in 1793 at length restored Danzig to German supremacy. In 1807 the Prussian Marshal Kalckreuth surrendered the town, after an obstinate resistance, to the French Marshal Lefebvre, who in consequence of this success was created 'Duke of Danzig'. Danzig remained in the possession of the French until 1814, when it was again assigned to Prussia.

Of all the larger towns in N. Germany, Danzig alone rivals Lübeck in the preservation of its mediæval characteristics. From each period of its history numerous monuments of different kinds have been handed down to us, so that we are enabled to make a complete survey of the progress of architecture at Danzig from the 14th cent. down to modern times. The appearance of the streets with their narrow, lofty, and richly-decorated gable-façades, is still very antiquated, although a peculiarity of Danzig, the 'Beischläge' or raised landings with open-air seats, are gradually being removed, as interfering with modern traffic. The removal, in 1895-97, of the picturesque town-walls on the N. and W. sides of the city has given space for the construction of broad modern streets.

The Rechtstadt (p. 359) is the most interesting quarter. The ***Lange-Markt** and ***Langgasse** (Pl. B, C, 4, 5) form a single broad street intersecting the town from W. to E., flanked with handsome gabled edifices of the 16-18th centuries. The *Uphagen House* (1776), Langgasse 12, is open to visitors.

The handsome ***Rathaus** (Pl. C, 4), situated at the corner where the Langgasse expands into the Lange-Markt, was built in the Gothic style in the 14th cent. and remodelled in the style of the Flemish Renaissance at the end of the 16th century. The portal, with its double flight of steps, dates from 1768. The slender tower (270 ft.) has a graceful spire; the figure at the top is supposed to be King Sigismund Augustus of Poland (1561).

The Interior, recently admirably restored (custodian to the left, in the 'Botenzimmer'; 20 pf.), is best visited in the morning, before office-hours. — Ground Floor. To the left is the **Roter Saal* or *Sommer-Ratsstube*, with a finely carved doorway of 1596, richly-carved and inlaid panelling, and ceiling-paintings of 1596-1609. Chimney-piece of 1593. Among the mural paintings those representing a listener (in the corner between the door and the window) and a man enjoining secrecy (at the door leading to the Winter-Ratsstube) are in allusion to the use of the apartment. Adjacent is the *Winter-Ratsstube*, with mural paintings of the beginning of the 17th century. To the right on the groundfloor is the old hall of the 'Wette', now the *Council Chamber*, the (modern) groined vaulting of which rests on a single octagonal column of granite. The scenes from the history of Danzig are by Prell, Röchling, and Röber (1893-6). — An ingenious spiral staircase of oak (17th cent.) ascends to the First Floor, containing the *Empfangszimmer*, or reception-room (which resembles the Sommer-Ratsstube in its decorations, but is of later date; carved door of 1607; chimney-piece of 1594; pictures by Anton Möller, 1602), and the *Study* of the burgomaster (formerly the chapel).

The *Neptune Fountain* in the Lange-Markt was cast at Augsburg in 1633; the sandstone base dates from the 18th century.

Beyond the fountain a broad flight of steps ascends to the

***Artushof** or **Junkerhof** (Pl. C, 4, 5), used as a Corn Exchange since 1742, the former name being said to be derived from the mediæval tradition of King Arthur, and the latter from the 'Junker', or wealthy merchants of Danzig, who formerly assembled here. The present edifice was erected in 1477-81 on the site of an older building. On the lower part of the façade (1609-17) are medallion-portraits of King Sigismund III. and his son Ladislaus IV.

The *Hall (open on week-days 9-11.30 & 2-5, winter 2-4, on Sun. in the forenoon; at other times 1-6 pers. 50 pf.; entrance by the undermentioned Schöffengebäude; ladies not admitted in the business-hour, 12-1), with fine vaulting borne by four slender pillars of granite, belongs architecturally to the building of 1481, but was afterwards very quaintly decorated with pictures, reliefs, and statues of subjects derived from Christian and pagan traditions. The painted frieze below the cornice dates from 1541, 1588, and 1859. E. Side: to the right of the entrance a Last Judgment by *Möller*, 1602; Madonna by *Stech*; Actæon, a strange combination of painting, relief, and antlers; Head of Christ; two views of the Marienburg; Diana at the chase (modern). — N. Side: St. George and the Dragon. — W. Side: History of the 'Children of Haymon'; Orpheus playing to his spell-bound audience (with a cleverly-painted burning light), by *J. Vredeman de Vriese* (1594). Majolica stove (40 ft. high: 1546). In front of the N. side, Augustus III. of Poland, in marble, by *Meissner* (18th cent.).

Adjoining the Artushof is the baroque *House of the Sheriffs (Schöffengebäude)*, restored in 1901. The *Steffen House*, in the Lange-Markt (No. 41), has an elaborate façade by Hans Voigt (1617).

The Lange-Markt is terminated on the E. by the *Grünes Tor* (Pl. C, 5), erected in 1568, which contains the natural history and prehistoric collections of the *West Prussian Provincial Museum* (open free on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 2-5). A good view is obtained from the Grüne Brücke. — The Langgasse ends on the W. at the *Langgasser-Tor* (Pl. B, 4), erected in 1612, adjoining which is the Hall of the Brotherhood of St. George (1489-94). Opposite is the lofty *Stockturm* (1346 and 1508), now a club-house, with an old torture-chamber. Hard by is the *Hohes Tor* (Pl. B, 4), a fortified gateway erected by a Flemish architect in 1586-88, in the Renaissance style (now a guard-house). Outside the gate is a *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Börmel (1903).

In the neighbouring Kohlen-Markt is the *Old Arsenal* (Pl. B, 4), a curious-looking edifice erected in 1602-5, in the Flemish Renaissance style, with gables and towers; the main façade abuts on the picturesque Jopengasse. Adjacent is the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4), covered with a flat dome (1794).

The new *Landeshaus for West Prussia*, in the Neugarten (Pl. A, 3), outside the Hohes Tor, and the *Government Offices* opposite are both in the Flemish Renaissance style.

Some way to the S. of this point is *Trinity Church* (Pl. A, B, 5), built by the Franciscans in 1431-1514 and possessing an elaborate W. gable. Adjoining this church is the old *Franciscan Monastery*, a late-Gothic building of the 15-16th cent. (restored in 1872), which

contains the **Provincial Museum of Industrial Art** (ground-floor and first floor) and the **Municipal Museum** (Pl. B, 5; second floor). These collections are open to the public on Sun., Wed., and (in summer) Thurs., 11-2, free; on other days, except Sat., 10-5 (or 10-3), adm. 50 pf. (4-6 pers. 1½ *M*; tickets at Sauer's, Fleischergasse 10).

The GROUND FLOOR, with its vaulted rooms, and the fine CLOISTERS are occupied by Danzig antiquities, casts, and extensive art-industrial collections. The FIRST FLOOR contains casts from the antique. — On the SECOND FLOOR is the **Municipal Picture Gallery**, which consists chiefly of modern works: *H. Bohrdt*, Sea-piece; *Brandt*, Tartar skirmish; *Brausewetter*, Landscape; *Calame*, Palermo; *Gebler*, Art critics in the stable; *C. Grethe*, Jovial sailors; *S. Hansen*, Funeral at sea; *E. Hildebrandt* (of Danzig), Under the Equator; *Von Kalckreuth*, Horses; *Von Kamecke*, Landscape; *E. Meyerheim* (Danzig), Genre-scene; *P. Meyerheim* (son of the last), A family of monkeys; *Nordenberg*, Norwegian game; *Rob. Reinick* (of Danzig), Three Italian landscapes; *Gust. Richter*, Portrait of Hildebrandt; *Schrader*, Pope Gregory VII. and Crescentius; *Stryowski* (Danzig), Genre-scenes, etc. Etchings are also shown here. — The *Kabrun Gallery*, also on the second floor, consists of about 300 paintings, chiefly of the Netherlands schools, 2000 drawings and water-colours, and over 10,000 engravings and wood-cuts. — The exhibitions of the Danzig Kunstverein likewise take place here.

The ***Church of St. Mary** (Pl. C, 4; Prot.), founded in 1343, and gradually increased to its present size between 1401 and 1502, possesses aisles and a transept flanked with chapels between the buttresses. Massive W. tower, 248 ft. in height, and ten slender turrets on the gables. The beautiful groined vaulting of the interior is borne by 28 pillars. The church contains several treasures of art (open free on week-days, except Frid. & Sat., 10-12, and on Sun., 12-1; at other times on application to the sacristan, Korkenmachergasse 4; 50 pf.; no adm. 1-2 & Sun. afternoon).

The Gothic HIGH ALTAR (65 ft. high), executed in 1510-16 by *Michael (Schwarz?)* of Augsburg, who had settled in Danzig, has four wings, on which are represented scenes from the lives of Christ and the Virgin, partly in wood-carving and partly in painting. Two fine brass candelabra of 1517. The architectural crowning was restored by *Wendler* in 1870. Behind the altar and in the aisles are STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS, presented by Fred. William IV. in 1844, the first works of the Berlin Glass Painting Institute. The large group of the CRUCIFIXION under the rood-arch is an admirable work of 1517. Adjoining the altar is a CIBORIUM (1482). The Ferber Chapel (first choir-chapel to the right) has an altar-piece of the Calcar School (ca. 1480). The Chapel of the 11,000 Virgins (next to the right) contains a remarkable CRUCIFIX, carved in wood. — The Dorotheen-Kapelle, in the N. transept, contains the *LAST JUDGMENT, the gem of the cathedral, a large altar-piece with wings, by *Memling*; on the outside of the wings, the donor (Angelo Tani, agent of the Medici at Bruges) and his wife. The picture, painted before 1473, was destined for Italy but was captured (1473) by a Danzig cruiser. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored after the war. — In the nave are the FONT, cast at Utrecht in 1554, and two well-executed CANDELABRA in brass. — The REINHOLDS-KAPELLE, to the left of the entrance, contains a small altar with fine carving of 1516 (Antwerp) and good pictures ascribed to the *Master of the Death of the Virgin* (Cologne). The ALLERHEILIGEN-KAPELLE, in the S. transept, contains the church 'Tresor', consisting of ecclesiastical vessels and sacerdotal vestments of the 12-

16th centuries. — In front of the Schuhmacher-Kapelle is interred the poet *Martin Opitz* (d. 1639; tombstone renewed in 1873).

The Tower (adm. 25 pf.; 365 steps) commands a good survey of the town and the plain of the Vistula. The large bell (1453) weighs six tons.

Behind the choir of St. Mary's begins the *Frauengasse (Pl. C, 4), the quaint mediæval houses in which are very characteristic. At the end of this street are the *Frauen-Tor* and the premises of the *Natural History Society* (16th cent.; gable of five stories). In the parallel Brodbänkengasse is the so-called *English House* (No. 16; Pl. a, C 4), in the Renaissance style (1559). Along the Mottlau extends the Lange Brücke, the chief resort of the bargemen, with the picturesque *Kran-Tor* (1444; Pl. C, D, 4).

A little to N. is the *Church of St. John* (Pl. C, 4), dating from the 15th cent., but disfigured by restoration (sexton, Johannisgasse 51). It contains a crucifix of 1482, a high-altar of 1611, Gothic stalls, and an elaborate brazen screen of the 17th century. — At the W. end of the Johannisgasse is the *Dominican Church* (Pl. C, 4), of the 14-15th cent. (restored; sexton, Johannisgasse 1). In it are a rich screen of 1732, a brazen candelabrum, with scenes after Dürer's Passion (1617), a baroque altar (17th cent.), and a brazen reading-desk of 1764. — *St. Catharine's* (Pl. C, 3), with its three E. gables, founded at the end of the 12th, and enlarged in the 15th cent., has a chime of 37 bells (sexton, Kleine Mühlengasse 7). The tower was restored after a fire in 1905. Near the organ is a fine reredos of the 16th cent.; the background of the high-altar-piece is a view of Danzig in the 17th cent.; to the left of the high-altar is an admirably carved gate of 1613. — Adjoining St. Catharine's is the *Grosse Mühle*, with the *Müllergewerkhaus*, rebuilt in its original shape in 1896. Not far off, in the Pfefferstadt (Pl. B, 3), is the *Old Rathaus* (1587), now occupied by municipal offices.

The old Church of St. James (in the Schüsseldamm), the tower of which is now surmounted by the spire of the old Jacobs-Tor, contains a *Commercial Museum* (*Westpreussische Gewerbehalle*, Pl. C 2; open free 10-1 & 3-6; Sun., 11.30-1.30). Adjacent are the *Municipal Library* (Pl. B, C, 2), with 150,000 vols. and 3500 MSS. (shown on Thurs., 10-1), and the *Staatsarchiv* (Pl. B, 2), containing also the extensive municipal archives.

A fine view of the town and the bay is obtained from the *Bischofsberg* (Pl. A, 5, 6), an ascent of $^1/_4$ hr. from the Hohes Tor (p. 361), viâ the Schwarzes Meer (Pl. A, 4).

From the Olivaer-Tor (Pl. B, 1) a fine avenue of limes ('Grosse Allée'; cafés) leads to the N.W. to the suburb of **Langfuhr** (tramway; railway, see p. 364), with numerous villas and barracks (including those of the Imperial Hussars). At the end of the Grosse Allée, to the left, is the Gossler-Allée, leading to the large *Technical Academy* (1904; 600 pupils). Farther on another road,

diverging to the left from the prolongation of the Grosse Allée, ascends in $^1/_2$ hr. to the **Johannisberg** (on the slope of which is the *Zinglershöhe Hotel*), the top of which (*Königshöhe*, 320 ft.) commands a noble and extensive prospect of the environs of the town (only the towers of Danzig itself are visible) and sea. We may descend by the pretty *Jäschken-Tal* (Schröder's Restaurant).

To the N. of the city are the *Imperial Dockyard* (2800 hands; foreigners not admitted) and the *Schichau Dockyard* (iron-clads and ocean-steamers).

The ***Environs** of Danzig (see Map) are more picturesque than those of any other German seaport. The finest points are easily reached by railway, electric tramway, or steamboat.

Mouth of the Vistula. To Neufahrwasser, by *Steamboat* ($^3/_4$ hr.; 30 pf.), by *Railway* ($^1/_4$ hr.; 35, 25 pf.), viâ *Neu-Schottland* and Brösen, or by *Electric Tramway* skirting the left bank of the Vistula (20 pf.). — The steamer proceeds through the crowded Mottlau, and soon enters the Vistula. Passing the island of *Holm* on the right, and *Weichselmünde*, a fortress and fishing-village, on the left, it reaches *Neufahrwasser*, the deep-water port of Danzig. The steamer then goes on to the **Westerplatte** (*Kurhaus*, R. 2-2$^1/_2$, D. 2 *M*), an excellent bathing-place, with a long pier. View from the *Strandhalle* (restaurant), and from the 'Kaisersteg'. Near the station is a large lighthouse (30 pf.). To the W. ($1^1/_2$ M.; tramway) is *Brösen* (Kurhaus), a small bathing-place.

The Excursion to Heubude and Neufähr is most conveniently made by *Steamboat*. The village of **Heubude** (*Kurhaus*, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*) is prettily situated about $4^1/_2$ M. to the E. of Danzig, near a lagoon separated from the sea only by a broad strip of sand-hills. — At **Neufähr**, 3 M. farther to the E., the Vistula forced a new passage for itself to the sea in 1840. The *Quellenberg* on the sand-hills commands a wide view.

*Excursion to Oliva and Zoppot by the Stettin Railway (R. 53), by tramway (starting at the Lange-Markt; Pl. C, 5), or by steamer viâ Westerplatte (65 pf.). Also pleasant walk of 2$^1/_2$-3 hrs. to Oliva viâ *Schidlitz* (view from the Weinberg Inn; tramway, see p. 359), *Mattern*, and *Freudental*.

The first station on the railway is (2$^1/_2$ M.) *Danzig-Langfuhr* (comp. p. 363). — 5 M. **Oliva** (*Thierfeld*, good; *Schweizerhaus Restaurant*, at the foot of the Karlsberg), with 9300 inhab. and a once celebrated *Cistercian Abbey*, founded in 1187 and suppressed in 1836. The Gothic *Church* (remodelled in the 18th cent.) is now that of the parish (sacristan in the school-house to the right; adm. 50 pf.). The choir contains figures of Polish kings and Dukes of Pomerellen, and tombs of the latter. The *Refectory* is adorned with portraits of all the abbots. The peace which closed the sixty-one years' Northern war was concluded here between Sweden and Poland on 3rd May, 1660. The *Palace* of the abbots, now the property of the crown, possesses a beautiful **Garden*. About 1 M. to the N.W. of the abbey rises the *Karlsberg* (350 ft.), a favourite point of view (adm. to tower 10 pf.).

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

K. = Krankenhaus
R.G. = Russisches Grab
T.H. = Technische Hochschule

7½ M. **Zoppot** (see Plan, p. 364). — HOTELS. **Kurhaus*, on the beach, R. from 4, D. 3½ *M*; **Werminghoff* (Pl. b), R. 3-9, D. 2½ *M*; **Métropole* (Pl. a), R. 3-6, D. 2-3 *M*; *Reichsadler* (Pl. d); *Kaiserhof* (Pl. c). — *Rheingold Restaurant*, D. 2½ *M*. — POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Markt-Platz. — VISITORS' TAX 5-15 *M*. Bath 30 pf.

Zoppot is a sea-bathing place, with 15,000 inhab. (17,000 visitors), near which are the *Talmühle*, *Brauershöhe*, *Kaiserstuhl*, and *Königshöhe*, all good points of view.

The **Adlershorst* (200 ft.), a promontory 4½ M. to the N., commands a charming survey of the bay of Zoppot and of another bay farther to the N., formed by the *Oxhöfter Spitze*.

At the E. extremity of the *Putziger Nehrung* lies *Hela* (Kurhaus, R. 2½, D. 2¼ *M*; steamer twice daily), a bathing-resort with a lighthouse.

56. From Berlin to Thorn *(Warsaw)*.

241 M. RAILWAY in 5½-10 hrs. Through-train to (388½ M.) *Warsaw* in 12 hrs. (fares 52 *M* 80, 34 *M* 70, 22 *M* 25 pf.).

From Berlin to (154½ M.) *Schneidemühl*, see R. 55. — Beyond Schneidemühl the line leads across the fertile plain of the *Netzebruch*, passing several small stations. 192 M. *Nakel* (Hôt. du Nord), an industrial town of 8800 inhab., on the *Netze*, is the junction of lines to (47 M.) Gnesen (p. 379) and (47 M.) Konitz (p. 358).

209 M. **Bromberg** (*Railway Restaurant; Adler*, R. 2½-4½, D. 2½ *M*, very fair; *Lengning; Rio; Victoria*), on the *Brahe*, with 57,700 inhab., the seat of the government of this district, owes its commercial importance to a canal constructed by Frederick the Great, which connects the Vistula and the Oder. A monument to Frederick adorns the Friedrich-Platz, and one to William I. the Weltzien-Platz. Behind the *Pauls-Kirche* is the fine *Sintflut-Brunnen*, by Lepcke (1904). The *Wissmannshöhe*, to the S. of the town, affords a fine view. There is another pleasant promenade near the locks on the canal.

Branch-railways run from Bromberg to (79 M.) *Dirschau* (p. 358), and to (41 M.) *Schönsee*.

The railway now ascends the valley of the *Vistula* (Ger. *Weichsel*). Beyond (239½ M.) *Thorn (Main Station)* the train crosses the Vistula by a massive iron bridge, embellished with statues, to the (241 M.) *Town Station* of —

Thorn. — HOTELS: *Thorner Hof* (Pl. a; A, 2), R. 2½-5, D. 1½-3 *M*, very fair; *Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. b; B, 2), R. 2-4, D. 2¼ *M*; *Victoria* (Pl. c; B, 3); *Drei Kronen* (Pl. d; A, 2). — RESTAURANTS, *Artushof*, D. 1½ *M*; *Ratskeller*, D. 1½ *M*; *Schützenhaus* (Pl. B, 2), with garden; *Schwartz* (wine); *Automatic Restaurant*. — CAFÉS. *Nowak; Kaiserkrone*. — *Thorn Gingerbread* ('Pfefferkuchen') at *G. Weese's*, Elisabeth-Str. 20.

TAXIMETER CABS. In the inner town, 1-2 pers. for 1000 mètres 50 pf., each 500 m. addit. 10 pf.; in the suburbs and from the railway station to the town same fares for 750 m. and 375 m.; at night (10-6 or 10-7) same fares for 500 m. and 250 m. Each pers. extra 25 pf. Luggage up to 22½ lbs. free, 55 lbs. 25 pf. — ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS as shown on plan. — STEAM FERRY (Pl. B, 3; 5 pf.) across the river.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. A, 2), Altstädtischer Markt.

Thorn, with 46,200 inhab., an old fortified town of some importance, on the Vistula, was founded by the Knights of the Teutonic Order in 1231, and passed to Poland in 1454 and to Prussia in 1793.

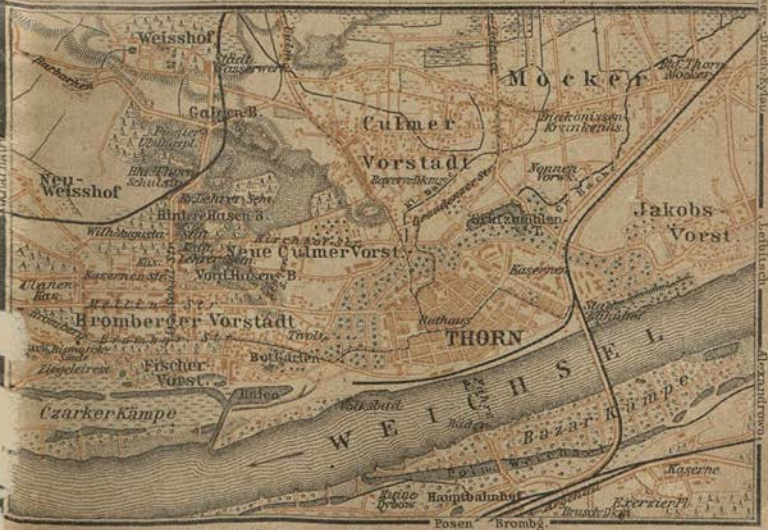
The *Rathaus* (Pl. A, 2) of the 13th, 14th, and 17th cent. (restored after a fire in 1703) contains the Museum (open on weekdays, 12-3, adm. 50 pf.; free on Sun., 11-1) on the third floor (restaurant in the massive vaulted Ratskeller; fine view from the old tower). On Dec. 7th, 1724, Burgomaster Rösner and nine Protestant citizens were beheaded in front of the Rathaus by order of the Polish government, in consequence of religious disturbances in the town, an incident known as the 'Blood Bath of Thorn' ('Thorner Blutbad'). Opposite the S. side of the Rathaus is a bronze statue (by Tieck) of *Copernicus* (d. 1543), who was born at Thorn (Copernicus-Str. 28) in 1473 (his grave is at Frauenburg, see p. 369). The *Schiefer Turm* (*i.e.* leaning tower; 13th cent.; Pl. A, 3) and the old *Schloss* (Pl. C, 3) also deserve inspection. The adjacent *Junkerhof* (Pl. B, C, 3), dating from the 15th cent., has been restored. The *Church of St. John* (Pl. B, 3; sacristan, Copernicus-Str. 4), an imposing edifice of the 13-14th cent., possesses nave and aisles of equal height; the 1st chapel to the right contains a monument to Copernicus; in the choir is the fine monumental brass of Burgomaster Johann von Soest (d. 1363) and his wife. The *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. A, 2), of the 14th cent., is a similar building, with three turrets on the E. gable. The pulpit and choir-stalls are good specimens of wood-carving. In a recess to the left of the high-altar is the tomb (sarcophagus with recumbent figure) of a Swedish princess, who died at Thorn in 1625 (sacristan in the court). The *Church of St. James* (sacristan, Junker-Str. 1) is a handsome brick edifice of the early 14th cent., with two towers and a curious E. gable; finely carved organ-loft of 1601.

From Thorn to *Warsaw*, express in 7¼ hrs., see *Baedeker's Russia* (published in French and German only); to *Posen*, see p. 379.

From Thorn to Insterburg, 186½ M., railway in 6¾-9½ hr. This line is traversed daily by an express (D) train from Berlin via Posen to Eydtkuhnen (p. 375). — 36 M. *Gosslershausen* is the junction of a line to *Strasburg* and (56 M.) *Mlawa*. — 58½ M. *Deutsch-Eylau* (Kronprinz), junction for Marienburg and Warsaw (comp. p. 369). — From (67 M.) *Osterode* (Kühl; 14,400 inhab.) a line runs via *Tannenberg* (near which the Teutonic Order was defeated by the Poles in 1410; comp. p. 368) to (25 M.) *Hohenstein*. — 101 M. **Allenstein** (*Rail. Restaurant; Deutsches Haus; Kronprinz*, R. 2-3, D. 2½ *M*; 33,100 inhab.), the seat of the government of this district and the headquarters of the 20th Army Corps, has an old *Episcopal Palace* (1353-60). It is the junction of lines to Marienburg, to Königsberg (p. 369), and to Lyck (p. 375). — 186½ M. *Insterburg* (p. 375).

From Thorn to Marienburg, 86 M., railway in 2½-5 hrs. Several insignificant stations. 14 M. *Culmsee* (Deutscher Kaiser), seat of a bishop from 1248 to 1824, with 10,600 inhab. and a Gothic brick church of the 13th century. From (23 M.) *Kornatowo* a branch-line diverges to (10½ M.)

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Culm (pop. 11,700; *Culmer Hof*, R. 2-3, D. 1¾ *M*), an ancient stronghold of the Teutonic Order (see below), on the lofty right bank of the *Vistula*. Interesting churches. — 38 M. **Graudenz** *(Königlicher Hof*, R. 2½-4, D. 1½-3 *M*, good; *Schwarzer Adler; Goldener Löwe)*, with 40,300 inhab., is a strong fortress, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Vistula, which successfully resisted the French in 1807. Branch-lines to (14 M.) *Laskowitz* (p. 358) and (18½ M.) *Gosslershausen* (p. 366). — 61½ M. **Marienwerder** *(Königlicher Hof; Hezner; Hintz)*, a town on the *Liebe*, with 13,000 inhab. and the seat of government for the district. It was founded by the Teutonic Order in 1233. The *Cathedral* is a fine Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., with mural paintings and other features of the period (sexton, Marienburger-Str. 3). Adjacent is the *Episcopal Palace* (now a law-court), dating from the 13th cent. and possessing a tower *(Danske)*. — 86 M. *Marienburg*, see below.

57. From Dirschau *(Berlin)* to Königsberg and Eydtkuhnen *(St. Petersburg)*.

193 M. Railway to (101 M.) *Königsberg* in 2½-4 hrs., thence to (94 M.) *Eydtkuhnen* in 2½-4 hrs. (express fares 14 *M* 40, 9 *M* 30, 5 *M* 70 pf.). — From *Berlin* to (365 M.) Königsberg, express in 10 hrs. (fares 49 *M* 20, 30 *M* 10, 19 *M* 40 pf.; sleeping-car 10 or 8 *M*), to (459 M.) Eydtkuhnen in 12 hrs. (fares 62 *M* 50, 37 *M* 60, 24 *M* 10 pf.). — From *Danzig* to (120 M.) Königsberg, express in 3½ hrs. (fares 17 *M* 40, 11 *M* 30, 7 *M* 10 pf.).

From Berlin to (267 M.) *Dirschau*, see R. 55. — After crossing the Vistula by a huge *Railway Bridge* (1888-90), the train traverses a fertile plain, called the *Marienburger Werder*, between the Vistula and its tributary the *Nogat*. Just before reaching Marienburg the train crosses the latter.

11 M. **Marienburg** *(Rail. Restaurant; König von Preussen*, R. 2½-3½ *M; Marienburg*, R. 2-2½ *M*, both well spoken of; *Rathaus Restaurant)*, an ancient town on the Nogat, with 14,000 inhab., was long the seat of the powerful knights of the Teutonic Order. Following the Bahnhof-Str. from the station and continuing along the Langgasse, we emerge by the Töpfer-Tor into the market-place, flanked with 'Lauben' or arcades and containing the Gothic *Rathaus*, built at the end of the 14th century. The handsome *Marien-Tor* and the *Roman Catholic Church* are of the same period. At the N. end of the main street is a small Gothic *Obelisk*, commemorating the gallant Burgomaster Blume (beheaded in 1460). The Schloss rises to the right of the market-place; the principal entrance is on the N.E. side. In front is a bronze *Statue of Frederick the Great*, by Siemering (1877).

The **Schloss (1 M. from the rail. station), the grandest mediæval secular edifice in Germany, was at once the residence of the Grand Master and a fortress. It consists of three parts, the *Altes Schloss* or *Hochschloss*, the *Mittelschloss*, and the *Vorburg*, of which last a part only is now extant, though it originally extended as far as the round 'Butter-Milk Tower' (or 'tower with the slanting

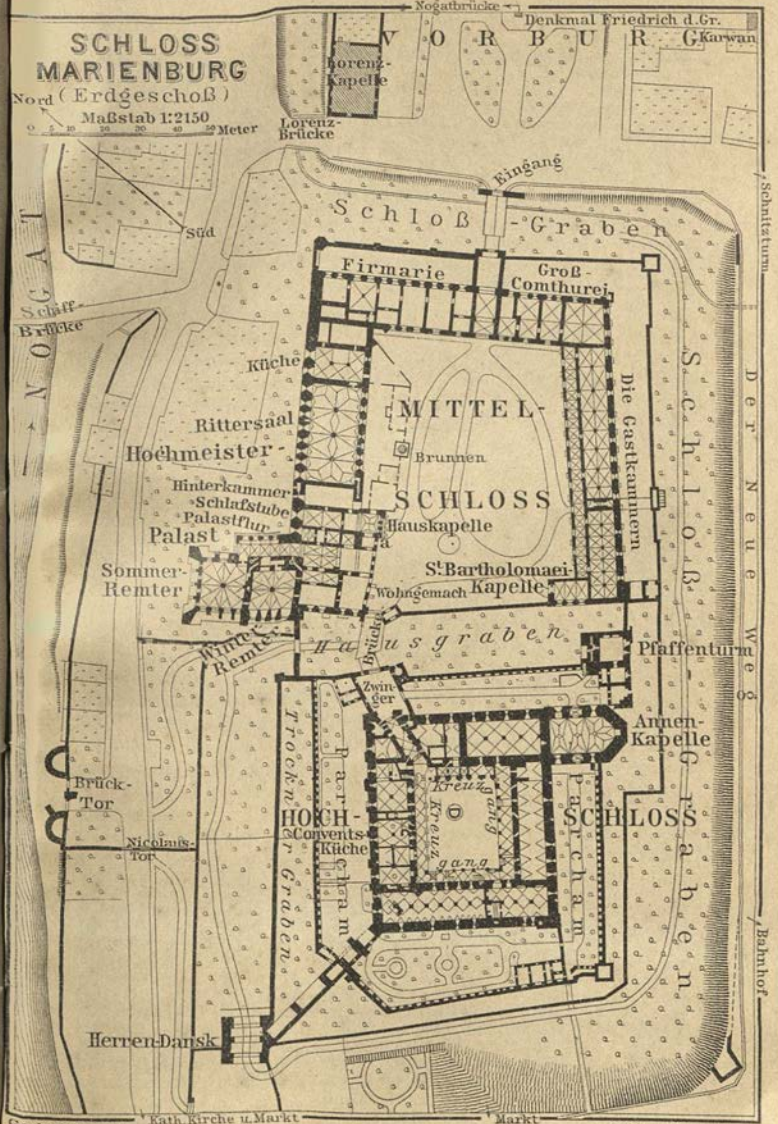
windows'), near the railway-bridge. For admission we apply at the 'Oberschlosswart' (Mittelschloss, Pl. a). The hours for visiting are 9-1 and 2-6, Sun 11-1, adm. 50 pf.; Sun. 3-5 or 2-4, free.

The Teutonic Order, founded in 1192, began in 1230 under the anspices of the Grand Master *Hermann von Salza* to undertake the conquest and conversion of the heathen Prussians. Each conquered piece of land was protected by castles and provided with German colonists. In this manner *Marienburg* was founded about 1280, and in 1309 it became the residence of the Hochmeister. In 1335 *Dietrich von Altenburg* began to erect the *Mittelschloss*, which was magnificently completed under *Winrich von Kniprode* (1352-83). This was the golden age of the Order, after which it rapidly declined, partly owing to internal dissensions and partly to the hostility of Poland. Frontier disputes in 1407-1410 culminated in the bloody battle of *Tannenberg* (1410; p. 366), after which the greater part of the Order's dominions succumbed to the Polish yoke, though the *Marienburg* under the gallant *Heinrich von Plauen* (1410-13) successfully resisted a siege. The second peace of Thorn (1466) confirmed the Poles in the possession of the whole of W. Prussia, with the exception of the district of Marienwerder. The Grand Master *(Ludwig von Erlichshausen)* emigrated to Königsberg (comp. p. 371), and the Order thenceforth retained only E. Prussia and Pomesania, as a fief from the King of Poland. During the Polish supremacy (down to 1772) the Marienburg fell into decay, but at length in 1817-20, in consequence of the enthusiasm aroused by the wars of independence, the public interest in the building was revived, and the Mittelschloss restored (1822; a more judicious restoration is now in progress). The restoration of the Hochschloss, begun in 1882, was completed in 1901.

The *Mittelschloss forms an irregular quadrangle, about 100 yds. in length and 90 yds. in width, open towards the Hochschloss. The W. wing contains the sumptuous apartments of the Grand Master. On the groundfloor are a number of *Official Apartments*. On the first floor a long passage leads to the **Master's Great Hall*, the bold vaulting of which is borne by a single granite pillar, 10 in. thick and 38 ft. in height. During the siege of 1410 this pillar formed the principal aim of the Polish cannon; a ball from which is still to be seen built into the wall. The stained-glass windows and mural paintings are of the early 19th century. The vaulting of the *Master's Small Hall* is also borne by a single column of granite; this hall was used in winter. The *Chapel* contains, among other curiosities, a field-altar dating from 1388. One of the finest apartments in the Schloss is the **Ritter-Saal*, or assembly-hall, with remarkably light and elegant groined vaulting, borne by three red granite pillars, 9½ in. thick. The vast *Cellars* are worthy of inspection. — The N.E. wing contains the *Infirmary* and the *Grand Steward's Apartments;* the S.E. wing the *Guest Chambers* and the *Chapel of St. Bartholomew*. Between the latter wing and the Hochschloss rises the *Pfaffenturm*.

The *Hochschloss encloses a quadrangle, surrounded with cloisters. In the N. wing is the **Church of St. Mary*, a noble Gothic structure, with handsome vaulting and sculptural ornamentation. The church is entered by the elegant 'Golden Gate' in the upper part of the cloisters. A niche on the exterior of the choir contains a mosaic *Figure* of the Virgin, 26 ft. in height, dating from 1380. To the N.W. is the *Chapter Room*, where the knights assembled for councils and elections; the portraits of the Grand Masters were restored in 1898. The *Chapel of St. Anna*, under the church, contains the ancient burial-vault of the Grand Masters. In the N.W. wing are the *Steward's Apartments*, the dwelling of the *Tresler* (treasurer), and the *Kitchen*. — The *Knights' Dormitories* were in the S.E. wing. The S.W. wing contains the *Konvents-Remter* and *Konvent-Stube*, used as sitting-rooms. A covered passage ran round the entire building under the roof.

The Vorburg (p. 367) included the stables, workshops, and other


SCHLOSS MARIENBURG
(Erdgeschoß)
Nord
Maßstab 1:2150
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Meter
Nogatbrücke
Denkmal Friedrich d. Gr.
VORBURG
Karwan
Lorenz-Kapelle
Lorenz-Brücke
Eingang
Schloß-Graben
Schnitzturm
Süd
Firmarie
Groß-Comthurei
Schiff-Brücke
NOGAT
Küche
MITTEL-
Die Gastkammern
Schloß-Graben
Der Neue Weg
Rittersaal
Hochmeister-
Brunnen
Hinterkammer
Schlafstube
Palastflur
SCHLOSS
Palast
Hauskapelle
Sommer-Remter
St. Bartholomaei-Kapelle
Wohngemach
Winter-Remter
Hausgraben
Brücke
Pfaffenturm
Zwinger
Annen-Kapelle
Trockner Graben
Parcham
Kreuzgang
Parcham
Brück-Tor
HOCH-
Convents-Küche
SCHLOSS
Nicolaus-Tor
Bahnhof
Herren-Dansk
Geograph. Anstalt v.
Kath. Kirche u. Markt
Markt
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

outbuildings, of which the *Karwan*, or armoury, and the *St. Lawrence Chapel* have been restored. On the Nogat are the massive *Brücken-Tor* (renewed in 1897) and the *Nikolaus-Tor*.

From Marienburg to *Warsaw* via *Deutsch-Eylau* (p. 366) and *Mlawa*, see *Baedeker's Russland*. — From Marienburg to *Thorn*, see p. 366.

28½ M. **Elbing** (*Rauch's Hotel*, R. 2¾-3, D. 1½-2 ℳ; *Königlicher Hof; Stadt Berlin; Deutsches Haus; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; electric tramway from the station to the town; cab 60, two pers. 75 pf.), an industrial town on the *Elbing*, with 58,500 inhab. and large ship-building yards, somewhat resembles Danzig in the older parts, but contains little of special interest. On the ground-floor of the Rathaus is a small museum. The *Church of St. Mary* (13-14th cent.) has a noteworthy high-altar of the early 16th century. A little to the N. of the church is an important building-yard for torpedo-boats. In the N. part of the town is the interesting *Corpus Christi Church* (1405). — The **Vogelsanger Wald* (restaurant) is one of the finest points in the beautiful environs; farther to the S. rises the *Thumberg* (310 ft.; restaurant).

Steamers ply daily from Elbing to (2 hrs.; 50 pf.) *Kahlberg* (Kaiserhof; Kurhaus), a bathing-place on the *Frische Nehrung*.

From Elbing to Braunsberg, 29 M., light railway in 2½ hrs. — 9½ M. *Reimannsfelde*, the starting-point for a walk in the '*Dörbeck Switzerland*'. — 11 M. *Panklau*. About 5 M. to the N.W. lies *Cadinen*, with an old convent and park, now owned by the Emperor. — 22½ M. **Frauenburg** (*Copernicus*), the seat of the Bishop of Ermeland, with 2500 inhab. and a fine Gothic **Cathedral* of 1329-88, with an elaborate W. front and four corner-turrets. The interior (adm. 50 pf.; closed 12-1.15) contains baroque altars and a memorial tablet to the celebrated Copernicus (p. 366), who died here as a canon in 1543 and is probably buried in the S. aisle (in front of the Szembek Chapel). In the Domberg, to the W. of the cathedral, is a large monument to Copernicus, by Meckel (1909). — 29 M. *Braunsberg*, see below.

The train now describes a wide circuit. 44 M. *Schlobitten*. — 63 M. **Braunsberg** (*Rheinischer Hof*, R. 2-2½ ℳ), a town with 13,600 inhab., on the *Passarge*. It possesses an interesting *Church* of the 14th cent., a *Rathaus* of 1635, the *Ermland Museum*, and the *Lyceum Hosianum*, founded in 1579 and containing some antiquities.

101 M **Königsberg.** — Railway Stations. 1. *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 4), for Berlin, Breslau, Insterburg, Eydtkuhnen, and Tilsit; 2. *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 5), for Thorn and Prostken; 3. *Pillau-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 3), for Neuhäuser and Pillau; 4. *Cranzer-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 1), for Cranz; 5. *Samland-Bahnhof*, ¼ M. to the N. of the Steindammer Tor (Pl. B, 1), for Neukuhren, Warnicken, and Rauschen. — Cab-numbers are given out as at Berlin (p. 1).

Hotels. **Deutsches Haus* (Pl. a; D, 3), R. 3-15, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3 ℳ; **Central Hotel* (Pl. m; D, 2), R. 3½-8, D. 1¾-6 ℳ; **Continental* (Pl. g; C, 4), R. 3½-8 ℳ; *Hôt. de Berlin* (Pl. d; C, 2), R. 2½-5, D. 1½-2½ ℳ; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel* (Pl. c; B, 4), opposite the Ost-Bahnhof, R. from 2½ ℳ; *Germania* (Pl. k; D, 2), R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 1½-3 ℳ; *Kreutz* (Pl. b; C, D, 2); *Monopol* (Pl. 1; D, 2); *Englisches Haus* (Pl. h; B, 4).

Restaurants. *Central Hotel*, *Hôtel de Berlin*, *Kreutz*, *Monopol*, see above; *Bellevue* (Pl. E, 2), on the Schlossteich, with garden; *Börse* (Pl. C, 4); *Schneidereit*, Theater-Platz 10 (Pl. D, 2). — *Automatic*

Restaurants at Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 19 (Pl. C, 3, 4) and at Steindamm 131 (Pl. C, 1, 2). — Wine Rooms. *Jüncke, Steffens & Wolter*, in the Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Ehlers*, Gesecus-Platz 3 (Pl. C, 3); *Blut-Gericht*, in the court of the palace (p. 371), with good wines and restaurant (closed in the evening). — Cafés. *Bauer*, Parade-Platz (Pl. D, 2); *Impérial*, Münz-Str. 14 (Pl. D, 2, 3); *Kaiser-Friedrich*, Steindamm 67 (Pl. C, 1, 2); *Métropole*, Schlossteich-Str. 11 (Pl. D, 2). — Confectioners. *Zappa*, Französische-Str. 12 (Pl. D, 3); *Plouda*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 6 (Pl. C, 3, 4); at these may be obtained the best 'Marzipan' (comp. p. 147), a specialty of Königsberg (4 *M* per kil. or 2 *M* per lb.).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 2), open in winter only; *Neues Schauspielhaus*, in the Passage (Pl. E, 3); *Apollo Theatre of Varieties*, Steindamm 32 (Pl. C, 2); *Luisenhöhe* (p. 373), operettas and comedies in summer, vaudeville in winter.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Gesecus-Platz.

Baths. *Palaestra Albertina* (p. 372); *Preussen-Bad* (Pl. P-B; C, 2), Steindamm 43, both with swimming-pools. Swimming baths at the Oberteich, outside the Rossgärter-Tor (Pl. F, 1) and the Tragheimer-Tor (beyond Pl. D, 1).

Taximeter Cabs: 1-2 pers. per drive of 1000 mètres 50 pf., for every 500 m. more 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. per 750 m. 50 pf., for every 375 m. more 10 pf. At night (12-6 or 11-7), 1-4 pers. per 500 m. 50 pf., for every 250 m. more 10 pf. Luggage 25 pf. — Motor Cabs for 1-2 pers. 600 m. 60 pf., each addit. 300 m. 10 pf.

Electric Tramways. The routes are distinguished by coloured signs on the cars. From the *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 4) to the *Kalthof* (beyond Pl. G, 2), yellow; from the *Ost-Bahnhof* viâ the Mittel-Tragheim (Pl. D, 1, 2) and the Rossgarten (Pl. E, F, 1) back to its starting-point, green & red; from the *Königs-Tor* (Pl. G, 3) viâ the *Steindammer-Tor* (Pl. B, 1) to the *Luisen-Allée* (beyond Pl. B, 1), yellow & red; from the *Schlachthof* (beyond Pl. D, 5) to the *Tiergarten* (beyond Pl. B, 1), white and blue; from the *Sackheimer-Tor* (Pl. G, 4) to *Cosse* (beyond Pl. A, 3), green; from the *Augusta-Str.* (Pl. F, 2) to the *Pillau-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 3), green & white; from the *Münz-Platz* (Pl. D, 3) to *Maraunenhof* (beyond Pl. E, 1), blue; from the *Viehmarkt* to *Amalienau*, white; from the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 3) to *Ponarth*, white & red; from the *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 4) to the *Hermanns-Allée*, blue & yellow; from the *Post-Str.* (Pl. C, 2, 3) viâ the Tiergarten and Samland and Cranz Stations back to the Post-Str., yellow & white; from the *Post-Str.* to *Juditten*, red.

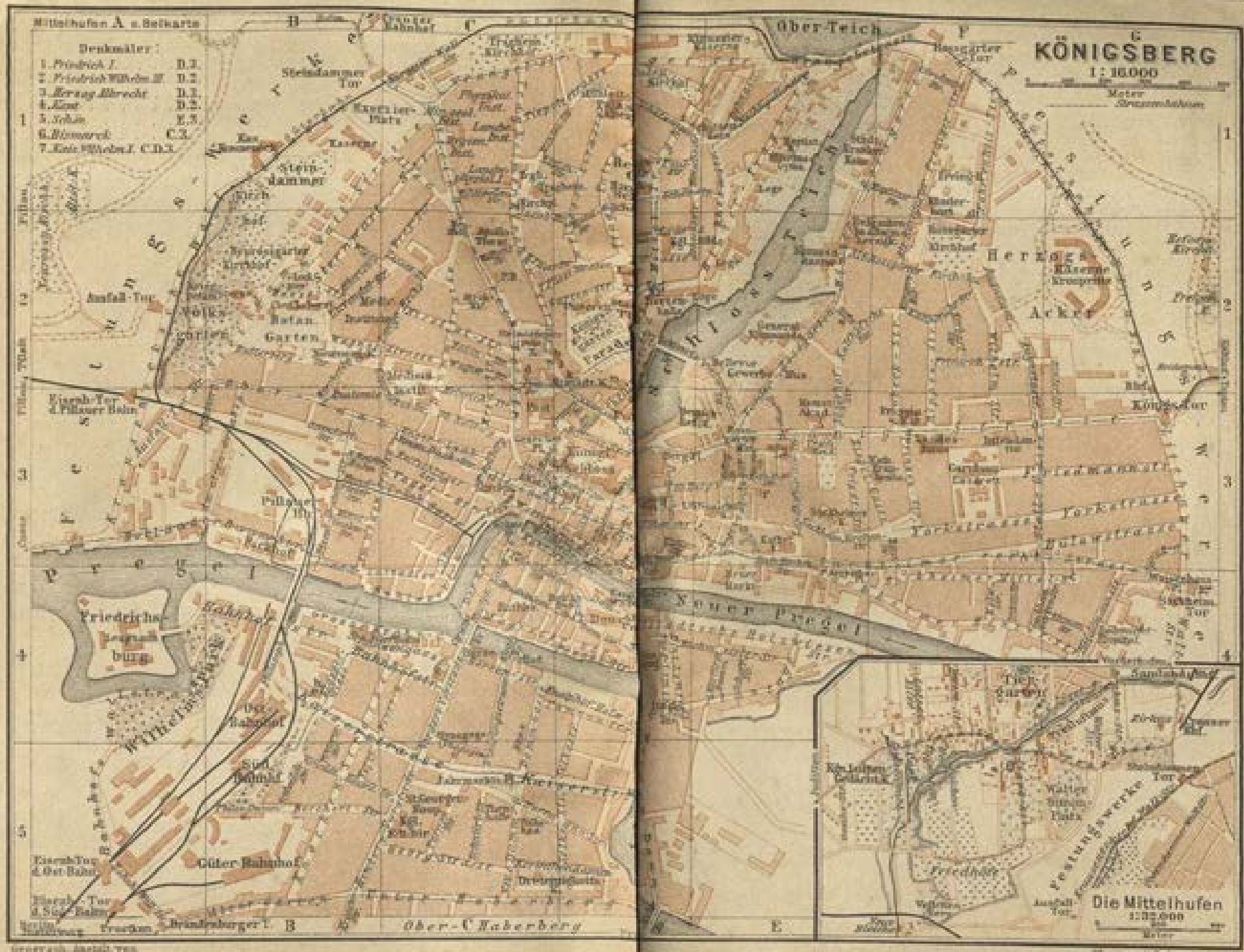
Steamboats: to *Memel*, viâ Tapiau and Labiau, twice weekly, in 13 hrs. (fares 3 *M* 20, 2 *M* 5 pf.; from *Cranz* to Memel, see p. 374); to *Tilsit*, thrice weekly in 13½ hrs. (3 *M* 20, 2 *M* 5 pf.); to *Danzig*, viâ the Haff, several times weekly in 7-14 hrs. (5 *M*, 3 *M*).

Amber Wares. *Liedtke*, Prinzessin-Str. 1 (Pl. D, 3).

British Vice-Consul, *O. W. Birth*. — U. S. Consular Agent, *Alex. Eckhardt*. — *Enquiry Office*, Münz-Str. 11 (9-12 & 3-6).

Chief Attractions (5 hrs.). Palace, Monument of Frederick I., Parade-Platz, across the Schloss-Brücke to the Prussia Museum, Cathedral, and Hufen. — Excursion to *Rauschen*, see p. 374.

Königsberg, the second capital of Prussia, an important fortress, the seat of the provincial government and of a university, and the headquarters of the 1st Army Corps, with 246,000 inhabitants (including a garrison of 9500 men), lies on undulating ground on the *Pregel*, 4½ M. from its influx into the *Frisches Haff*. The city consists of three quarters, which were anciently independent of each other: the *Altstadt* (p. 373), the *Kneiphof* (p. 373), and the *Löbenicht* (on the E. side, between the Schlossteich and the new Pregel). To these have now been added the former suburbs of *Sack-*



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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

heim, Rossgarten, Tragheim, etc. A ship-canal between Königsberg and Pillau, which enables vessels of 21 ft. draught to moor alongside the town, was completed in 1901. The traffic with the corn-growing districts of the interior is carried on by means of numerous barges ('Reisekähne' or 'Wittinnen'). The staples of its trade are grain and mill-products. Its saw-mills, iron-foundries, and machine-shops are important.

Königsberg was originally a fortress of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, and was named after their ally *King Ottocar of Bohemia* (1255). After the fall of the Marienburg (p. 367) the town became the residence of the *Grand Master,* and afterwards (1525-1618) that of the *Dukes of Prussia.* The *Elector Frederick III.* of Brandenburg assumed the title of King of Prussia here in 1701, and after the disasters of 1806 *Frederick William III.* and his court retired to Königsberg, where schemes for the salvation of the tottering kingdom were zealously canvassed by *Baron Stein, Yorck,* and other illustrious men of the period. Königsberg is also celebrated as the scene of the labours of the philosopher *Kant* (1724-1804), *Hamann* (1730-88), and other distinguished scholars.

The **Palace** (*Schloss;* Pl. D, 3), an extensive building, enclosing a large quadrangle, with a lofty Gothic tower, situated nearly in the centre of the city, was formerly a seat of the Teutonic Order. It was frequently altered in the 16-19th centuries. It now contains the apartments of the royal family (with memorials of Queen Louisa, etc.; adm. daily 10-2, Sun. & holidays 11-2; 25 pf.), official dwellings, government-offices, and the Archives.

The W. wing contains the SCHLOSS-KIRCHE, where Frederick I. of Prussia was crowned in 1701 and William I. in 1861 (sacristan, Jägerhof-Str. 6, generally in the church from 10 to 12; fee). The arms emblazoned on the walls and columns are those of Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle. Above the church is the spacious MOSCOWITER-SAAL, one of the largest halls in Germany.

In the N. wing are the *Provincial Archives* (entrance from the court, open 9-1) and the *Blutgericht,* formerly the wine-cellar of the Schloss, now a restaurant (p. 370).

Outside the S.W. angle of the palace is a *Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 7), and by the N.E. corner is one of *Albert I.* (Pl. 3), first Duke of Prussia (1525), both by Reusch. The **Statue of Frederick I.* (Pl. 1), in front of the E. portal of the palace, is by Schlüter (end of 17th cent.). In the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz are a bronze statue, by Reusch, of *Prince Bismarck* (Pl. 6), and a granite cube marking the site of the altar of the original Altstädtische Kirche and the tomb of *Hans Luther* (d. 1575), the eldest son of the Reformer.

The *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3) is situated a few paces to the W. of the palace, and adjoining it is the *Altstädtische Kirche* (Pl. C, D, 2), designed by Schinkel (1839-43), whose plans, however, were much reduced and modified.

In the vicinity is the *Parade-Platz* (Pl. D, 2), bounded on the N.E. by the *Theatre* and on the N.W. by the University (p. 372), and embellished with statues of *Schiller,* by Cauer (1910), and of

Frederick William III. (Pl. 2), by Kiss (1851). A little to the S.W. is a *Statue of Kant* (Pl. 4), by Rauch, erected in 1864.

The **University** (*Albertina;* 1300 students), completed in 1862, is a fine Renaissance structure by *Stüler* (shown on week-days, 12-4). The façade is adorned with an equestrian figure in relief of *Duke Albert of Prussia* (p. 371), the founder of the University in 1544. Below are niches containing statues of Luther and Melanchthon. The Senate Hall contains a bust of Kant in his 80th year, by Hagemann and Schadow.

In the Dritte-Fliess-Str. (Nos. 3-5) is the *Palaestra Albertina* (Pl. D, 1), established in 1898 by Dr. Lange of New York for the encouragement of the higher forms of sport among the students and citizens. — In the Mittel-Tragheim are the *Government Offices* (Pl. D, 1). — A little to the S. is the *University Library* (Pl. D, E, 2; open 9-1 and 3-7), with 290,000 volumes.

The **Schlossteich** (Pl. D, E, 3-1), which intersects half the town from S. to N., is surrounded by pleasant gardens.

Through the Weissgerbergasse we reach the Rossgärter-Markt (Pl. E, 3). In the Vorder-Rossgarten (No. 49), leading hence to the left, is the *Museum of Industrial Art* (Sun., 11-1, and Thurs., 10-1), where the iron-work and Königsberg fayence may be especially noted. In the long Königs-Strasse (Pl. E, F, G, 3), No. 57, is the *Academy of Art* (*Kunst-Akademie;* Pl. E, 3), containing (upper floor) the —

Municipal Museum, a choice collection of 370 pictures, chiefly modern (Sun. 11-2, week-days 11-1; closed on Mon.; custodian, Maurer-Str. 1, 2nd floor). Catalogue 50 pf.

Room I (left). To the right, 1, 2, 9 (by *Heydeck*), Portraits of Kant; 8. *Wolff*, K. F. Zelter. — Room II (right). To the left, 16. *Jernberg*, Leaving church; 18. *Heichert*, Ora et labora. — Room III. To the left, 24. *W. Diez*, Trial; 26. *A. Achenbach*, Scheveningen; 29. *Kowalski-Wierusz*, Sportsmen at luncheon; 32. *Knaus*, Sportsmen at rest. — Room IV. To the left, 41. *Bokelmann*, Confirmation in Schleswig; 39. *Defregger*, Portrait; 38. *Spitzweg*, Landscape; 37. *Lenbach*, Bismarck. — Room V. To the left, *Liebermann*, Children on their way from school; 17. *Dettmann*, Flowery graves; 51. *Liebermann*, Man on the dunes; 58. *Corinth*. In the garden; 59. *Dettmann*. Frisian women. — Room VI. To the left, 67. *Friese*, Landscape; 72. *Defregger*, Forbidden sport; 75. *K. F. Lessing*. Monk praying beside the coffin of Emp. Henry IV. — Room VII. To the left, *Friedrich*, Landscape. — Room VIII. To the left, 101. *Bürkel* Village-inn; 112. *Frans Hals*, Heads of laughing children. — Room IX. To the left, 117. *Gabr. Max*, The connoisseur; 120. *Brandt*, Cossacks; 123. *Defregger*, Andreas Hofer on the way to execution.

The old library, König-Str. 65, is occupied by the *Prussia Museum* (open free on Sun., 11-1; at other times, fee; castellan in the left wing), containing skeletons of the stone age, relics from lake-dwellings, Viking swords, architectural fragments, costumes, gold ornaments, reminiscences of Kant, etc.

Farther on in the König-Str. are the *Landhaus* and the *Königs-*

Tor (Pl. G, 3), with the statues of Ottocar of Bohemia, Duke Albert of Prussia, and King Frederick I.

The quarter to the S.W. of the Schlossteich is named the ALTSTADT. The *Altstädtisches Rathaus* (Pl. D, 3) is now a commercial school.

In the quarter called the KNEIPHOF, on an island in the Pregel, rises the Gothic **Cathedral** (Pl. D, 4), begun ca. 1325, but not completed till the middle of the 15th cent. (restored in 1901-07; verger, Dom-Str. 17; 50 pf.). One of the W. towers is unfinished.

The CHOIR, with mural paintings of the 14-16th cent., contains some late-Gothic wood-carvings and ancient monuments in the Renaissance style, the chief of which is that of Albert I., Duke of Prussia (d. 1568), the founder of the university, by *C. Floris* of Antwerp (1572). A number of Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults.

Adjoining the cathedral, on the N. side of the choir, is the grave of the illustrious thinker *Immanuel Kant* (1724-1804; p. 371); custodian in the Kneiphof Gymnasium (see below).

The bones of the 'Sage of Königsberg' rest under a stone with an appropriate inscription, above which, on a marble pedestal, is a replica in Carrara marble of the bust mentioned at p. 372. On the opposite wall are the words 'Der bestirnte Himmel über mir, das moralische Gesetz in mir' ('The Starry Heavens above me, the Moral Law within me'), from Kant's 'Kritik der praktischen Vernunft'.

The *Old University*, where Kant lectured, and the *Kneiphof Gymnasium* stand opposite the N. and E. sides of the cathedral. In the former is the Municipal Library. — The *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 4) has a noteworthy plaster ceiling of the early 18th century.

On the left bank of the Pregel, between the bridges (Grüne Brücke and Köttel-Brücke) crossing from the Kneiphof, rises the *Exchange* (Pl. C, 4; business-hours, 11.30-1.30).

The *Observatory* (*Sternwarte;* Pl. B, 2) was fitted up by the astronomer Bessel (d. 1846). Near it are the *Botanical Garden* (Bessel-Str. 3), the *Zoological Museum* (Sternwarten-Str. 1), the *Chemical Laboratory*, and several institutions belonging to the medical faculty of the university. The hilly ground between the observatory and the fortifications is occupied by the *Volksgarten* (Pl. A, B, 2). — At No. 4 Lange Reihe, near the Heumarkt (Pl. C, 2), is the building of the *Physikalisch-Œkonomische Gesellschaft*, with interesting collections of amber (groundfloor; Sun., 11-1) and geology (first floor).

Outside the Steindammer-Tor lie the **Hufen** (tramway), a suburb with pleasure-grounds and villas, and several popular resorts: *Zoological Garden* or '*Tiergarten*' (adm. 50 pf., Wed. 1 *M;* concerts daily in summer), *Luisenhöhe*, *Julchen-Tal*, etc. Connected with the Tiergarten is the *Freiluft Museum* or *Open-air Museum*, with models of farms, cottages, churches, etc. To the left, in the *Luisenwahl*, is a medallion of Queen Louisa, who lived in the

opposite villa with her children (1808), and to whom a *Memorial Church* (a little beyond the Luisenwahl) was erected in 1901.

Samland.

Samland is a fertile and partly-wooded district, with several lakes, lying to the N. of Königsberg. Several villages on its N. coast are frequented as bathing-places. The most interesting part is the coast-line between Rauschen and Brüsterort; those who can make but a flying visit should go by train to Rauschen (see below), walk to (1¾ hr.) Warnicken, return to Rauschen by train for the night, and next day walk from Warnicken to Brüsterort and (4¾ hrs.) Palmnicken. — The whole of the W. Prussian coast has for more than a thousand years been celebrated as the *'Amber Coast'* (Palmnicken, see below). The right to collect amber is a royal monopoly; visitors therefore are not allowed to pick up fragments on the beach. The milky amber is most esteemed; specimens containing insects and vegetable matter are also highly prized. Königsberg is now the principal depôt of this highly-prized antediluvian gum, which is chiefly exported to the East for pipe-mouthpieces and ornaments.

From Königsberg to Pillau, 29 M., railway (from the Pillau-Bahnhof, Pl. B, 3) in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 45 pf.). — 3 M. *Juditten* (tramway from Königsberg, p. 370), with a municipal park and a Gothic church. — From (13 M.) *Powayen* an excursion (2½ hrs.) may be taken to the *Galtgarben* (see below). — From (20 M.) *Fischhausen* (pop. 2600; Südbahn-Hôtel) a branch diverges for (11½ M.) *Palmnicken* (Schloss), the chief centre of the amber industry (see above), where it is mined on an extensive scale (adm. 50 pf.; the visit takes 1½ hr.). At *Lochstedt*, 2½ M. to the S. of Fischhausen, is an interesting castle of the Teutonic Order (1280), and 2 M. to the N. of this, at *Tenkitten*, is *Adalbert's Cross*, where St. Adalbert (p. 380) was slain by the Prussians in 997. — 25 M. *Neuhäuser*, frequented for sea-bathing (Kurhaus, pens. 5-6 ℳ; visitors' tax 4-18 ℳ). — 29 M. **Pillau** *(British Hotel;* Brit. vice-consul, *R. Lietke;* Lloyd's agent, *O. W. Birth)*, a fortress at the mouth of the Frisches Haff, with a harbour and lighthouse (7100 inhab.), has also steamboat connection with Königsberg.

From Königsberg to Neukuhren, 28½ M., railway (from the Cranzer Bahnhof, Pl. C 1) in 1½ hr. (fares 2 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 55 pf.). — 17½ M. **Cranz** *(*Bellevue & Strand,* R. from 3 ℳ; **Grosses Logierhaus; Monopol; Ostsee-Hôtel;* visitors' tax 4-24 ℳ), at the S. end of the Kurische Nehrung, is the most frequented watering-place on the Samland coast (13,000 visitors). — The **Kurische Nehrung** is a narrow strip of sand, separating the Kurisches Haff from the Baltic and extending to (60 M.) Memel. Its sand-dunes, sometimes attaining a height of 250 ft., tend constantly to migrate from W. to E.; but government is now endeavouring, at great cost, to prevent their shifting by planting them with trees. A few of the sparse population still speak Kurish, a dialect of the Lettish tongue. — A steamboat plies daily in summer from *Cranzbeek* (near Cranz) to (6 hrs.) Memel (p. 375), calling at *Schwarzort* (Kurischer Hof, R. 2-3, B. ¾ ℳ; Bachmann; Sturmhöfel; steamer to Tilsit), a sea-bathing resort whence interesting excursions may be made among the dunes. — Beyond Cranz the railway turns to the W. — 28½ M. *Neukuhren* (Kurhaus, R. 2-4 ℳ; Strand Hotel; Ostsee-Hôtel; visitors' tax 3-20 ℳ), another frequented sea-bathing resort.

From Königsberg to Warnicken, 29 M., railway (from the Samland Station) in 1½ hr. The *Galtgarben* (360 ft; view-tower), near (12 M.) *Drugehnen,* is the highest point of the Samland. — 22 M. *Neukuhren*, see above. — 25 M. *Rauschen* (Düne, Kurhaus, R. 2-3, D. 1½-2½ ℳ) and (29 M.) *Warnicken* (Kurhaus, R. 1½-3 ℳ) are two other bathing-resorts.

Other railways run from Königsberg to (78 M.) *Tilsit* (p. 375), to (65 M.) *Goldap* (p. 375), to (121 M.) *Prostken*, and to (82 M.) *Allenstein* (p. 366).

Beyond Königsberg the train follows the valley of the *Pregel*.

158 M. **Insterburg** *(Rail. Restaurant; Rheinischer Hof*, R. $2^1/_2$-4 ℳ; *Königlicher Hof; Deutsches Haus)*, an industrial town with 31,600 inhab., at the confluence of the *Angerapp* and *Inster*, which here form the Pregel. The *Lutheran Church*, a brick building of 1612, has an interesting interior.

From Insterburg to Lyck, 74 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 33 M. *Goldap* (Krech), a town of 9600 inhab., on the river of the same name; 56 M. *Marggrabowa* (5400 inhab.), on the *Lega*. — 74 M. *Lyck* (Kronprinz, R. 2-3 ℳ), a town on a small lake, is the junction of lines to Allenstein (comp. p. 366), *Rudczanny*, and Prostken (p. 374).

From Insterburg to Memel, 91 M., railway in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. This line runs to the N. — 33 M. **Tilsit** (*Hôtel de Russie*, R. from $2^1/_2$ ℳ; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, very fair; electric tramway), a town with 39,000 inhab., on the *Memel*. On a raft anchored below the bridge-of-boats the peace of 1807 was concluded between Napoleon, Alexander, and Frederick William III., by which Prussia was deprived of one-half of her dominions. A marble tablet marks the house in which Frederick William III. and Queen Louisa resided. In the Schenkendorf-Platz is a monument to the poet *Max von Schenkendorf* (1783-1817), a native of Tilsit. Tilsit is also connected with Königsberg by a more direct line viâ *Labiau* (77 M., in $4^1/_2$ hrs.). — The train crosses the valley of the Memel (which is here $2^1/_2$ M. wide) by means of three bridges. — Numerous unimportant stations. — 91 M. **Memel** *(Rail. Restaurant; Victoria Hotel, British Hotel*, both good, R. 2-3 ℳ; British vice-consul; Lloyd's agent, *Fr. Schulz)*, a seaport with 21,500 inhab., at the entrance to the Kurisches Haff, is the northernmost town in Prussia and the central point of the Baltic timber-trade. It was the birthplace of Simon Dach (1605-59), the author of 'Aennchen von Tharau' (memorial fountain, 1912). There is an English church here (service at 11 a.m.). Steamer to *Cranzbeek*, see p. 374; to *Königsberg*, see p. 370.

From Insterburg to *Thorn*, see p. 366.

From Insterburg the main (St. Petersburg) line goes on viâ (174 M.) *Gumbinnen* (Kaiserhof), a town with 14,500 inhab., at the junction of the *Rominte* and *Pissa*. — 182 M. *Trakehnen*. The village, $3^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., with a royal stud-farm (established in 1733), is the centre of the noted horse-breeding industry of East Prussia. — 195 M. **Eydtkuhnen** *(Welter's Hotel*, R. from $2^1/_4$ ℳ; *Hôt. de Russie)* is the Prussian frontier-station. Thence to (553 M.) *St. Petersburg* (express in 19 hrs.), see *Baedeker's Russland*.

58. From Berlin to Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Posen.

158 M. Railway to (50 M.) *Frankfort* in 1-$1^3/_4$ hr. (fares 7 ℳ, 4 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 80 pf.; express fares 8 ℳ, 5 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 30 pf.). From Frankfort to *Posen* in 3-$4^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 13 ℳ 80, 8 ℳ 30, 5 ℳ 50 pf.; express fares 15 ℳ 80, 10 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 50 pf.). — Express from Berlin to Posen in 4 hrs. (fares 21 ℳ 90, 14 ℳ 60, 9 ℳ 10 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. — **29 M. *Fürstenwalde*** (115 ft.; Kronprinz), with 22,600 inhab., was the seat of a bishopric from 1385 to 1598. Light railway to *Dahmsdorf-Müncheberg* (p. 357; 18 M.).

50 M. Frankfort-on-the-Oder. — HOTELS. **Prinz von Preussen* (Pl. a; B, 3), R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½-3½ *M*; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. b; B, 3), R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*, very fair; *Victoria* (Pl. d; B, 3); *Central* (Pl. f; B, 3), R. 2-3 *M*; *Mark Brandenburg* (Pl. e; B, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 11, very fair; *Goldner Adler* (Pl. c; C, 3), R. from 1½, D. 1¼-2 *M*.

RESTAURANTS. *Wiedemann*, Fürstenwalder-Str. 66 (Pl. A, B, 3); *Central Hotel*, see above; *Aktien-Brauerei*, Fürstenwalder-Str. 69; *Habel*, at the Deutsches Haus (see above; wine); *Lienauhaus* (Pl. 4, C 2; wine); *Ratskeller*; *Kaiser Automatic Restaurant*, Regierungs-Str. 14 (Pl. B, C, 3). — CAFÉ. *Kyritz*, Wilhelm-Platz 23 (Pl. B, 3).

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. B, 3), Wilhelm-Platz.

CABS. Per drive, 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 75 pf., 3 pers. 1 *M*, 4 pers. 1¼ *M*; per ½ hr. 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, 3-4 pers. 1½ *M*. There are also taximeter cabs.

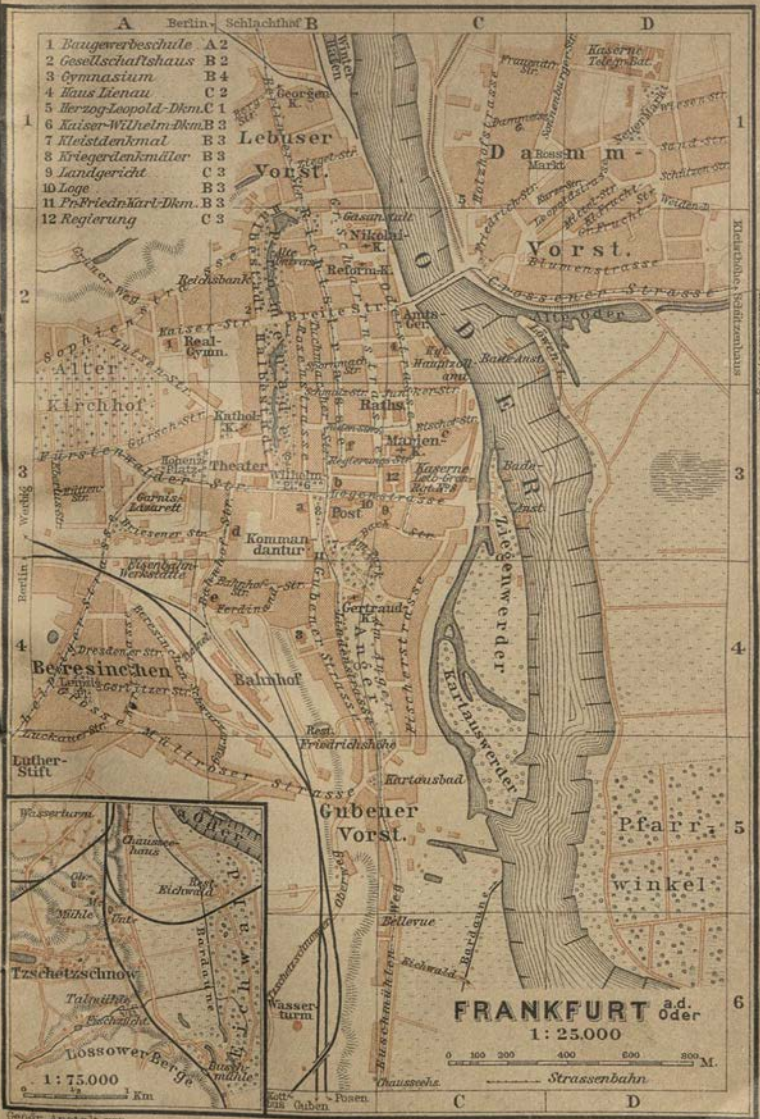
ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS traverse the principal streets.

Frankfort-on-the-Oder (185 ft.), an old town with 68,200 inhab., was always an important station on the commercial route to Poland, and was the seat of a university from 1506 to 1811. The city is connected by a bridge with the Damm suburb on the right bank.

To the N. of the station lies the Wilhelm-Platz, with an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 6; B, 3), by Unger (1900). The Regierungs-Strasse leads hence to the *Ober-Kirche*, or *Church of St. Mary* (Pl. C, 3), a brick structure of the 15-16th cent., with a polygonal choir (sacristan, Oberkirch-Platz 6). Among the objects of interest in the interior are the wood-carving over the altar, richly gilded (1489?); old stained glass; a candelabrum with seven branches, adorned with reliefs of the 14th cent.; and a font of 1376. — The **Rathaus* (Pl B, C, 3), in the market-place, a late-Gothic brick building of the 15th cent., was remodelled in 1607-10. On the imposing S. gable (restored in 1905) is seen the device of the Hanseatic League, an oblique iron rod, supported by a shorter one. — To the N. is the *Haus Lienau* (Pl. 4; C, 2), containing collections of art and natural history (open free on Sun., 11-1). Still farther to the N. are the Gothic *Protestant Church* (Pl. B, 2) and the *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. B, C, 2; 13-16th cent.).

A pleasant PROMENADE (known as the 'Halbe Stadt') stretches to the N. of the Wilhelm-Platz. To the S. of the Platz is a sandstone obelisk to the poet *Ewald von Kleist* (Pl. 7; B, 3), who died here of wounds received at the battle of Kunersdorf in 1759. Close by is a monument (1910) to the poet *Heinrich von Kleist* (d. 1811), a native of Frankfort, and not far off is a bronze *Statue of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia* (1828-85; Pl. 11), by Unger. Farther to the S. is the 'Anger', on which stands the *Church of St. Gertrude* (Pl. B, C, 4; 1875-79). At the end of the Anger is the *Karthaus-Bad* (Pl. C, 5), 2½ M. beyond which is the *Buschmühle* (electric tramway to the Chausseehaus, Pl. C 6; rail. stat., see p. 380).

Along the right bank of the Oder, to the N. of the bridge, runs the *Oderdamm*, on which is the monument (1787) of *Leopold, Duke of Brunswick* (Pl. 5; C, 1), who was drowned in 1785. About 2 M. to the S.E. of the bridge is *Kleist's Höhe* (view-tower).



FRANKFURT a.d. Oder
1: 25.000
0 100 200 400 600 800 M.
Strassenbahn
1 Baugewerbeschule A 2
2 Gesellschaftshaus B 2
3 Gymnasium B 4
4 Haus Lienau C 2
5 Herzog-Leopold-Dkm. C 1
6 Kaiser-Wilhelm-Dkm. B 3
7 Kleistdenkmal B 3
8 Kriegerdenkmäler B 3
9 Landgericht C 3
10 Loge B 3
11 Pr.-Friedr.-Karl-Dkm. B 3
12 Regierung C 3
Berlin
Schlachthof
Lebuser Vorst.
Damm-Vorst.
Alter Kirchhof
Beresinchen
Gubener Vorst.
Pfarrwinkel
Ziegenwerder
Kartauswerder
Kleisthöhe, Schützenhaus
Kunersdorf, Glogau
Wasserturm
Chausseehaus
Tzschetzschnow
Lossower Berge
1: 75.000
Km
Geogr. Anstalt von
Anschluss s. Beikarte
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

From Frankfort to Grossenhain (p. 176), 94 M., railway in 4 hrs.; to *Breslau*, see R. 59; to *Eberswalde*, see p. 350; to *Cüstrin*, see p. 358.

The Posen line crosses the Oder. At (56 M.) *Kunersdorf* Frederick the Great was defeated by the Russians and Austrians in 1759. — 63 M. *Reppen*, junction for the line from Stettin to Glogau and Breslau viâ Cüstrin (see p. 353).

FROM REPPEN TO BRESLAU, 138 M., railway in 3½-5 hrs. — 35 M. *Rotenburg* (Rail. Restaurant) is the junction for Guben (p. 380) and Posen (viâ Bentschen; see below). — 78 M. **Glogau** *(National; Tschammerhof; Deutsches Haus)*, a town on the Oder, with 25,100 inhab., the junction of a line from Sagan to Lissa (p. 380). Its *Cathedral*, a brick edifice founded in the 13th cent. and rebuilt in the 15-16th cent., contains elaborate stalls of the 17th century. — 91 M. *Raudten*, the junction of a line to *Liegnitz* (p. 381). — 137 M. *Breslau* (Central Station), see p. 382.

84 M. *Topper* is the junction of a line to (26 M.) *Meseritz*. 97 M. *Schwiebus* (Hänssgen), with 9300 inhab.; 112 M. *Bentschen* (pop. 4500), junction for Guben (see above); 134½ M. *Opalenitza*, junction of a branch-line to *Grätz* (large breweries) and *Kosten* (pop. 7800). — Several small stations.

158 M. **Posen** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — HOTELS (no omnibuses at the station). *Hôt. de Rome* (Pl. a; E, 3), R. 3-8, B. 1¼, D. 2½ *M* (in the restaurant 1¾ *M*); *Reichshof* (Pl. f; D, 3), R. from 2½ *M*; *Residenz*, St. Martin-Str. 44 (Pl. D, 3); *Mylius* or *Stadt Dresden* (Pl. b; E, 3), R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M*; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. c; D, 3); *Monopol; Hôtel Garni Jahns* (Pl. e; E, 2, 3), R. 1½-3 *M*.

RESTAURANTS. *Hungaria*, Wilhelm-Platz 14a, D. 2 *M* (wine); *Normann*, Berliner-Str. 20, D. 1½ *M* (wine); *Andersch*, *Goldenring*, Alter Markt 50 & 45 (Hungarian wine; cold viands); *Ribbeck*, Friedrich-Str. 23 (red wines); *Mandel*, Berliner-Str. 19, D. 1¼ *M*; *Bismarck-Tunnel*, Bismarck-Str. 4; *Métropole*, Berliner-Str. 13, D. 1-1½ *M*; *Hütte*, Wilhelms-Platz 8; *Lobing*, Theater-Str. 5 (beer at these five). *Automatic Restaurant*, cor. of Berliner-Str. and Bismarck-Str. — CAFÉS. *Café Monopol*, Paulikirch-Str. 9; *Bristol*, Tiergarten-Str.; *Kaiser-Café*, *Café International*, Berliner-Str. 13 & 17; *Manske*, Wilhelms-Platz 17.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS through the main streets (comp. Plan).

TAXIMETER CABS. For 1-2 pers. per 800 mètres 50, each addit. 400 m. 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. by day or 1-2 pers. at night 600 m. 50, each 300 m. more 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. at night 400 m. 50, each 200 m. more 10 pf. Luggage over 22½ and under 55 lbs. 25 pf.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. E, 3), Wilhelm-Str.

THEATRE. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 3), dramas and operas.

PLEASURE RESORTS. *Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 3; concerts); *Eichwald*, 3½ M. to the S. (also reached by railway); *Apollo Variety Theatre* (Pl. E, 4), Bäcker-Str. 17.

Posen (175-295 ft.), the capital of the province of that name, the headquarters of the 5th Army Corps, and a fortress of the first rank, with 157,000 inhab. and a garrison of 7000 men, lies at the confluence of the *Cybina* and *Warthe*. It manufactures machinery and furniture and carries on a trade in lumber, grain, wool, and spirits. It is one of the most ancient Polish towns, having been the seat of a bishop from the end of the 10th cent. and the residence of the Kings of Poland down to 1296. The older part of the town, comprising the Alter Markt and the adjoining streets, owes its origin to

the immigration of Germans in 1253, and it early achieved importance as a trading centre with the East. The new part of the town, forming a striking contrast with the older and poorer quarters, has been erected since it became Prussian in 1793. The ramparts to the W. of the Warthe were removed in 1907-8.

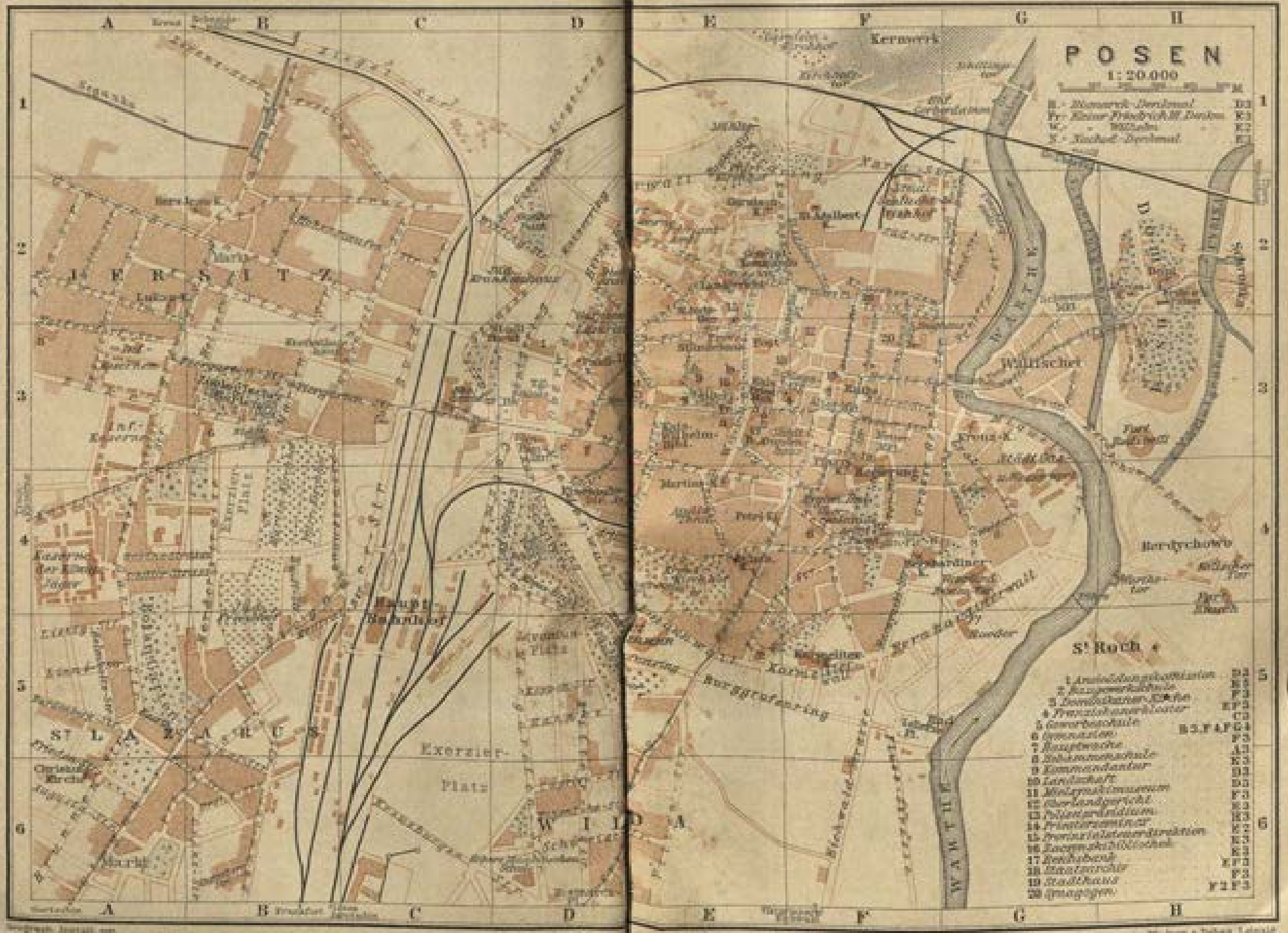
From the *Main Railway Station* (Pl. C, 4, 5) we proceed to the N., then turn to the right, and enter the town on the E. side by the street 'Vor dem Berliner Tor' (Pl. C, 3). To the left are the *Royal Academy* (Pl. C, 3; 1910) and a *Bronze Statue of Prince Bismarck* (Pl. B; C, D, 3), by Eberlein. The **Royal Palace** (*Schloss;* Pl. D, 3), a Romanesque structure of granite and sandstone, was erected by *Schwechten* in 1905-10 (open 11-4; 50 pf.). Its lofty tower contains a chapel decorated with mosaics. — To the right are the buildings of the *Posen Agricultural Loan Society* (Pl. 10; D, 3) and the *Postal Administration*. To the N. of the palace are the new *Theatre* (Pl. D, 3) and the building of the *Colonization Commission (Ansiedlungs-Kommission)*. Following the Victoria-Str. and the Berliner-Str. from the Palace, we reach the Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. E, 3), with the *Commandant's Residence* (Pl. 9) and the *Raczyński Library* (Pl. 16), containing 40,000 vols. (many of Polish history; open daily, 5-8). Opposite is a *Statue of Frederick III.* (Pl. Fr.).

At right angles to the Wilhelm-Platz runs the broad Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. E, 2, 3). Here, at the corner of the Neue-Str., stands the **Emperor Frederick Museum** (Pl. E, 3; 1903), which is open free 10-2, on Sun. 11-2 (closed on Mon.). Catalogue 20 pf.

The basement (staircase on the farther side of the court) contains the Collection of Natural History.

The groundfloor contains Prehistoric Antiquities and Casts (right).

First Floor. We ascend to the left to the Department of Industrial Art, which includes Guild insignia, objects of the Jewish cult, Polish coins, furniture, plaquettes, works in the precious metals, ceramic ware, and glass from E. Asia. — At the end of the room, to the left, is the Raczyński Collection of Pictures (catalogue 50 pf.). Room XI. To the left, 30. *Quinten Matsys*, Madonna; *33. *Castilian School of the 15th Cent.*, Crucifixion; 7. *Borgognone*, Madonna with SS. Christopher and George; *5. *Girolamo da Sermoneta*, Descent from the Cross; 13. *Bellini (Catena?)*, Madonna, with saints; 4. *Francia*, SS. Dominic and Proculus. Room XII. To the left, *Zurbaran*, *11. Judith, *8. Madonna adored by monks; 177. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; 166. *Canaletto*, Election of King Stanislaus Poniatowski. Room XIII. To the left, 89. *L. Robert*, Reapers; above, 48. *Böcklin*, Mary Magdalen; 93. *Delaroche*, Pilgrims in Rome; 84. *Menzel*, Frederick the Great and Gen. Fouquet; 101. *A. Achenbach*, Norwegian landscape; 90. *Preller*, Nausicaa and Ulysses. Cabinet XIV. To the left, 96. *Thomas Hildebrand*, Sons of Edward IV. Cabinet XV. To the right, 51. *Steinle*, Visitation; 44. *Führich*, Triumph of Christ; above, 47. *Overbeck*, Marriage of the Virgin; 58. *M. von Schwind*, Father Rhine; 24. *Cornelius*, Christ in Hades. Cabinet XVI. Water-colours, Drawings, and Portraits. — The rooms on the other side of the court contain Sculptures and Modern Paintings by *Böcklin*, *Leibl*, *Makart*, *Trübner*, *Thoma*, *Leistikow*, *Slevogt*, *Brandenburg*, *Ziegler*, *Monet*, *Zuloaga*, and others. The East Hall and the adjoining rooms are devoted to periodical exhibitions.


POSEN
1:20.000
Kernwerk
Wallitschei
Berdychowo
St Roch
Exerzier-
Platz
WARTHE
JERSITZ
ST LAZARUS
Hauptbahnhof
Burggrabenring
Kornitzerstr.
Berlinerstr.
Wilhelmstr.
Friedrichstr.
Schloßstr.
Markt
Dominsel
Kaiserbrücke
Kaiserbrücke
Kaiserbrücke

Farther on are various public buildings. On the N. the street ends at the *Military Headquarters* (Pl. E, 2), in front of which is a *War Monument* for 1870-71, with a statue of William I., by Bärwald (1889). — At the S. end of the Wilhelm-Str., in the churchyard of *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. E, 4), is a monument to the Polish poet *Mickiewicz* (d. 1855). — In the Ritter-Str., to the W., is the *Emperor William Library* (Pl. E, 3), opened in 1902 (190,000 vols.).

In the Neue-Str. is the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. 4; E, F, 3), to the N. of which, on the Schlossberg, rises the *Old Palace*, with the Provincial Archives (Pl. 18; E, F, 3).

In the Alter Markt (Pl. F, 3), to the E. of the Wilhelm-Platz, is the **Rathaus**, originally a Gothic edifice, but rebuilt in the Renaissance style after a fire in 1536 by G. B. di Quadro (1550-55), an Italian architect, and now again undergoing alteration. It contains painted stucco reliefs of 1554 and a statue of Stanislaus Augustus, the last king of Poland (1764-93). The slender tower (214 ft. high), restored in 1783, commands an extensive view. In front of the Rathaus are a *Pillory* of 1535 and a *Fountain* of 1766. — To the N.E. of the Rathaus is the *Dominican Church* (Pl. 3; F, 3), with a brass by Peter Vischer (1488). To the N.W. is the new *Synagogue* (Pl. 20; 1907).

The suburbs of Posen on the right bank of the Warthe are called the *Wallischei* (Pl. G, 3) and *Schrodka* (Pl. H, 2), and are inhabited mainly by Poles of the poorer classes. Beyond the canal, to the N.E., is the quiet and spacious square Am Dom, in which stand the Cathedral and the *Church of the Virgin* (Pl. H, 2), the latter a small Gothic building of 1444. — The **Cathedral** (Pl. H, 2), rebuilt in 1775-89, is architecturally uninteresting, but it contains several treasures of art (verger, Am Dom 2).

On four pillars are four **Brasses* of the 15th cent., including that of the voivode, or governor, Gorka (d. 1475). *Monuments* of bishops. In the so-called *Golden Chapel* is the fine gilded bronze group of the first two Christian Polish kings, by Rauch (1837). Several other interesting tombs and monuments.

The *Museum of Count Mielczynski* (Pl. 11; D, 3) and the collections of the *Gesellschaft der Freunde der Wissenschaft*, a Polish society, occupy the same building (Viktoria-Str. 26); they include prehistoric antiquities, paintings (of little value and doubtful authenticity), portraits of eminent Poles, a library, and coins (open daily, 9-1, 50 pf.; Sun., 12-5, 10 pf.).

From Posen to *Stargard* and *Stettin*, see p. 353; to *Schneidemühl* and *Belgard*, see p. 354.

From Posen to Kreuzburg, 125 M., railway in 3-5 hrs. — 21 M. *Schroda*; 37½ M. *Mieschkow*; 42 M. *Jarotschin*; 54 M. *Pleschen*, 7 M. to the S.E. of which lies *Goluchow*, with Prinze Czartoryski's château and art-collections; 72 M. *Ostrowo*. — 125 M. *Kreuzburg*, see p. 418.

From Posen to Thorn, 87½ M., railway in 2-3½ hrs. (fares 10 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 40 pf.; express 11 ℳ 80, 7 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 90 pf.). — Principal station (31 M.) **Gnesen**, Pol. *Gniezno* (390 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*;

Hänsch's; Schubert; Hôt. du Nord), the most ancient place in Poland. Pop. 25,300. Among the ten churches is the interesting *Cathedral*, founded in the 9th cent., but dating in its present form mainly from 1760-90, with fine bronze doors of the 12th cent., the tomb of St. Adalbert, the first preacher of the Gospel in Prussia (d. 997; comp. p. 374), and some good church-plate of the 15-18th cent. (verger, Kollegiaten-Str. 3). The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the year 1000, and the Kings of Poland were crowned here down to 1300. It is the junction for a line to Oels and Breslau (p. 382). — We then pass several small stations and cross the Netze. — 66 M. **Hohensalza** *(Steinbock*, R. 2½-3, D. 1½-2 *M*), a town with 25,700 inhab., extensive salt-works, and a brisk trade. A branch (27½ M., in 1 hr.) diverges here for *Bromberg* (p. 365). — 87½ M. *Thorn*, see p. 365.

From Posen to Breslau, 102 M., in 3-4 hrs. From (43 M.) **Lissa** *(Kaiserhof)*, an industrial town with 17,200 inhab., a branch-line diverges to Glogau (p. 377) and Sagan (see below). — *Breslau*, see p. 382.

59. From Berlin to Breslau viâ Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Sagan or Kohlfurt.

204 or 224 M. Railway in 5-10½ hrs. (express fares 27 *M* 60, 17 *M* 70, 11 *M* 20 pf.; ordinary fares 25 *M* 60, 15 *M* 70, 10 *M* 20 pf.).

From Berlin to (50 M.) *Frankfort-on-the-Oder*, see R. 58. — 52 M. *Buschmühle* (p. 376). Beyond (57 M.) *Finkenheerd* we cross the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Kanal*, connecting the Spree and the Oder.

81 M. **Guben** *(Railway Restaurant)*. — Hotels. *Central; Blauer Engel*, R. 2-3 *M*; *Liehr's*, with garden, R. 2-3 *M*. — *Electric Tramway* from the rail. station through the town.

Guben (145-380 ft.), a town with 38,300 inhab., the junction for Cottbus (p. 257), pleasantly situated on the *Neisse*, has extensive cloth and hat factories. Its chief buildings include the *Rathaus* (rebuilt in 1672), the late-Gothic *Parish Church* (16th cent.), and the *Municipal Museum* (Sun., 11-1). The *Werder-Turm* is a relic of the old fortifications.

From Guben to Bentschen (for *Posen*, see p. 377), 61 M., railway in 1¾-3 hrs.

Beyond Guben the line crosses the *Neisse*. — 98 M. **Sommerfeld** *(Deutsches Haus)*, a cloth-manufacturing town (11,900 inhab.).

The (shorter) route viâ Sagan diverges here from that viâ Kohlfurt, rejoining it again at Arnsdorf (comp. below). — 118 M. (from Berlin) **Sagan** *(Weisser Löwe*, R. 1¾-2½ *M*; *Deutsches Haus)*, a busy little town on the *Bober*, with 15,100 inhab., is the capital of the principality of the same name (now belonging to the Duke of Talleyrand-Sagan; adm. to Schloss for 1-6 pers. 3 *M*). — 158 M. *Arnsdorf*, and thence to (204 M.) *Breslau*, see p. 381.

Route viâ Kohlfurt. — 114 M. **Sorau** (515 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Stern; Brose*), a linen and cloth manufacturing place (18,000 inhab.; U. S. consular agent, *G. A. Makinson*), is the junction of the line to Halle and Leipzig, viâ Cottbus (p. 390).

LIEGNITZ
1:20.000
Meter
Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1 Altes Rathaus B3
2 Friedrich d. Grosse B3
3 Glogauer Tor C2
4 Gymnasium B3
5 Kriegerdenkmal C3
6 Oberrealschule C2
7 Reichsbank B3
8 Synagoge B3
9 Theater B3
Hauptbahnhof
Nebenbahnhof
Schloss
Ev. Kirche
Rathaus
Theater
Synagoge
Reichsbank
Gymnasium
Diskonthaus
Waisenhaus
Schützenhaus
Städt. Schiesshaus
Hang
Katzbach
Schwarzwasser
Sophienthaler Str.
Königstrasse
Kaiserstrasse
Wilhelm-Str.
Friedrich-Str.
Ritter-Akad.
Johannis-K.
Peter-Paul-K.
Ev. Kirche
Wilhelmsbad
Augusta-Str.
Martinstrasse
Opitzstrasse
Logauerstrasse
Bitschenstrasse
Hoppe-Str.
Rodeland-Str.
Jauer
Mühlgraben
Wasserwerk
Ehlers
Post
Poststrasse
Kartaus Strasse
Zentral-Theat.
Liebhauer
Wilhelmsl.
Kgl. Garten
Jockmann-Str.
Badehaus
Ständehaus
Schützenstr.
Schiessgarten
Turnplatz
Kirche
K. Friedr. Ged.-K.
Bahnhof
Gasanstalt
Schlachthof
Steinauer Strasse
Merzdorf, Kohlfurt, Saganer
Siegelhöhe, Lahm
Parchwitzer Str.
Hainauer Str.
Goldberger Str.
Bienowitzer Str.
Schuberstrasse
Thebesius Str.
Elisabeth Str.
Dohrgang
Zuckmantler Str.
Lutzenstrasse
Hollestrasse
Bauhofstrasse
Dasler Str.
Roth
Scheibe Str.
Raupachstrasse
Neue Goldberger Str.
Werth Str.
Bilse Str.
Akademie-Garten
Hedwigs-Pl.
Hayn
Neue Hayner Str.
Nikolai Str.
Wilhelms-Pl.
Gefängniss
Museum
Baumgart-Str.
Schul Str.
Jauer Str.
Burg-Str.
Mühlgraben
Mühlgasse
Katzbachstrasse
Lehmgrube
Lehmweg
Hainauer Str.
Bruch-Str.
Graben-Str.
Blumbol
Schwarzwasser
Kobylina
Rauditen

119½ M. *Hansdorf* is the junction for Glogau (p. 377) and Lissa (p. 380).

139 M. **Kohlfurt** (**Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ *M*; *Hohenzollern*), the junction of lines to Görlitz (p. 390), Rosslau (p. 257), and Glatz (p. 412).

The line crosses the *Queis* and the *Bober*. — 155 M. **Bunzlau** (*Kronprinz von Preussen*, R. 2¼-3, D. 1½-2¼ *M*; *Fürst Blücher*), with 16,100 inhab., is famous for its brown pottery. In the market-place is the *Rathaus*, with a portal of the 16th century. In front of the Gymnasium is a monument to *Martin Opitz*, the poet (d. 1639), born here in 1597. — 178 M. *Arnsdorf*, junction for the line from Frankfort viâ Sagan (p. 380).

183 M. **Liegnitz.** — Hotels. *Rautenkranz* (Pl. a; B, 3), R. from 2 *M*, good; *Prinz Heinrich* (Pl. b; B, 3); *Reichshof* (Pl. c; C, 1), R. 2-3½, D. 1½-2½ *M*; *Union* (Pl. d; C, 2), R. 1¾-2½, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Vater's* (Pl. e; C, 1), R. 1¾-3 *M*; *Goldene Krone* (Pl. f; B, 2).

Restaurants. *Hähnel*, Friedrich-Platz 8, D. 1¼ *M*; *Schiesshaus* (Pl. C, D, 4); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (see below); *Adler*, *Schulz-Völker*, Am Ring (wine at these two); *Automatic Restaurant*, Am Ring 5. — *Café Monopol*, Am Ring.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 1), Piasten-Str. 1.

Cabs. Per drive, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60 pf.; at night (10.30-7) 1, 1¼ *M*. Luggage free. — Electric Tramways.

Liegnitz, at the confluence of the *Katzbach* and *Schwarzwasser*, with 66,600 inhab., was the capital of the duchy of Liegnitz from 1164 to 1675. The *Schloss* (Pl. B, 2), near the station, rebuilt since 1835, contains the government-offices; the principal portal (1533) shows the influence of the Flemish Renaissance style. The two brick towers, the round *Hedwigs-Turm* and the octagonal *Peters-Turm*, date from the 15th century. The Roman Catholic *Church of St. John* (Pl. B, 2), a baroque structure of 1720, contains monuments of the princes of the ancient Polish Piast dynasty, which became extinct in 1675. Nearly opposite the church is the imposing *Ritter-Akademie* (Pl. B, 2, 3), founded by Emp. Joseph I. (1726).

In the Ring, which is adorned with two fountains, stand the *Rathaus* (Pl. 1; B, 3), built in 1737-41, and the *Theatre*. — On the S. the Ring is bounded by the Protestant *Church of SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. B, 3, 4; sexton, Peter-Paul-Platz 6) dating from 1333-90, and restored in 1892-94; a chapel in the S. aisle contains a bronze font (14th cent.). In the spacious Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. B, 3) is a bronze *Statue of Frederick the Great*, by Schadow. — To the W. is the *Museum* (Pl. B, 3), with weapons and armour (15-16th cent.) and industrial products of Silesia.

The old fortifications have been converted into promenades (with a statue of *Emp. William I.*; Pl. C, 2), and to the S. and S.E. of the town are tastefully laid out pleasure-grounds.

From Liegnitz to *Raudten*, see p. 377; to *Königszelt*, see R. 67. Another line runs to (38 M.) *Merzdorf* (p. 394).

Beyond Liegnitz the Breslau train crosses the *Katzbach* (p. 414). On a height to the left is a column commemorating a victory of Frederick the Great over Loudon (1760). Farther on lies the *Kunitzer See*. About 5 M. to the N. of (197 M.) *Maltsch* (diligence thrice daily) is *Leubus*, with an old Cistercian convent (now an asylum), rebuilt in the baroque style (fine banquet-hall and church). — 215 M. *Deutsch-Lissa.*

At *Leuthen*, 3½ M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 35,0000 Prussians defeated 65,000 Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1757. On the evening of the same day Frederick surprised a number of Austrian officers in the château of *Lissa* (to the left of the station; not visible from the train) with the enquiry, 'Good evening, gentlemen! Any room for me here?'.

The train now crosses the *Weistritz.*

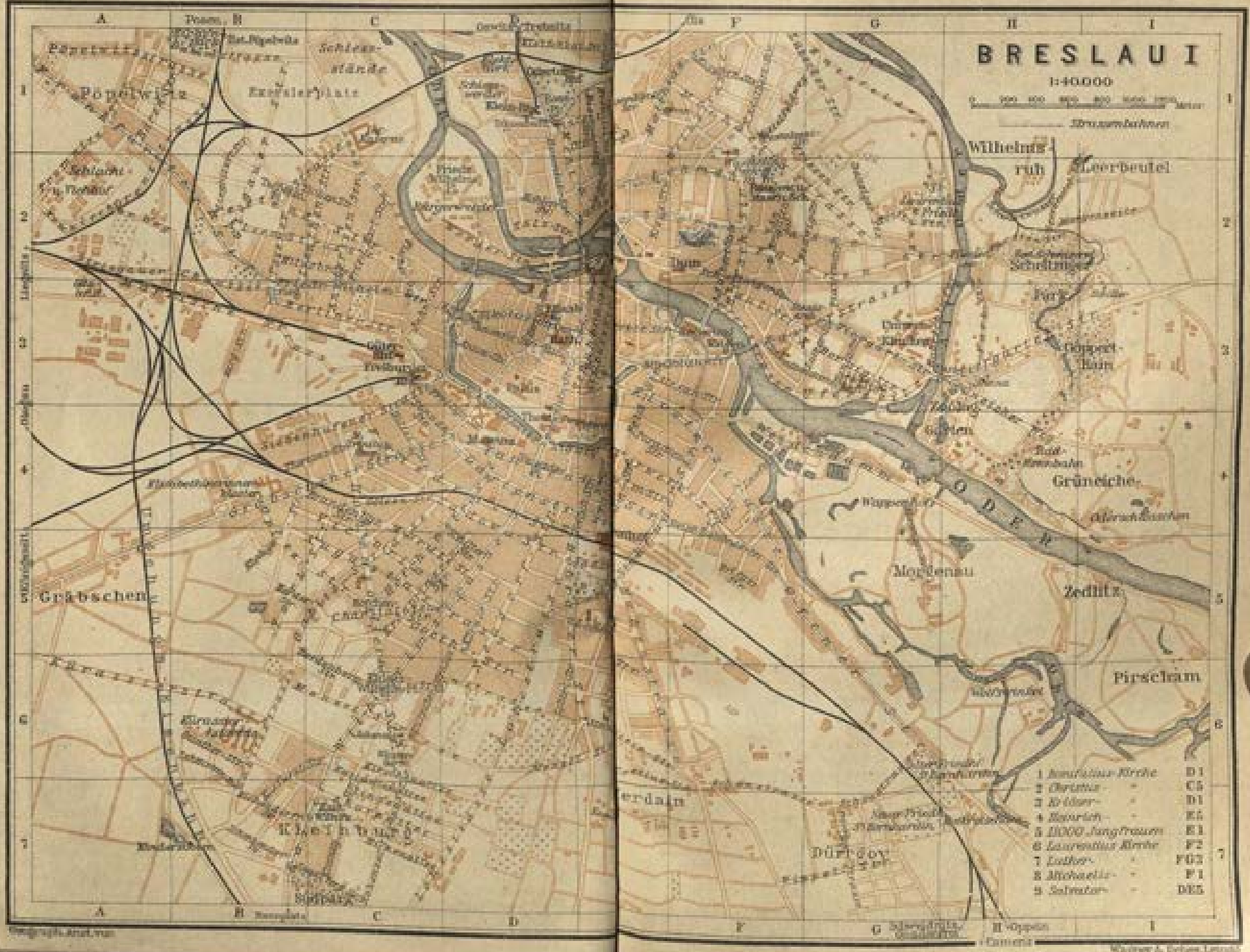
224 M. **Breslau** (Central Station).

60. Breslau.

Railway Stations. 1. *Central Station (Haupt-Bahnhof;* Pl. E, 4, 5. *II;* tramways 6 & 7), for the Upper Silesian, Berlin, Posen, Glatz, Reppen, and Zobten railways, and for Oels and Kattowitz. — 2. *Freiburg Station (Gebirgs-Bahnhof;* Pl. C 3, *II;* tramways 7, 15, 16), for the Freiburg-Schweidnitz line and for the suburban trains to Deutsch-Lissa. — 3. *Oder-Tor Station* (Pl. D 1, *I;* tramways 2 & 16), to the N. of the town, for Trebnitz, Oels, Gnesen, Upper Silesia, etc.

Hotels. *Near the Central Station:* *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. e, E 4; *II*), Garten-Str. 100, R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3½ *M;* *Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. q, D 4; *II*), Garten-Str. 66, R. 2½-6 (with bath from 7½), B. 1¼, D. 2-3 *M;* *Hohenzollernhof (Pl. r, E 4; *II*), Garten-Str. 88, hôtel garni, R. 2½-4, B. 1 *M;* Kaiserhof (Pl. d, E 4; *II*), Neue Taschen-Str. 15, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 1½-3 *M;* Kronprinz (Pl. s, E 4; *II*), Garten-Str. 98, R. 2½-5, B. 1 *M*, Royal (Pl. n, E 4; *II*), Claassen-Str. 10, R. 2-3, B. ¾ *M*, two hôtels garnis. — *To the S. of the Inner Town:* *Residenz (Pl. p, D 4; *II*), Tauentzien-Platz 15, R. 2½-6, B. 1 *M*, with café but no restaurant; Savoy (Pl. h, D 4; *II*), R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 1¾-2½ *M.* — *In the Inner Town:* *Monopol (Pl. a, D 4; *II*), Wall-Str. 7a, R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3½ *M;* *Deutsches Haus (Pl. i, E 3; *II*), Albrecht-Str. 22, R. 2½-3½, B. 1 *M*, with good restaurant (D. 1½ *M*); *Weisser Adler (Pl. c, E 3; *II*), Ohlauer-Str. 10, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M;* *Goldene Gans (Pl. b, D 3; *II*), R. 2½-5½, D. 2½ *M;* Schlesischer Hof (Pl. f, E 3; *II*), R. 2½-7 *M;* Bayrischer Hof (Pl. g, D 4; *II*), R. 2½-4½ *M.* — *At the Freiburg Station* (Pl. C, 3; *II*): Deutsche Krone.

Restaurants. **Monopol*, see above; **Hansen*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 16, D. (1-5 p.m.) 3 *M;* **Kempinski*, Ohlauer-Str. 79, in summer at Neue Gasse 13 also; *Lange*, Junkern-Str. 31; *Hübner*, Schuhbrücke 13 (wine at these five); *Kissling*, Junkern-Str. 9; *Echtes Bierhaus*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 38; *Augustinerbräu*, Junkern-Str. 37; *Franziskaner Leistbräu*, Tauentzien-Str. 20, D. 1¼-1½ *M;* *Spatenbräu*, Tauentzien-Platz 10b; *Franziskanerbräu*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 36, D. 1¼ *M;* *Hackerbräu*, Ohlauer-Str. 75; *Konzerthaus*, Garten-Str. 39; *Haase*, Breite-Str. 1 and at Schweidnitzer-Str. 37, D. 1¼ *M;* *Kipke*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 6; *Schweidnitzer Keller*, in the Rathaus (p. 385); *Automatic Restaurants*, Ring 10, Schweidnitzer-Str. 50, and Garten-Str. 57. There are several beer-gardens on the so-called 'Biergarten-Strasse', or promenade between the Liebichs-Höhe (Pl. E, 4; *II*) and the Dominikaner-Str. — Wine Rooms. *Philippi & Co.*, Albrecht-Str. 16; *Wuttke*, Ring 57, Hungarian wine; *Bodega*, An der Dorotheen-Kirche 1.


BRESLAU I
1:40.000
Strassenbahnen
Wilhelmsruh
Leerbeutel
Schottinger Park
Göppert-Bain
Grüneiche
Oderschwaschen
Morgenau
Zedlitz
Pirscham
Dürrgoy
Kleinburg
Gräbschen
Pöpelwitz
Schiessstände
Exerzierplatz
Dom
Gärten
Wappenhof
Rad-Rennbahn
Wolfsrinkel
Sodbarg
Oppeln
Camenz
1 Bonifatius-Kirche D1
2 Christus- " C5
3 Krüger- " D1
4 Heinrich- " E5
5 11000 Jungfrauen E1
6 Laurentius Kirche F2
7 Luther- " FG3
8 Michaelis- " F1
9 Salvator- " DE5
Geograph. Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Cafés. *Residenz-Café*, in the Residenz-Hôtel (p. 382); **Vier Jahreszeiten*, see p. 382; *Kaiser-Wilhelm; Kaiserkrone*, with garden, these two in the Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben; *Fahrig; Tauentzien; Goldene Krone.* — **Confectioners.** *Brunies*, Junkern-Str. 2; *Wende*, Junkern-Str. 34 and Ohlauer-Str. 74.

Baths. River Baths: *Wellenbäder*, An den Mühlen 4a (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Kroll*, Werder-Str. 13 (Pl. D, 2; *II*), with warm baths also; *Kallenbach*, Hinterbleiche 3 (Pl. E, 2; *II*). — Ladies' Baths: *Anders*, Salz-Str. 1. — *Hallen-Schwimmbad* (Pl. D, E, 4; *II*), Zwinger-Str. 10.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Lobe-Theater* (Pl. F, 3; *II*), for comedies and minor operas; *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. C, 3; *II*); *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D, 4; *II*). Variety performances at *Liebich's Etablissement* (Pl. D 4, *II;* also summer-theatre); *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. E, 4; *II*). — *Circus* (Pl. C, 4; *II*), Luisen-Platz 5.

Concerts and Popular Resorts. *Konzert-Haus* (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Liebichs-Höhe* (Pl. E, 4; *II*); *Schiesswerder* (Pl. D, 1; *I*); *Zoological Garden* (p. 389), etc. — **Exhibitions of Pictures.** *Bruno Richter*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 8 (entr. in the Schloss-Ohle, Pl. D 3, *II;* 8-7, Sun. 11-2; 50 pf.); *Ernst Arnold*, Tauentzien-Platz 3 (Pl. D 4, *II;* 9-7, Sun. 11-1; 50 pf.); *Lichtenberg Gallery* (p. 386); *Museum of Fine Arts* (p. 386).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3; *II*), Albrecht-Str. 24 (entr. to telegraph department, Graben 2).

Taximeter Cabs (first class): 1-2 pers. per drive of 1000 mètres 50, each 500 m. more 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. per 750 mètres 50, each 375 m. more 10 pf. At night (after 11 p.m.) 1-4 pers. per 500 mètres 75 pf., for every 250 m. more 10 pf. — *Motor Cabs:* 1-2 pers. per 800 m. 70, each 400 m. more 10 pf.

Tramways. A. Breslau Tramway Co. 1. *Königs-Platz* (Pl. D, 3; *I*)-Ring-*Scheitnig* (Zoological Garden; Pl. G, H, 3, 4, *I*). 2. *Oder-Tor-Station* (Pl. D, 1; *I*)-Ring-*Kleinburg* (Süd-Park; Pl. B, C, 7, *I*). 3. *Kleinburg*-Ring-*Schiesswerder* (Pl. D, 1; *I*). 4. *Kleinburg*-Ring-*Oswitz Cemeteries* (bey. Pl. D, 1; *I*). 5. *Ohlauer-Tor* (Pl. F, 4, 5; *I*)-Ring-*Pöpelwitz* (Pl. A, 2; *I*). 6. *Strehlener-Tor*-Central-Station-*Pöpelwitz*. 7, 8. *Girdle Line* round the inner town, comp. Plan. 9. *Sonnen-Platz* (Pl. D, 4; *II*)-Central-Station-*Zoological Garden*. — B. Electric Tramways. 10. *Gräbschen* (Pl. A, 5; *I*)-Ring-*Scheitnig* (Pl. H, 2, 3; *I*). 11. *Matthias-Str.* (Pl. E, F, 1; *I*)-Blücher-Platz-*Morgenau* (Pl. G, H, 5; *I*). 12. *Breite-Str.* (Pl. E, 3; *I*)-*Rothkretscham* (Pl. H, 7; *I*). — C. Municipal Tramways (red cars). 15. *Lohe-Str.* (Pl. D, 5, 6; *I*)-Freiburg-Station-*Oswitz*. 16. *Weissenburger-Platz* (bey. Pl. D, 1; *I*)-Oder-Tor Station-Freiburg-Station-*Süd-Park*. 17. *Lohe-Str.* (Pl. D, 6, 5; *I*)-*Christophori-Platz* (Pl. E, 3; *II*). 18. *Gabitz-Str.* (Pl. B, C, 5; *I*)-*Christophori-Platz*. 19. *Gabitz-Str.*-Kaiser-Brücke-*Tiergarten-Str.* (Pl. G, 3; *I*). 20. *Süd-Park*-Berliner Platz-*Königs-Platz* (sometimes to *Oswitz*). 21. *Weissenburger-Platz-Oswitz*. 23. *Gabitz-Str.-Breite-Str.* A. *Kaiser-Str.-Breite-Str.* (Pl. F, G, 3; *I*).

Steamboats. From behind the Sand-Brücke (Pl. E, 2, 3; *II*) and the Lessing-Brücke (Pl. F, 3; *II*) to the *Zoological Garden* (10 pf.), *Oder-Schlösschen, Pirscham*, and *Wilhelmshafen* (20 pf.); to the *Jungfern-See* (p. 389); to *Ohlau* (p. 416) daily in 4 hrs. (80 pf.). From the Königs-Brücke (Pl. D, 2; *II*) to *Oswitz* and *Schwedenschanze* (15 pf.); to *Masselwitz* (20 pf.).

U. S. Consul, *Herman L. Spahr;* vice-consul, *R. Wackerow.* — **British Vice-Consul,** *H. Humbert.* — **Enquiry Office,** Garten-Str. 91 (Pl. E, 4; *II*).

Chief Attractions (1 day). Forenoon: Ring, Rathaus, St. Elizabeth's, Blücher-Platz, Schweidnitzer-Str., Museum of Industrial Art, Museum of Fine Arts. — Afternoon: Promenades (Liebichs-Höhe, Holtei-Höhe). Cathedral, Zoological Garden, and Scheitnig (or Wilhelmshafen or South Park).

Breslau (395 ft.), the third city in Prussia, the capital of Silesia and seat of government for the province, the headquarters

of the 6th Army Corps, the seat of a university and of a technical college, and the residence of a Roman Catholic prince-bishop, with 512,000 inhab. (172,000 Rom. Cath., 20,000 Jews, 5900 soldiers), lies in a fertile plain on both banks of the *Oder*, at the influx of the *Ohle*. The city consists of the *Altstadt*, the chief seat of commerce, and of eight suburbs.

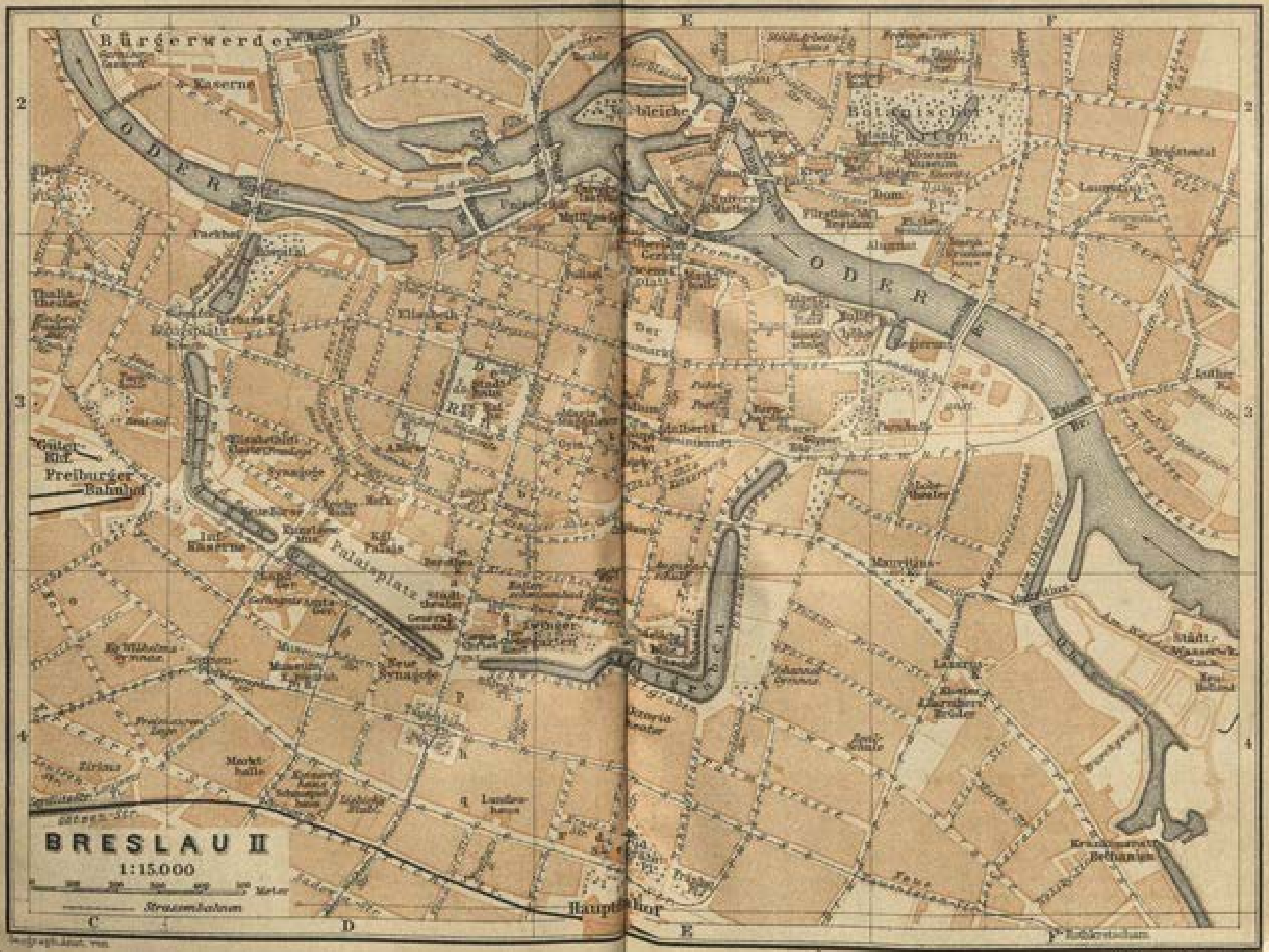
Breslau, Lat. *Wratislavia*, Pol. *Wraclaw*, a town and episcopal see as early as the year 1000, is of Slavonic origin, and with Silesia belonged to Poland down to 1163. In 1242 it was refounded as a German town and became the capital of the Duchy of Breslau. On the extinction of the dukes in 1335 it was annexed to Bohemia and became subject to the emperors of the Luxemburg family, who took the city under their special protection. At this period also Breslau received its architectural character. The latest style of Gothic architecture, and that of the earliest Renaissance, were zealously cultivated here. The finest Gothic church is the elegant Church of St. Elizabeth, and the handsomest secular building in that style is the Rathaus. Here, as in all Slavic and semi-Slavic countries, the Renaissance gained ground at a remarkably early period. To the Jesuit style the town is indebted for its imposing University.

In 1523 the citizens embraced the Reformation, and in 1527 they fell under the Austrian supremacy. In 1741 Frederick the Great marched into Silesia and took Breslau by surprise. In 1757 the town was again occupied by the Austrians, but was re-captured by Frederick after the battle of Leuthen (p. 382). In 1760 Tauentzien (p. 387) repelled an attack by Loudon. In 1806-7 the town was besieged by Vandamme, who took it and levelled the fortifications. In March, 1813, Breslau was the scene of an enthusiastic rising against the French, on which occasion Frederick William III. issued his famous appeal 'An mein Volk'.

Breslau is now one of the most important commercial and industrial places in Germany. The principal manufactures are steam-engines, railway-carriages, beer, liqueurs, and spirits. The staple commodities of its trade are linen and cotton goods, iron-work, coal, glass-ware, oil, mill-products, and sugar.

Promenades on the site of the fortifications, skirting the broad moat, now enclose the greater part of the inner city. The finest parts of these are the *Zwinger-Garten* (Pl. D, E, 4; *II*) and, farther to the E., the modern belvedere called the *Liebichs-Höhe* (Pl. E 4, *II;* restaurant; p. 382), which commands an admirable survey of the town and its environs. On the S. side of the Liebichs-Höhe is the *Gustav Freytag Fountain* (1907), and at its W. base is a bust of *Schleiermacher* (1768-1834), the theologian, who was born at Breslau. — To the N.E. are the *Göppert Monument* (Pl. E, 3; *II*) and the *Holtei-Höhe* (Pl. E 3, *II;* with a bust of Holtei, the Silesian poet), which affords an excellent view of the cathedral and the Sandinsel as well as of the busy Oder. — To the W. is the Kaiserin-Augusta-Platz (Pl. E, 3; *II*), with the *School of Art.*

Near the centre of the Altstadt is the Ring (Pl. D, 3; *II*), originally the market-place, the four sides of which bear different names. On the W. side is the house (No. 8) once occupied by the Bohemian kings, built about 1500, with frescoes (1672) representing the Emperor and the seven Electors.



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

On the S.E. side rises the Gothic ***Rathaus** (Pl. D 3, *II;* visitors apply at the messenger's room, on the groundfloor, to the right; 20 pf.), a brick edifice with details in sandstone and architecturally the finest secular building of the later middle ages in E. Prussia. It dates substantially from the end of the 15th cent., and was judiciously restored in 1884-91. At the E. end is a huge and elaborate gable, with a fine oriel to the left of it. The S. façade is adorned with two narrow friezes of humorous figures and twelve modern statues. To the left of the entrance to the Schweidnitzer Keller (p. 382) is the small *Bärenbrunnen*, by Geyger (1902). On the W. side is a tower with a Renaissance spire of 1565. The finest apartment is the **Fürstensaal*, with handsome vaulting, where from the 15th cent. downwards meetings of the Silesian princes and estates were generally held. It has been appropriately restored and adorned with portraits of princes and burgomasters.

In the W. part of the ring rise the equestrian statues of *Frederick the Great* (1847) and *Frederick William III.* (1861), both by Kiss. — The *Stadthaus*, to the W. of the Rathaus, was completed in 1863 from Stüler's designs. — To the E. of the Rathaus is the *Staupsäule* or *Pillory*, dating from 1492.

The neighbouring Blücher-Platz is embellished with a bronze **Statue of Blücher* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), by Rauch (1827). On the S. side of the Platz is the *Alte Börse* (1824), now occupied by municipal offices. — In the Ross-Markt (Pl. D, 3; *II*) stands the *Municipal Savings Bank*, containing the *Municipal Library* (164,000 vols. and 4300 MSS.) and the *Civic Archives* (both open free daily, 9-2).

The Protestant ***Church of St. Elizabeth** (Pl. D, 3; *II*), to the N.W. of the Ring, founded about 1245 and largely rebuilt at the end of the following century, has a tower 300 ft. in height (1486) and three choirs (sacristan, An der Elisabeth-Kirche, No. 1).

Interior. To the right and left of the high-altar are portraits of Luther and Melanchthon by *Cranach* (1564). Font cast in bronze (end of 15th cent.); stone ciborium of 1455; late-Gothic choir-stalls. In the third chapel to the N. of the W. entrance is a Lady Altar of the 15th century. The finest of the interesting old tombstones of patrician families are those of the Councillor Rybisch (d. 1544) and of the physician Crato von Craftheim (d. 1585), with a fine alabaster relief.

To the W. is the *Church of St. Barbara* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), dating from the beginning of the 15th century. Close by to the E. is the picturesque *Weissgerberohle*. — In the Königs-Platz (Pl. D, 3; *II*) rise a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Breuer (1900), and a *Bismarck Fountain*, by Seger (1905).

The Protestant **Mary Magdalen Church** (Pl. E, 3; *II*), to the E. of the Ring, dates from the same period as St. Elizabeth's. The late-Romanesque S. portal, unfortunately much damaged, was transferred hither from the monastery of St. Vincent in 1529. The interior contains a curious iron spiral staircase (ascending from

the altar; 1661), a font with a railing of 1576, and inlaid stalls of the 16th cent. (sacristan, Predigergasse 3).

To the S.E., at the corner of the parsonage, is the so-called *Dompnig Column*, with sculptures of 1491, erroneously connected with Burgomaster Heinz Dompnig, who was executed in 1490.

The Albrecht-Strasse (Pl. E, 3; *II*), which is terminated by the fine pediment of *St. Adalbert's Church* (1492), contains the *Ober-Praesidium* (No. 32), in the classical style, originally a palace of Prince Hatzfeld (18th cent.), and the baroque *Ceslaus-Kapelle* (1725).

In the Neumarkt (Pl. E, 3; *II*) is a fountain, with a figure of Neptune, familiarly known as 'Gabel-Jürge' (1732). — The *Church of St. Bernhardin* (Pl. E, 3; *II*) dates from the 15th century.

At the end of the Schweidnitzer-Strasse (Pl. D, 3, 4; *II*) are the *Minorite Church* or *Church of St. Dorothea* (1351), the *Theatre* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), the *Military Headquarters*, and the *Church of Corpus Christi* (14th cent.). An *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Behrens, was erected in 1896 a little to the S. — The *Drill Ground* or *Palais-Platz* (Pl. D, 3, 4; *II*) is bounded by the *Royal Palace* (18th cent.; open 10-12 & 1-3, Sun. & holidays 11-3; 20 pf.) and the Industrial Museum.

The **Silesian Museum of Industrial Art and Antiquities** (Pl. D, 3; *II*) occupies the old Ständehaus or Hall of the Estates (open free 10-2, Sun. 11-2; entr. Graupen-Str. 14).

Court and Garden. Architectural fragments and sculptures. — Basement. Prehistoric relics, including a fine series found at Sacrau, near Breslau; antiques. — Ground Floor. Guild insignia, costumes, views of Breslau, musical instruments, weapons, peasant interiors, Silesian headdresses. — First Floor. Ecclesiastical furniture (*Altar of St. Barbara, 1447; *Altar of the goldsmiths, 15th cent.; altar of St. Stanislaus, 1508). Objects of mediæval art (*St. Dorothea reliquary; Hedwig goblets); furniture and house-gear of the 16th cent.; ceramic, metal-work, and glass collection. — Second Floor. Textiles; book-bindings; periodic exhibitions.

Opposite the museum rises the *Neue Börse* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), or *New Exchange*, built by Lüdecke (1864-67). — Beyond the Stadtgraben rise the *Law Courts* (Pl. D, 4; *II*) and the *New Synagogue* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), by Oppler.

The ***Silesian Museum of Fine Arts** (Pl. D, 4; *II*), a brick building with an Ionic portico and a lofty dome, was erected in 1875-80. In front of the exterior staircase is an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Brütt (1901). Adm. free, daily except Mon. and holidays, 10-2, Sun. 11-4.

First Floor. In the vestibule are bronze statues of Michael Angelo and Dürer, by *R. Härtel*. To the left of the vestibule is the Permanent Collection of the Silesian Art Union, with which is incorporated the Lichtenberg Picture Gallery (10-4, Sun. 11-2; 1 *M*); to the right that of Engravings (30,000 plates; incl. examples of *Rembrandt* and *Dürer*), with photographs, modern etchings, and an extensive library.

The handsome staircase (Collection of Casts to the right, down the steps), decorated with allegorical scenes by *Prell*, ascends hence to the —

Second Floor, which is devoted to the PICTURE GALLERY (catalogue, 1908, 1 *M*). Room I. To the left, 698. *A. von Werner*, King William at his parents' grave; *Von Angeli*, 674. Moltke, 790. Empress Frederick, 791. Emp. Frederick; 830. *Steffeck*, Queen Louisa and her sons; 789. *Scholtz*, Muster of the volunteers; 678. *Menzel*, The Silesian Estates vowing fealty; 667. *Lenbach*, Bismarck; 665. *O. Begas*, Frederick the Great in the chapel at Charlottenburg. — Room II. 919. *Von Bartels*, Fisherman's wife; 937. *Von Volkmann*, Evening sun; 958. *Fr. von Uhde*, School-tasks; 879. *Hamacher*, Montefino; 921. *Modersohn*, Storm on the Teufels-Moor; 931. *Kalckreuth*, Beginning of life; 862. *Schönleber*, Morning in the Venice lagoons. — Room III. 835. *G. Max*, Mater Dolorosa; 979. *H. Kaulbach*, Madonna; 732. *Kreyher*, Holtei, the poet; 784. *Harrach*, Arrest of Luther; 722. *Kroener*, Winter-scene; 827. *K. Becker*, Othello. — Room IV. 771, 792. *Anna Storch*, Flowers; 876. *Preller*, Diana and Actæon; 770. *Dressler*, Silvan solitude; 772. *Willberg*, Capella Palatina. — Rooms V, VI, & VII. Older masters, including several examples by *Platzer* (1704-60) and the prolific *Willmann* (1629-1706), who worked in the style of Rembrandt. — Room VIII (Corridor). 779. *Wohnlich*, Battle of Mongolians. — Room XI. 669. *Kroener*, Spring in the forest; 949. *Köster*, Ducks. — Room XII. 925. *Lincke*, The Ziegenrücken in the Giant Mts.; 959. *Irmann*, Fürstenstein; 786. *O. Achenbach*, Palace of Queen Joanna at Naples; *Meunier*, Porter. — Room XIII. 837. *Zügel*, Spring-sunshine (with flock of sheep); 828. *Röchling*, Storming of the Castle of Gaisberg; 909. *Morgenstern*, Winter landscape; 838. *Firle*, House of mourning; 844. *Schirm*, Evening; on the side-wall, *A. von Werner*, Cartoons for the mosaic frieze on the Column of Victory at Berlin. — Room XIV. 990. *Menzel*, View of the Kurgarten at Kissingen; *Dietz*, 1101. Marauders, 992. Vivandière; 982. *Defregger*, Tyrolese woman; 928. *Feuerbach*, Medea; 1043. *Spitzweg*, Nightly round; *A. Volkmann*, Statue of the young Bacchus; *Stuck*, Amazon. — Room XV. 902. *Von Gebhardt*, Healing of the man with the palsy; 887. *Defregger*, Peeling apples; 943. *Leibl*, Blind peasant; 878. *Thoma*, Love's vigil; 960. *Schindler*, From the south; 836. *G. Max*, Tannhäuser; 756. *Kalckreuth*, Finsteraarhorn. — Room XVI. *Böcklin*, 753. Sanctuary of Hercules, 765. Attack of pirates, 915. Lute-player; 916. *Lenbach*, Böcklin; 1096. *Thoma*, Diana; 954. *Speyer*, The Magi; 855. *Claus Meyer*, The ancient charter.

In the Tauentzien-Platz (Pl. D, 4; II) stands the *Tauentzien Monument*, designed by Langhans, the medallion by Schadow, and erected to General Tauentzien (d. 1791), the gallant defender of Breslau in 1760 (p. 384). — To the S.E., in the Garten-Strasse (No. 74), is the *Landeshaus* or Provincial Diet (Pl. D, 4; *II*).

A bronze *Statue of Moltke*, by Uechtritz, was erected in 1899 at the intersection of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. and the Augusta-Str. (Pl. C, D, 5; *I*); $1^1/_2$ M. to the S. of this is the *South Park (Südpark;* Pl. B, C, 7, *I*).

A memorial tablet on the house No. 22 in the Schmiedebrücke, a street running to the N. of the Ring, records that *Baron vom Stein*, the great statesman and reformer of Prussia after its overthrow by Napoleon, resided here at one of the most eventful epochs in the history of Prussia (Feb. and March, 1813). Farther on is the **University** (Pl. D, E, 2; *II*), which was transferred from Frankfort-on-the-Oder to Breslau in 1811, and united with a Jesuit College, the buildings of which it now occupies (2300 students). The large

Aula and the small Aula are lavishly adorned in the baroque style. To the S. is the *Fechterbrunnen*, a tasteful fountain by Lederer (1904). — To the E. of the University are an *Ursuline Convent* (1701), *St. Vincent's Church* (14-15th cent.; with the tomb of Duke Henry II., p. 414), and the *District Supreme Courts*, formerly a Præmonstratensian abbey.

Beyond the *Sand-Brücke* (Pl. E, 2, 3; *II*), on the SAND-INSEL, is the *University Library* (Pl. E, 2; *II*), comprising 383,000 vols. (incl. 3300 incunabula) and 4400 vols. of MSS.; it is established in an old Augustine Abbey (adm. on week-days 9-2 & 4-7, Sat. 9-2). The same building contains the *Archaeological Museum* with a collection of casts. — The adjoining **Sand-Kirche** (Pl. E 2, *II*; sacristan, Neue Sand-Str. 6), or *Church of our Lady on the Sand*, was re-erected in brick in the 14-15th cent.; above the door of the sacristy (right aisle) is a relief of the second half of the 12th cent. representing the foundation of the original church.

The **Kreuz-Kirche** (Pl. E 2, *II;* sacristan, Dom-Str. 6), on the right bank of the Oder, a handsome brick edifice consecrated in 1295 and completed about 1350, contains a large crypt (St. Bartholomew's), and the *Tomb of Duke Henry IV. of Silesia (d. 1290), in painted limestone, in front of the high-altar.

The Gothic ***Cathedral** *of St. John the Baptist* (Pl. F 2, *II*; sexton, Dom-Platz 2), flanked with two series of chapels, has no transept. The choir dates from the middle of the 14th cent., the nave from the 13-14th, and the W. vestibule, with its elaborate columns and the remains of stone lions, from the 15th.

INTERIOR. At the end of the S. aisle is the sumptuously-decorated chapel of *Cardinal Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse* (d. 1682), with the tomb of the founder by Guidi and a statue of St. Elizabeth by Fioretti (1700). — The chapel of the Virgin contains the *Brass of *Bishop John IV.* (d. 1506), cast by P. Vischer of Nuremberg, the bishop in high relief, surrounded by the six patron saints of the country. Marble sarcophagus of *Bishop Pogarell* (d. 1376). Monument of *Duke Christian of Holstein*, who fell in a battle with the Turks at Salankemen in 1691 (reliefs of battles, Turks as Atlantes or supporters). The N. Electoral Chapel contains the monument of *Count-Palatine Franz Ludwig*, Elector of Trèves and Prince-Bishop of Breslau, with statues of Moses and Aaron, 1727. Numerous other monuments of bishops and canons, including some good brasses, and several paintings by *Willmann* (p. 387). — Above the sacristy (right aisle) is the TREASURY (adm. 1½ *M*, 2 or more pers. 1 *M* each), containing the so-called 'Madonna among the pines', ascribed to *Cranach the Elder*, and many works of art. — On the N. wall of the choir, Christ with the disciples at Emmaus, ascribed to *Veronese*.

Opposite the cathedral, to the S., lies the *Church of St. Ægidius* (Pl. F, 2; *II*), the oldest edifice in Breslau (early 13th cent), with a late-Romanesque portal. The mediæval Chapter House, adjacent, contains the *Diocesan Archives* (muniment-chest of 1455), the *Cathedral Library*, and the *Diocesan Museum* (open free, Tues. & Frid., 10-12; at other times 50 pf.; entr., Göppert-Str. 12). In the Göppert-Str. (No. 6) is the **Botanical Garden** (Pl. F 2, *II;*

open free daily 7-12 & 2-6, for strangers on Sun. also), which contains a *Botanical Museum* (Wed., 3-5) and (in the N. part of the garden) a *Zoological Museum* (open free, Wed. 2-4, Sun. 11-1).

The Scheitniger-Str. and the Tiergarten-Str. lead from the Cathedral to the S.E. to the (1½ M.) *Pass-Brücke*, crossing the Alte Oder. To the S.W. rises the new *Technical College* (Pl. G, 3; *I*). Beyond the bridge is the **Zoological Garden** (Pl. G, H, 3, 4, *I*; adm. 50 pf., often less on Sun.; concerts in summer on Sun., Wed., & Frid.; good restaurant), tastefully laid out (steamer and tramway, see p. 383). — The **Scheitniger Park** (Pl. H, 2, 3, *I*; restaurant) contains the new *Exhibition Building* and a *Statue of Eichendorff*, the poet (1911; comp. p. 416).

Environs. *Oder-Schlösschen* (restaurant), on the right bank of the Oder, 1½ M. from the Zoological Garden; *Wilhelmshafen* (restaurant), 1½ M. farther on (steamer, see p. 383); *Morgenau* (restaurant), on the left bank; *Zedlitz*, opposite the Oder-Schlösschen; the idyllic *Jungfernsee*, to the S.E. (occasional steamer on Sun.), etc.

From Breslau to Schweidnitz, 37½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — 23 M. *Zobten am Berge* (Blauer Hirsch), a summer-resort whence we may ascend (2¼ hrs.) the wooded ***Zobten** (2355 ft.; inn), the finest point of view in Silesia. Best view from the tower of the church. — 37½ M. *Schweidnitz*, see p. 414.

61. From Berlin to Görlitz and Zittau.

Railway to (129 M.) *Görlitz* in 3½-5 hrs. (16 ℳ 20, 9 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 50 pf.). Thence to (20½ M.) *Zittau* in 1 hr. (1 ℳ 70, 1 ℳ 15 pf.; no first class).

Berlin, see p. 1. — 17½ M. *Königs-Wusterhausen*, with a royal shooting-lodge, containing numerous relics of Fred. William I., whose famous 'Tobacco Parliament' ('Tabagie') was held here (see *Baedeker's Berlin*). — Beyond (37½ M.) *Brand* begins the *Spreewald*, which the line skirts.

46½ M. **Lübben** *(Stadt Berlin; Goldener Stern)*, junction for Falkenberg (see p. 257), a town with 7800 inhab., surrounded by four arms of the *Spree*, is the best starting-point for a visit to the Lower Spreewald. — A light railway runs hence to *Cottbus* (p. 390), viâ *Burg* (p. 390).

The most convenient plan (one day) is to proceed by boat or by carriage to *Schlepzig* (Unterspreewald Inn, R. 1½-2½, D. 1 ℳ), thence go on by boat to (2 hrs.) *Gross-Wasserburg* (inn), and return on foot direct to (1½ hr.) Lübben. See *Baedeker's Berlin*.

53½ M. *Lübbenau* (Brauner Hirsch, R. 2-2½, D. 2 ℳ; Deutsches Haus, R. 1½-2 ℳ), with a château of Count Lynar (branch-line to Kamenz and Arnsdorf, see p. 408). — 60 M. *Vetschau* (Stadt Vetschau).

The **Spreewald** is a wooded and marshy district, about 37 M. in length and ¼-4½ M. in width, intersected by a network of upwards of two hundred branches of the Spree. In natural beauty the *Lower Spreewald* (see above), below Lübben, has the advantage in virtue of its wide expanses of deciduous trees. In the *Upper Spreewald*, to the S.E. of Lübbenau, no woods of any size are to be found except in the N.E.; the W. is a region of flat pasture-land, while the S.E. (Burg), which is fairly well populated and has nearly all been brought under the plough, has more

the general appearance of a well-wooded park. Nursery-gardening, cattle-rearing, and fishing are the principal industries of the Wendish population, which has here retained its original dialect and customs. The women still wear a peculiar costume. The villages of Lehde and Leipe, in the pastoral region, are accessible only by water or, in winter, over the ice. In the district of Burg the widely scattered wooden farm-houses may be reached on foot, but many water-channels have to be crossed by curiously built bridges.

A visit to the Upper Spreewald is both more convenient and more interesting than that to the Lower Spreewald, though in summer the gnats are very troublesome. The usual boating-trip from Lübbenau to *Lehde*, the foresters' houses of *Kannomühle* and *Eiche*, *Leipe*, etc., and back to Lübbenau takes 6 hrs. (fatiguing). An idea of the curious local residential and domestic arrangements may, however, be obtained by a visit to **Lehde* (Hecht, R. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_4$ *M*, good), the 'Venice of the Spreewald'. The church of *Burg* (several inns; railway, see p. 389) is thronged on Sun. mornings by a singularly picturesque congregation. For details, see *Baedeker's Berlin*.

$71^1/_2$ M. **Cottbus** *(Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser-Adler*, R. 2-3; B. 1, D. $1^1/_2$-2 *M; Stadt Hamburg; Ansorge; Weisses Ross)*, a busy town on the Spree, with 48,600 inhab., the junction for Dresden (viâ Grossenhain; p. 176) and Guben (see p. 257), contains considerable wool, linen, and yarn factories. The château of *Branitz*, a seat of the late Prince Pückler (see below), with a fine park, lies $2^3/_4$ M. to the S.E.

$85^1/_2$ M. *Spremberg* (Sonne), a cloth-making town with 10,700 inhabitants. — From ($97^1/_2$ M.) *Weisswasser* (with glass-works) a branch runs to (5 M.) *Muskau* (Grüner Baum; Rolke), with a beautiful *Park, laid out by Prince Pückler (d. 1871), and the small baths of *Hermannsbad*, and thence on to ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Sommerfeld* (p. 380).

116 M. *Horka*, on the line from Kohlfurt to Rosslau (see p. 381).

129 M. Görlitz *(Railway Restaurant*, D. $1^1/_2$ *M)*. — Hotels. At the Station: **Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. a; A, 3), R. $2^1/_2$-4, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M; Hohenzollern-Hof* (Pl. b; A, 3), R. $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$, D. $1^1/_2$-3 *M; Habsburger Hof* (Pl. h; A, 3), R. 2-4, D. $1^1/_4$-2 *M; Stadt Dresden* (Pl. e; A, 3), R. 2-3, D. $1^3/_4$ *M*, well spoken of; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. i; A, 3); *Storz* (Pl. d; A, 3). — In the Town: *Prinz Friedrich Karl* (Pl. g; B, 3); *Krone* (Pl. k; B, 2), R. from $1^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_4$ *M*.

Restaurants. *Stadthalle* (p. 392; open-air concerts), D. $1^3/_4$ *M; Habsburger Hof* (see above), D. $1^1/_4$ *M; Kulmbacher Bierhallen*, corner of the Berliner-Str. and Hospital-Str.; *Pilsener Bierhaus*, Obermarkt 18; *Ratskeller; Falk*, Demiani-Platz 9; *Barschdorff*, Am Museum 2; *Weinberghaus* (Pl. A, B, 6), *Blockhaus* (Pl. B, 5), *Aktien-Brauerei* (Pl. B, 5), these three with fine view; *Automatic Restaurants*, Berliner-Str. 1 and 7. — Wine Rooms. *Vohland*, Elisabeth-Str. 41; *Passage* (D. $1^1/_2$ *M*), *Waren-Einkaufs-Verein*, Jakob-Str. — Cafés. *Wiener Café*, Post-Platz; *Passage-Café*, Jakob-Str. — Confectioner. *Handschuh*, Elisabeth-Str. 9.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Post-Platz. — Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 2), Demiani-Platz (open from Oct. to May); *Wilhelm-Theater* (Pl. 8; B, 2).

Baths. *Freise*, Promenade 13 (Pl. C, 4), with swimming basin; *Hoffmannsche Bade-Anstalt* (Pl. D, 2, 3), Lindenweg. *River Baths*, see Pl. D, 3.

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 60, 85 pf., 1 *M* 10, 1 *M* 35 pf., for 1, 2, 3 or 4 pers.; with two horses 85 pf., 1 *M* 10, 1 *M* 35, 1 *M* 60 pf. At night fares half as much again. There are also taxi-cabs. — Electric Tramways traverse the main streets (comp. Plan).

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Görlitz (740 ft.) is a busy town with 85,800 inhab. and extensive cloth and machinery factories, situated on the *Neisse*, and on a very ancient commercial route to Poland. Fine Gothic churches, handsome gateways, the Rathaus in the Altstadt, and a number of dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style, dating from the 16th cent. (*e. g.* in the Neiss-Strasse, the Brüder-Strasse, and the Untermarkt), all testify to the ancient importance of the town, while the well-built modern quarters show that it is still prosperous.

Leaving the station (Pl. A, 3, 4), we proceed straight through the Berliner-Strasse to the (10 min.) Post-Platz (Pl. B, 2, 3), with its pretty *Fountain*. — To the S. lies the Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. B, 3), with a statue of *Field-Marshal Roon* (Pl. 15), by Pfuhl (1895); to the W. is the municipal *Reading Room*, with the Milich Library.

Proceeding from the Post-Platz to the N., past the late-Gothic *Frauen-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2; erected in 1449-94), we reach the Marien-Platz (Pl. B, 2), adorned with a *Statue of Burgomaster Demiani* (d. 1846), by Schilling. The adjacent *Frauen-Turm* (Pl. 3) dates from the end of the 14th century. Opposite is the *Museum of Natural History* (Pl. B, 2; adm. in summer on Wed., 2.30-4.30, Sun. 11-12.30, free; custodian on the groundfloor).

To the W. of the Marien-Platz is the Demiani-Platz (Pl. B, 2), with the *Theatre*, a statue of the dramatist *Moser* (d. 1903), and the *Kaisertrutz* (Pl. 5), a massive bastion of 1490, now used as a guard-house. Adjacent is a *War Monument*, with a pedestal bearing the first cannon captured from the French in 1870, which was taken at Weissenburg by soldiers of Görlitz.

In the Obermarkt (Pl. B, 2) a bronze *Monument to Emp. William I.* (Pl. 18), by Pfuhl, was erected in 1893. To the left is the *Trinity Church*, or *Kloster-Kirche* (restored in 1910), the choir of which dates from 1381, the nave from 1450 (sacristan, Kloster-Platz 21). It contains a carved altar (1487) and a sandstone Pietà (1492), both by Hans Olmützer.

A short distance hence, in the Untermarkt, which is partly enclosed by arcades, rises the ***Rathaus** (Pl. C, 2), erected in the 15-16th centuries. The flight of steps, with a statue of Justice on a richly-sculptured column, the portal, and the annunciation pulpit are fine specimens of the German Renaissance style (ca. 1537). On the wall to the right of the steps are the armorial bearings of Matthew Corvinus, King of Hungary (d. 1490), under whose protection the town stood. The Magistrates' Room has an elaborate doorway (1566) and the old Muniment Room has a fine wooden ceiling (1568); in the courtyard is a judgment-hall of 1564. — The Neiss-Strasse leads to the N.E. to the —

**Church of SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. C, 1), erected in 1423-97 and partly rebuilt after a fire in 1691-96, one of the finest late-Gothic edifices in E. Germany (sacristan, Bei der Peters-Kirche 9;

adm. 20 pf.). The towers (275 ft. high; ascent 10 pf.) were completed in 1889-91. The interior has double aisles, borne by slender pillars. The sacristy and the interesting lower church (Georgen-Kapelle) contain ecclesiastical antiquities.

A little to the N.W. is the *Church of the Holy Sepulchre* (Pl. B, 1), an imitation of the 'Holy Sepulchre', constructed in 1489 (key at Heilige-Grab-Str. 79). — The *Cemetery* (fine view), to the N.E., contains the grave of the mystic *Jacob Böhme* (1575-1624), a native of the district; in the new part rests *Minna Herzlieb* (d. 1865), the original of Ottilie, in Goethe's 'Elective Affinities'.

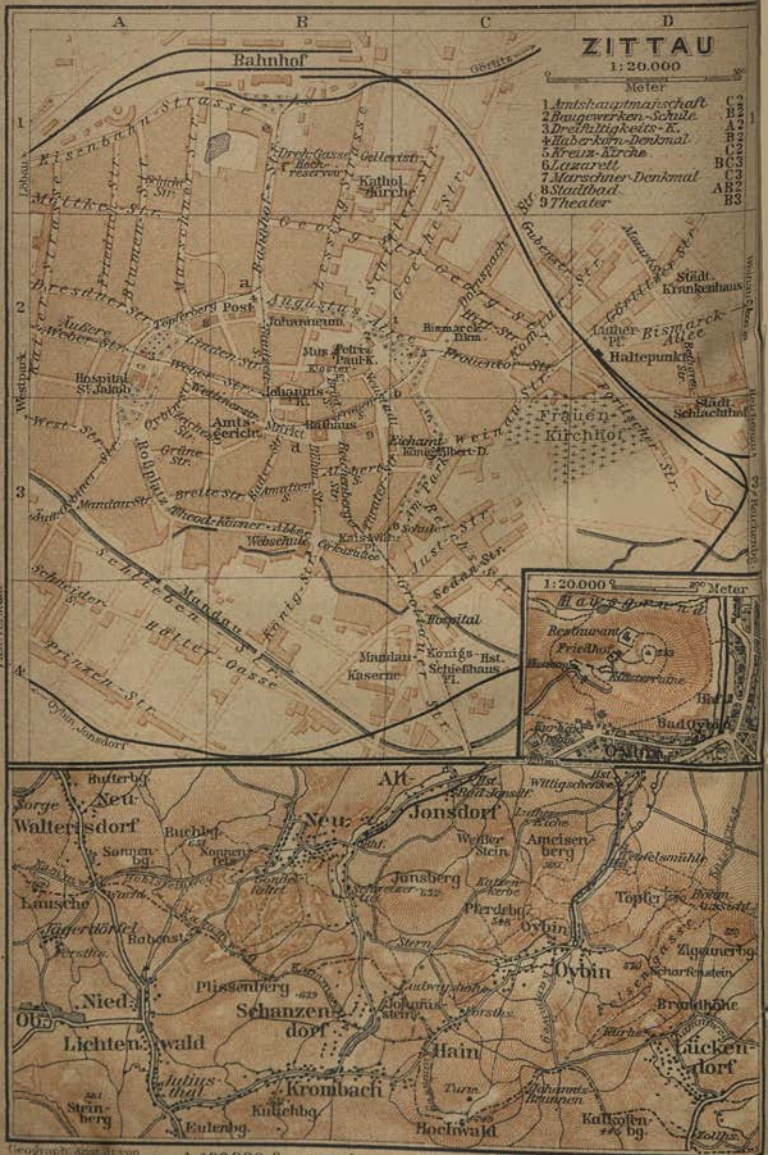
The well-kept ***Town Park** (Pl. C, D, 3) contains monuments to Humboldt, Böhme (Pl. 9), and others, a botanical garden, and the *Stadthalle* (1910). An avenue of lime-trees leads from the *Porticus* (Pl. C, 3) to the *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 3), and past the *Tivoli* (restaurant) to the *Blockhaus* (Pl. B, 5; p. 390). Fine *View from this point of the Neisse Viaduct (see below) and of the Iser Mts. and Giant Mts. In front of it is a *Statue of Prince Frederick Charles* (d. 1885), by Ochs. Promenades lead hence along both banks of the Neisse, passing under the railway-viaduct to the pretty *Jägerwäldchen* (Pl. C, 6; restaurant) on the right bank, and past the *Brewery* to the *Weinberge* (Pl. A, B, 6; restaurant). — The new Oberlausitzer Gedenkhalle (Pl. D, 4; 1902), on the right bank of the Neisse, contains the *Kaiser Friedrich Museum*, with paintings, sculptures, antiquities, etc. (open daily, except Mon., 10-1 & 3-6; in winter 10-3; on Wed. & Frid. 50 pf.).

Excursions. The *Landeskrone* (1378 ft.), a basaltic hill 4½ M. to the S.W., with an inn on the top occupying the site of an ancient robbers' stronghold, commands a fine view (tramway from the Untermarkt, 15 pf.). — About 3¾ M. farther on are the *Jauernicker Berge*. — The Cistercian nunnery of *St. Mariental* in the pretty valley of the *Neisse* lies ½ M. from the (1½ hr.) station of *Rusdorf*. — At *Moys* (rail. stat., p. 394; tramway) General von Winterfeldt fell in 1757 in a battle against the Austrians.

Görlitz is the junction for Kohlfurt (p. 381) and Dresden (p. 177), for the 'Silesian Mountains Railway' (R. 62), and for a line to Reichenberg (see *Baedeker's Austria*). The Kohlfurt and Silesian lines cross the Neisse-Tal by a *Viaduct* of 34 arches, 520 yds. in length and 115 ft. in height. At *Moys* (see above), just beyond the viaduct, the Silesian Mountains Railway diverges to the right. The Zittau line diverges from that to Reichenberg at *Nikrisch* and leads viâ *Ostritz* to (20½ M.) *Zittau*.

Zittau *(Railway Restaurant).* — Hotels. **Reichshof* (Pl. a; B, 2), Bahnhof-Str., R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 1¾ *M*; *Hütter's* (Pl. c; B, 1), near the station, R. 1¾-3, B. ¾, D. 1¼-2½ *M*; *Sächsischer Hof* (Pl. b; C, 2), Neustadt 34, R. 1½-3, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Sonne* (Pl. d; B, 3), in the market-place; *Goldene Weintraube* (Pl. f; B, 1), Bahnhof-Str., R. 1½-2½, D. 1½-2 *M*.

Restaurants. *Ratskeller*, good, in the Rathaus (wine); *Hilbrig*, Bautzener-Str. 4 (wine); *Kleiner Pütz*, Markt 18; *Alte Post*, Bautzener-Str. 6, D. 1¼ *M*; *Heid's Terrassen*, Am Park (Pl. C, 3); in the park


ZITTAU
1:20.000
Meter
1 Amtshauptmannschaft C2
2 Baugewerken-Schule A2
3 Dreifaltigkeits-K. B2
4 Haberkorn-Denkmal C2
5 Kreuz-Kirche C2
6 Lazarett BC3
7 Marschner-Denkmal C3
8 Stadtbad AB3
9 Theater B3
Bahnhof
Eisenbahn-Strasse
Moltke-Str.
Prestner Str.
Äußere Weber-Str.
Linden-Str.
Weber-Str.
Westpark
Post
Johanneum
Hospital St. Jakob
Johannis-Pl.
Amts-gericht
Rathaus
Kathol. Kirche
Bismarck-Säule
Bismarck Allee
Haltepunkt
Städt. Krankenhaus
Städt. Schlachthof
Frauen-Kirchhof
Weinau
Mandau
Mandau-Str.
Schützen-Gasse
Hütter Gasse
Prinzen-Str.
Oybin-Jonsdorf
Hospital
Königs-Schießhaus-Pl.
Kaserne
Webschule
Schule
Kinderasyl
Gerichtsstr.
Sebast.-Str.
Just-Str.
Pfarrgasse
Gabelsberger Str.
Gerlitz
Gerlitz-Str.
Lessing-Str.
Goethe-Str.
Humboldt-Str.
Parkstr.
Forstweg
Bad Oybin
Oybin
Hain
Jonsdorf
Neu-Jonsdorf
Waltersdorf
Neu-Waltersdorf
Lausche
Nieder-Lichtenwald
Ober-Lichtenwald
Schanzendorf
Plissenberg
Krombach
Hochwald
Kalkofen-bg.
Lückendorf
Steinberg
Eulenbg.
Kuhlehbg.
Pferdeberg
Jonsberg
Ameisenberg
Töpfer
Oybin
Brudelhöhle
Zigeunerbg.
Scharfenstein
Wittigschenke
Wetzer Stein
Teufelsmühle
Sonnenbg.
Buchbg.
Butterbg.
Sorgebg.
Jagerhäusel
Forsths.
Stern
Ludwigshöhe
Johannisstein
Johannisbrunnen
Turm
Kirche
Julius-thal
Restaurant Friedhof
Kloster-ruine
Haltestelle
Bad
Oybin
1:20.000
Meter
1:100.000
Kilometer
Geograph. Anst. u. Verl. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Bei Vorstadt

of *Weinau* (see below). — *Café zur Reichspost*, opposite the S. side of the post-office.

BATHS in the *Stadt-Bad* (Pl. 8; A, B, 2), with swimming-bath.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. B, 2), on the Töpferberg.

CAB between the station and the town for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 75 pf.; at night (11-5 or 10-6) half as much again. Carr. & pair to the Oybin 10½ *M*, to the Lausche 12 *M*, to the Oybin, Jonsdorf, & Lausche 15 M.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from the railway station through the town.

Zittau (800 ft.), a manufacturing town with 37,100 inhab., one of the principal cotton-spinning places in Saxony, is situated in a fertile district on the bank of the *Mandau*, near its confluence with the *Neisse*. — The Bahnhof-Str. leads from the *Station* (Pl. B, 1) to the promenade surrounding the inner town, on the site of the former fortifications. Opposite the *Post Office* rises the *Johanneum* (Pl. B, 2), containing the grammar school and the commercial school. The Bautzener-Str. leads straight on, past the *Church of St. John* (Pl. B, 2, 3; re-erected in 1834-37) to the market-place, on the E. side of which is the handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 3), of 1840-45. The fountain in the market-place, with a figure of Roland (or Mars?), dates from 1585. From the Rathaus-Platz, behind the Rathaus, we follow the Brüder-Str. to the church of *SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. B, 2; 12th cent.), part of which is fitted up as a *Museum of Antiquities* (open on Wed. & Sat., 2-4). — The *Kreuz-Kirche* (Pl. 5; C, 2), to the E., contains a carved group of the Crucifixion, of the end of the 15th century. Close by, in the Ottokar-Platz, is a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, a little to the S. of which are monuments to the composer *Marschner* (1795-1861; Pl. 7, C 3), a native of Zittau, and *King Albert of Saxony* (by Selbmann; 1909). — To the E. of the town lies the park of *Weinau* (restaurant).

FROM ZITTAU TO THE OYBIN, 7½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 hr. (fares 80 or 45 pf.). — At *Bertsdorf* a branch diverges to (8 M.) *Jonsdorf*. — From *Oybin* (1285 ft.; Kurhaus, pens. 6-8 *M*; Kretscham; restaurant opposite the station, with beds), the terminus, good paths ascend to the castle in 12-30 minutes. The ***Oybin** (1686 ft.) is a wooded sandstone rock, in shape resembling a beehive, crowned with the highly picturesque ruins of a monastery and a castle, curiously combined. The castle, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by Emp. Charles IV., who founded the monastery on its site in 1369. The latter was deserted in 1546 by the Celestine monks who occupied it, and was destroyed by fire and a landslip in 1577 and 1681. There is a small *Museum* of Oybin antiquities (adm. 25 pf.). The church of 1384, with its lofty Gothic arches, some of which show remains of beautiful tracery, is the best-preserved part of the monastery. Good view of Zittau. *Inn* adjacent.

The ***Hochwald** (2458 ft.), 1¼ hr. to the S. of Oybin station, a height easily ascended, is another good point of view (inns at the top).

Near the station of *Jonsdorf* (see above; Weisser Stein, R. 1¼-2 *M*) a guide-post indicates the route to the (¼ hr.) Gondelfahrt Inn. We ascend the road through wood and (10 min.) bend to the left (finger-post to 'Nonnenklunzen') to the (6 min.) *Nonnenklunzen* or *Nonnenfelsen* (Inn). Returning to the road, we follow it to the left to the (½ hr.) *Gasthof zur Wache*, on the frontier between Bohemia and Saxony. Thence a foot-path on the Saxon side ascends in ¾ hr. to the summit of the Lausche. The ***Lausche** (2600 ft.) is the highest point of the range of hills which

separates Upper Lusatia from Bohemia. It commands an extensive and magnificent prospect.

From the Lausche to the Oybin, 3 hrs. From the (25 min.) Wache Inn (p. 393) we follow the road to the (40 min.) Nonnenfelsen Inn (p. 393). Thence (after enquiring the way) we proceed (2 min.) to the left, cross the road, and traverse the wood (finger-posts) to (1 hr.) the forester's house at *Hain*, whence we reach the Oybin in 1/2 hr.

62. From Görlitz to Glatz.

109 M. Silesian Mountains Railway in 5¼-6¾ hrs. — From Berlin to *Hirschberg* (see below) express in 5¼ hrs. (fares 21 ℳ 50, 15 ℳ 70, 9 ℳ 80 pf.). This is the direct route from Berlin to the Giant Mountains.

Görlitz, see p. 390. — 1¼ M. *Moys* (p. 392).

15½ M. **Lauban** *(Schwarzer Bär*, R. 1½-2½ ℳ; *Deutscher Hof)*, junction for a line to Kohlfurt (p. 381), has a Rathaus of the 16th century. Pop. 15,500. The *Steinberg* (925 ft.), ¼ hr. to the S. (restaurant), commands a fine view of the Iser and Giant Mountains.

25 M. **Greiffenberg** *(Zur Burg*, R. 1¾-2, D. 1½ ℳ), a quaint town of 3500 inhabitants. About 2 M. to the S. rises the ruin of *Greiffenstein* (1390 ft.), on a wooded hill, a fine point of view.

From Greiffenberg to Heinersdorf, 12 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5½ M. **Friedeberg** (pop. 2600; *Goldener Löwe, Schwarzer Adler*, R. 1½-2 ℳ), on the *Queis*. A narrow-gauge railway runs hence to —

5 M. **Bad Flinsberg** (1725 ft.; **Kurhaus*, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Rübezahl; Berliner Hof; Deutscher Kaiser*), a long village (2000 inhab.) in the *Queis-Tal*, with mineral baths (visitors' tax 8-20 ℳ). To the S. rise the **Iser Mountains** *(Iser-Gebirge)*, the N.W. prolongation of the Giant Mts. (p. 396), of which the highest points are the *Heufuder* (3630 ft.) and the *Tafelfichte* (3685 ft.), reached in 2 and 2½ hrs. respectively from Bad Flinsberg and both commanding fine views. At the foot of the latter lies *Bad Schwarzbach*, 2¼ M. from Flinsberg. The *Hochstein* (p. 400) may be reached from Bad Flinsberg in 3½ hrs. by ascending the wooded Queis-Tal. — A footpath leads from Flinsberg to the W. in 3½ hrs. to the small baths of *Liebwerda* (Helm; Adler).

Another branch-line runs from Greiffenberg to (14½ M.) *Löwenberg* (pop. 6300; Hôtel du Roi, R. 1½-2, D. 1¼-1½ ℳ), one of the oldest towns in Silesia, with a Rathaus of 1522-46, and to (31 M.) *Goldberg*.

A view of the Giant Mts. to the right is gradually disclosed. About 2½ M. from (42 M.) *Reibnitz* are the baths of *Berthelsdorf*, in the valley of the *Kemnitz*. — The *Bober* is crossed twice.

48½ M. **Hirschberg** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 397. Railways to *Warmbrunn* and *Schreiberhau* (R. 63a), to *Löwenberg* (see above), and to *Schmiedeberg* (R. 63b).

The most picturesque part of the journey is between Hirschberg and Merzdorf (seats should be taken to the right). 56 M. *Jannowitz* (Kluger's Inn), a summer-resort (direct route to the Bolzenschloss, 1 hr. to the S., see p. 401). — 61 M. *Merzdorf*. To Liegnitz, see p. 381; to Striegau, see p. 414.

The *Bober* is crossed several times. — 65 M. **Ruhbank** (1440 ft.).

From Ruhbank to Liebau, 10 M., railway in ½ hr., viâ (2½ M.) **Landeshut** *(Rabe*, R. 2-3 ℳ; *Drei Berge)*, a town with 13,600 inhab.,

on the *Bober*. The main streets retain their old arcades ('Laubengänge'). About 3 M. to the S.E. is the former Cistercian abbey of *Grüssau*, with an interesting church (18th cent.). — 10 M. **Liebau** *(Rail. Restaurant; Deutsches Haus)*, with 4700 inhab. (custom-house examination for travellers in either direction). — Beyond Liebau the line crosses the Austrian frontier and proceeds viâ (10½ M.) *Parschnitz* and (28½ M.) *Starkotsch* to (31½ M.) *Königgrätz* (Grand-Hôtel); see *Baedeker's Austria*. — Branch-line from Parschnitz viâ *Trautenau* (pop. 17,000; Union, R. 2-3½ *K*, very fair; Weisses Ross) to (10 M.) *Freiheit*, and motor-omnibus thence to (1½ M.; 40 *h*) **Johannisbad** (2065 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*, very fair; *Kurhaus*, R. from 2 *K; Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-3, D. 2¾ *K; Stadt Breslau*), a pleasant watering-place in the valley of the *Johannisbach*, much visited as a health-resort (visitors' tax 8-20 *K*). Ascent of the *Schneekoppe*, see p. 404.

Our line ascends the valley of the *Lässig*. — 68 M. *Wittgendorf;* 73 M. *Gottesberg* (1900 ft.), the highest town in Silesia (10,600 inhab.). — 74 M. **Fellhammer;** passengers for Salzbrunn (p. 410) or Schlesisch-Friedland (p. 410) change carriages here. — Tunnel.

77 M. **Dittersbach** (1665 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, fine view), junction for the line to Waldenburg, Altwasser, and Nieder-Salzbrunn (p. 409). To (7½ M.) *Görbersdorf* (p. 410), viâ *Langwaltersdorf*, a drive of 1½ hr. — The train then passes the ruin of *Neuhaus*, and penetrates the *Ochsenkopf* (2545 ft.) by a tunnel 1 M. long.

81 M. **Charlottenbrunn** (1630 ft.; *Kurhaus; Deutsches Haus; Restaurant Grundhof*), a watering-place situated 1½ M. from the station, in a depression of the *Weistritz-Tal*, with weak alkaline springs and attractive promenades (visitors' tax 3¾-15 ℳ). Excursion to *Kynau* and the *Schlesier-Tal*, see p. 415.

The train now passes through a tunnel. 83 M. *Wüste-Giersdorf* (Sonne, R. 1-2, D. 1½ ℳ), a long village in the Weistritz valley with a weaving industry.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Nieder-Wüste-Giersdorf to *Ober-Tannhausen* and *Donnerau*, and through the depression between the *Langenberg* (wide panorama from the view-tower) and the *Hornberg* to the (1½ hr.) *Hornschloss* (2820 ft.), a robbers' keep, destroyed in 1497, whence an extensive view is enjoyed. Descent viâ the (1½ hr.) Vordermühle Inn in the *Reimsbach-Tal* to (¾ hr.) Charlottenbrunn (see above).

84 M. *Ober-Wüste-Giersdorf*. The train threads a tunnel, and, beyond (90 M.) *Ludwigsdorf* (7½ M. to the S. of the Hohe Eule, p. 415), skirts the E. slope of the *Spitzberg*, and crosses the *Hausdorfer* and the *Galgengrund Viaducts*.

96 M. **Neurode** (1265 ft.; *Kaiserhof*, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½ ℳ), a town with 7700 inhab., in the valley of the *Walditz*. The (2 M.) *St. Anna Chapel* (2000 ft.), on a hill to the S. of the town, commands a beautiful view (restaurant). — 100 M. *Mittelsteine* (Hôt. zum Bahnhof); branch to Halbstadt viâ Braunau, see p. 410.

The train follows the valley of the *Steine*, finally crosses the *Glatzer Neisse*, and reaches (109 M.) **Glatz** (see p. 411).

63. The Giant Mountains.

(Riesen-Gebirge.)

Plan. The most interesting points among the Giant Mts. may be visited in five or six days. *Hirschberg* (see p. 397) is the most convenient starting-point. 1st Day. Hirschberg and environs (Kavalierberg, Helikon, Bober-Tal, etc.) 4 hrs.; train or tramway to Warmbrunn, and on to Hermsdorf; ascent of the Kynast, 2 hrs. — 2nd Day. From Hermsdorf across the Herdberg to Agnetendorf 3/4 hr., to Bismarck-Höhe 3/4 hr., and thence to Petersdorf 1 1/4 hr.; then either by railway to Ober-Schreiberhau (walk to the Kochelfall and back 1 1/2-2 hrs.) and on foot to the Josephinen-Hütte (3/4 hr.), or from the Bismarck-Höhe on foot to Schreiberhau (with digression to the Kochelfall) and Josephinen-Hütte 3 hrs. — 3rd Day. Zackenfall and Neue Schlesische Baude 1 3/4, Elbfall 1 1/2, Schneegruben-Baude 3/4, Peter-Baude 1 1/2, Spindler-Baude 3/4, Prinz-Heinrich-Baude 1 1/4, Riesen-Baude 1, Schneekoppe 3/4 hr., in all about 9 1/4 hrs. Those whose time permits should devote two days to this part of the journey. — 4th or 5th Day. Descend to the Hampel-Baude 1 1/2, Kirche Wang 1 1/4 (digression to the Anna-Kapelle 1 1/2), and viâ Brückenberg to Krummhübel 1 hr. — 5th or 6th Day. Schmiedeberg 1 1/4 hr., Friesensteine 1 1/2, Buchwald 1 1/2, Erdmannsdorf 1 hr. — The Bohemian side may be included by the following arrangement: 3rd Day. From the Neue Schlesische Baude direct to the Schneegruben-Baude 1 1/2, descend thence to the Elbfall 1/2, to the Kesselkoppe and back 1 3/4, down the Elbgrund to Spindelmühl 2, and ascend either to the Peter-Baude 2 1/2, or by the Leier-Baude to the Spindler-Baude 2 1/4 hrs. — 4th Day. To the Schneekoppe 3 3/4 or 3 1/4 hrs.; descend in the afternoon through the Riesengrund and the Aupa-Tal to Johannisbad 5 hrs. (carriages may be hired at Petzerkretscham). — 5th Day. Return to the Kreuzschenke and ascend the valley of the Kleine Aupa to Klein-Aupa (carr. in 2 hrs.), Grenz-Bauden 1 1/2, Krummhübel 1 1/2-2, and Kirche Wang 1 hr. — 6th Day. Viâ Arnsdorf to Schmiedeberg 2 1/2 hrs., and then as above. — A visit from Schmiedeberg to the Adersbach and Wekelsdorf rocks (see p. 406) may be combined with the above tours.

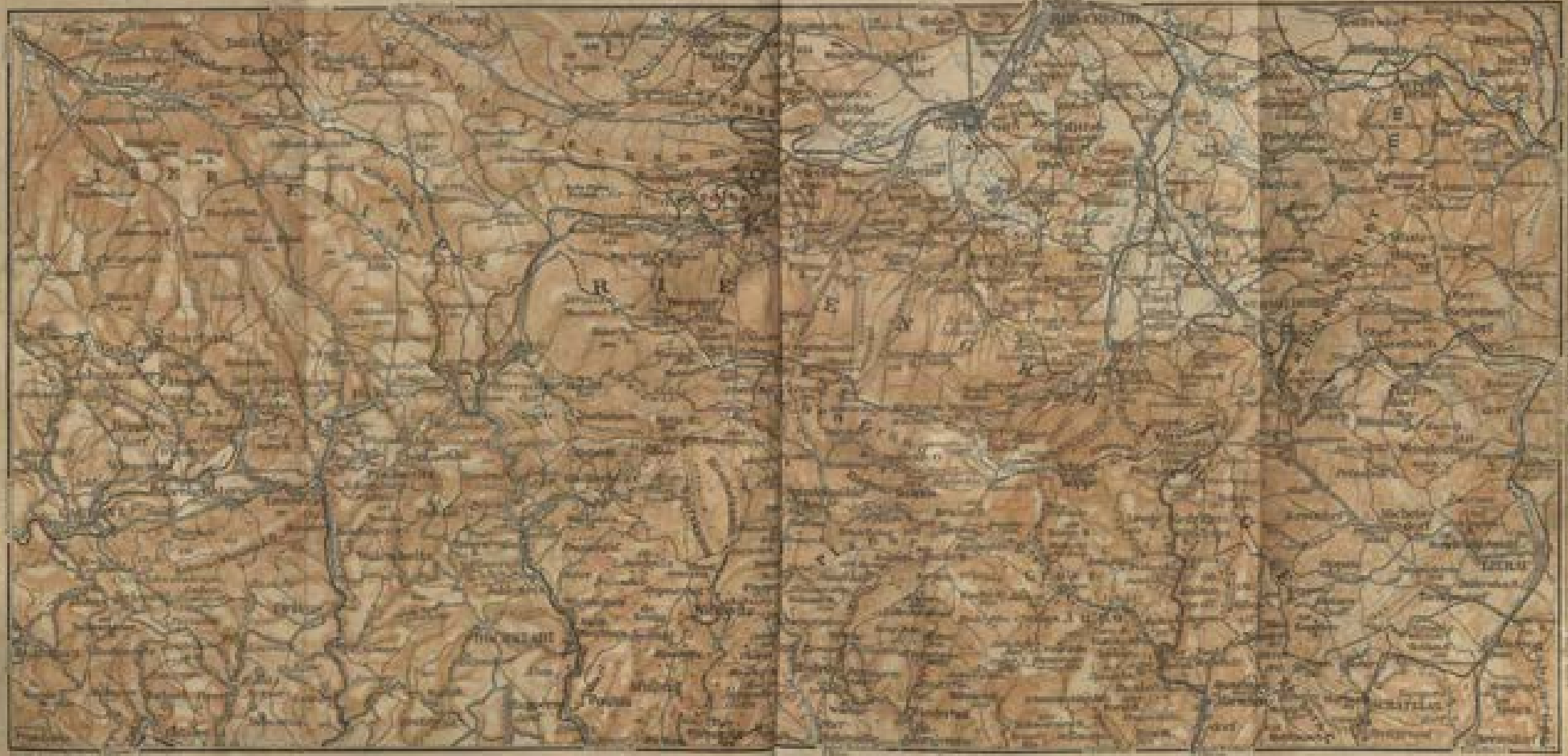
Inns generally good; those among the mountains, called 'Bauden', are almost all constructed of wood. Charges at the best inns: R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2 *M.* Wine on the Austrian side is generally good and cheap.

Carriages. With one horse, half-day 6, whole day 10 *M.*; with two horses, about double. Admission to private roads on Count Schaffgotsch's estate 1-3 *M* per day. — Horse with attendant, 10-12 *M* per day and fee, with allowance for return-journey. — Chair Porters, 6 *M* per day, with fee. — Porters (guides) charge 4-6 *M* per day, besides which it is usual (though not incumbent) to give them their food.

The Paths are provided with finger-posts and kept in excellent condition by the Prussian and Austrian '*Riesengebirgs-Vereine*'. Guides are scarcely necessary, though sudden fogs may occasion some embarassment; in winter, however, they are advisable. *Straube's Wegekarte vom Riesen-Gebirge* (1:120,000; 30 pf.) is useful. — The fee for 'turning on' a waterfall is usually 10-15 pf. For the Austrian side it is advantageous to change one's money before crossing the frontier. The traveller should provide himself at the outset with a supply of small coins.

Sleighing *(Hörnerschlittenfahrt)*, a species of 'tobogganing' or 'coasting' on a large scale, is a favourite winter-pastime at Hermsdorf (p. 399), Agnetendorf (p. 399), Schreiberhau (p. 400), Schmiedeberg (p. 401), and Krummhübel (p. 401). Ski-running is practised at the Prinz-Heinrich-Baude (p. 403).

The **Giant Mountains** form part of the great Sudetic mountain-system (Ger. *Sudeten*), which extends from the sources of the Oder and the Carpathians towards the N.W. for a distance of 180 M. The *Hochkamm*, or Giant Range, strictly so called, which rises somewhat abruptly



on the Silesian, and gradually on the Bohemian side, stretching from the sources of the Bober on the E. to those of the Queis and Zacken on the W., is 23 M. in length, and attains an average height of 4000 ft. The principal heights are the *Schneekoppe* (5260 ft.), the *Brunnberg* (5120 ft.), the *Hohes Rad* (4950 ft.), the *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), the *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4670 and 4725 ft.), the *Kesselkoppe* (4705 ft.), the *Korkonosch* (4655 ft.), the *Schwarze Koppe* (4630 ft.), and the *Reifträger* (4465 ft.). The geological formation of the Giant Mts. consists mainly of granite, but in the S. part of the range gneiss and slate enter largely into its composition. The lower slopes are clothed with silver firs, pines, larches, and beeches, but at a height of about 3500 ft. the forest zone of the Giant Mts. terminates and the region of the dwarf pine (pinus pumilio) begins. This in its turn soon gives place to gentians and other Alpine plants. No other mountainous region in Germany is so Alpine in character as the Riesen-Gebirge.

a. From Hirschberg to Schreiberhau and Grüntal.

Local Railway from Hirschberg viâ *Warmbrunn*, *Hermsdorf*, and *Ober-Schreiberhau* to (32 M.) *Grüntal* in 2½ hrs. (fares 2 *M* 60, 1 *M* 65 pf.; best views to the left). — Electric Tramway from Hirschberg to *Warmbrunn* in 40 min. (20 pf.) and thence in 20 min. to *Hermsdorf* (15 pf.). — Distances. From Hirschberg to Warmbrunn 4 M., Warmbrunn to Hermsdorf 3 M., ascent of the Kynast ¾-1 hr., Hermsdorf to the Josephinen-Hütte 13 M., Hermsdorf to Schmiedeberg 12 M., Warmbrunn to Schmiedeberg 10 M.

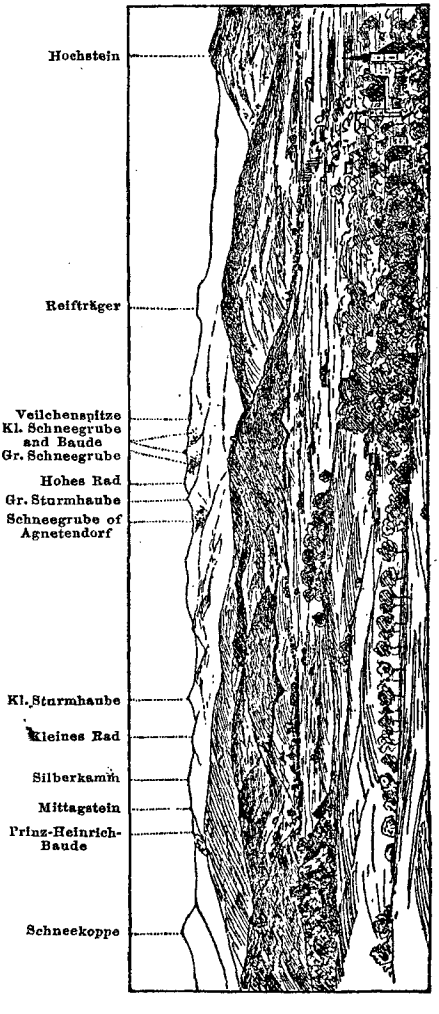
Hirschberg *(Railway Restaurant*, D. 1½ *M*). — Hotels (omn. from the rail. station 50 pf.). *Preussischer Hof*, R. 1¾-4, D. 1¾-2½, pens. 4½-6½ *M*, good cuisine; *Drei Berge*, R. 1½-3 *M*, good; *Kaiserhof*, R. 1¾-3½ *M*; *Weisses Ross*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Schwan*. — *Motor Omnibus* to Krummhübel, Brückenberg, and the Brot-Baude, see p. 400.

Hirschberg (1120 ft.), a station on the 'Silesian Mountains Railway' (p. 394), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Bober* and *Zacken*, is an old town with 20,600 inhabitants. In the Bahnhof-Strasse is the *Protestant Church of the Holy Cross* (curious acoustics). The Gothic *Roman Catholic Church* dates from the 14-15th centuries. The *Market Place* is enclosed by arcades. In the Schul-Str. is the *Riesengebirgs-Museum* (open free on Thurs., 10-12, and on Sun., 11-12; in summer also on Tues., 10-12). To the S. of the town are pretty promenades, with numerous villas, extending to the *Kavalierberg* (1350 ft.; restaurants).

Among the pleasant points for walks from Hirschberg are the *Hausberg* (1225 ft.; restaurant; view) and the *Helikon* (1370 ft.; view), the latter crowned with a small Doric temple. — A walk up the wild **Bober-Tal**, or *Sattler Ravine*, on the left bank, will also repay the traveller. The finest point, about 4 M. from Hirschberg, is styled the *Welt-Ende*.

Beyond Hirschberg the railway (which is paralleled by a tramway as far as Hermsdorf; see above) crosses the Bober twice, and ascends on the left bank of the *Zacken*.

5¼ M. **Warmbrunn.** — Hotels. *Hôtel de Prusse*, R. 1½-3½, D. 2½, pens. 5-6½ *M*; *Kurhaus*; *Schwarzer Adler*, good cuisine; *Schneekoppe*; *Rosengarten*; *Victoria*, with chalybeate baths; *Preussische Krone*. Numerous *Lodging Houses*. — *Kursaal*, with restaurant (D. 1½-3 *M*), café, and reading-room. — Visitors' Tax 16 *M*.



The Giant Mts. as seen from Warmbrunn.

Motor Omnibus to Giersdorf and Hain (90pf.) and to Schreiberhau or the Brot-Baude (see p. 400). — Electric Tramway to Hirschberg, Hermsdorf, and Giersdorf.

Warmbrunn (1140 ft.), a pleasant watering-place with 4500 inhab., visited by 8000 patients annually, lies in a fertile district on both banks of the Zacken, near the N. slopes of the Giant Mts. The thermal springs (95-104° Fahr.), used for bathing, and beneficial in cases of gout and skin-disease, have been known since the end of the 12th century. Since 1381 the place has been the property of the Counts Schaffgotsch, whose handsome *Schloss* was erected in 1777-89. The *Propstei* contains their library of 80,000 vols. and a fine collection of coins, weapons, and minerals (shown on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. at 10, 11, and 3; 20 pf.). The shady *Promenades* afford pleasant walks, and are flanked with the *Theatre*, the *Kursaal*, and numerous shops (cut glass and polished stones, etc.). There is also a *Museum of Local Art*. The *Scholzenberg* (1425 ft.; inn), $^1/_2$ hr. to the E.,

the *Weihrichsberg* (1160 ft.), 20 min. to the S.E., and the *Kleiner Spitzberg*, 20 min. farther on, are fine points of view.

Stonsdorf (1245 ft.; *Brauerei*, unpretending), 3 M. to the S.E. of Warmbrunn, a village with a château of Prince Reuss, lies at the base of the granite *Prudelberg* (1585 ft.; crowned with a Bismarck Monument), which may be ascended in 20 minutes. On the *Stangenberg* (1665 ft.), a pine-clad hill, 3/4 hr. to the S.W. of Stonsdorf, is the *Heinrichsburg*, a shooting-lodge with a view-tower (10 pf.). At the foot of the Stangenberg on the W. lies the hamlet of *Märzdorf*, 3 M. from Warmbrunn.

About 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Märzdorf lies **Giersdorf** (1050-1300 ft.; *Ramsch*, in the lower village; *Kippe, Zum Hohlen Stein*, R. 1-2 *M*, both in the upper village), 2 M. from Warmbrunn; almost adjoining it is the straggling village of **Hain** (*Oblassers*, R. 1 1/2-2 *M*; *Wilhelmshöhe*). Motor-omnibus to Warmbrunn, see p. 398. — About 3/4 M. above Hain is the picturesquely situated *Hain Fall*, 1/2 M. to the right of which is the *Goldene Aussicht Inn* (R. 1 1/2 *M*). Still farther up are the remarkable cliff-formations known as the *Thumpsahütte* (1 hr. from the Goldene Aussicht). — *Saalberg* (inn) lies 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Giersdorf.

Seidorf (1200 ft.; *Zur Schneekoppe; Thüringer Hof*), where the roads from Warmbrunn and Hermsdorf unite, 4 1/2-5 M. from each of these places and 5 M. from Schmiedeberg, lies 2 M. to the S.E. of Giersdorf, and is one of the starting-points for the Schneekoppe (p. 405). From Seidorf we reach (on the S.) the *St. Anna-Kapelle* (2190 ft.), built in 1481 and restored in 1719, in 1 hr.; near it is a forester's house affording refreshments. Just beyond the latter is a narrow forest-path, leading to the (1 M.) *Gräbersteine* (2360 ft.), on the N.W. slope of the *Gräberberg;* the top of the last rock is made accessible by steps.

8 M. **Hermsdorf.** — Hotels. *Tietze's*, R. 2-3 3/4, D. 1 1/4-2 1/2 *M*, well spoken of; *Verein*, R. 1-2, D. 1 1/2 *M*; *Deutsche Krone; Zum Kynast; Goldener Stern.* — *Motor Omnibus*, see p. 400. *Sleighing* (p. 396): to the Peter-Baude and back, 9 *M*.

Hermsdorf (1130-1360 ft.), a beautifully-situated village with 2600 inhab. and a château of Count Schaffgotsch, is an admirable starting-point of excursions. On a wooded height above it rises the ruin of (3/4 hr.; well-marked path) ***Kynast** (2030 ft.), owned by the Schaffgotsch family since 1393, and destroyed by lightning in 1675 (adm. 10 pf.). A legend of this castle forms the subject of a well-known ballad of Körner (commemorated by a medallion). Beautiful view of the Hirschberg valley from the tower (10 pf.; gun-shot, to awaken the sevenfold echo, 50 pf.). We descend to the *Höllengrund*, which separates the Kynast from the *Herdberg* (2165 ft.) towards the S. A pleasant path (blue and white marks) leads through the woods round the Herdberg to *Agnetendorf* (see below) in 3/4 hr.

Near *Wernersdorf* (Zum Freundlichen Hain), 2 1/4 M. to the W. of Hermsdorf, are the **Bibersteine**, an imposing group of rocks. Fine view from the *Grosser Biberstein* (125 ft.; evening-light best).

From **Agnetendorf** (1740 ft.; *Beyer*, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 1 1/2-1 3/4 *M*; *Agnetenhof; Deutscher Kaiser*, fair), situated in a pleasant valley, 2 1/4 M. to the S. of Hermsdorf, the ***Bismarck-Höhe** (2230 ft.; inn), a good point of view, may be reached in 3/4 hr.

10 1/2 M. **Petersdorf** (1180-1300 ft.; *Goldner Stern*, with a garden and baths, R. 1 1/2-2, D. 1 1/2 *M*, well spoken of; *Silesia*, at the rail. station; *Kronprinz; Deutscher Kaiser*), a long village on the *Zacken*, with 3500 inhab. and glass-works, is another

summer-resort. About 1 M. to the S. of the rail. station is the *Wilhelmshöhe Hotel* (R. 1¼-1½ *M*). Fine view from the (¾ hr.) *Moltke-Fels* (800 ft.; ½ hr.; restaurant). Motor-omnibus, see below.

The railway ascends the valley of the *Kleiner Zacken* in long windings. 16 M. *Nieder-Schreiberhau* (1950 ft.); 18 M. *Mittel-Schreiberhau* (2150 ft.). Near the latter is the *Sagenhalle*, with eight scenes from the Rübezahl legend, by Hendrich (adm. 50 pf.).

20 M. **Ober-Schreiberhau.** — Hotels. **Reifträger* (Pl. b), R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; **König's* (Pl. d); **Lindenhof* (Pl. a), R. 2-5, D. 1½-3, pens. 6-10 *M*; *Am Schenkenstein* (Pl. c), R. 1½-3½ *M*; *Zackenfall* (Pl. e); *Mariental* (Pl. f); *Hochstein* (Pl. h). — *Schlicker's Restaurant* (wine), D. 1½ *M*; *Café Zumpe*. — *Carriage* from the rail. station to the village 1-1½ *M*, each addit. pers. 25 pf., to the Schneegruben 13½-18 *M*. — *Motor Omnibus* to Petersdorf, Hermsdorf, Warmbrunn (2 *M*), Giersdorf, Seidorf, Krummhübel, Brückenberg, and the Brot-Baude (2½ hrs.; 4½ *M*).

Schreiberhau, the highest village in Silesia (2060 ft.), is one of the most popular resorts in the Riesengebirge. It contains 5700 inhab. and numerous glass-works. About 1 M. to the S.W. is the *Josephinen-Hütte*, the largest of the Silesian glass-houses, belonging to Count Schaffgotsch (open to visitors 8-12 & 2-6). Adjacent is the Josephinen-Hütte Inn (Pl. g), with a garden-restaurant.

The narrow **Zackenklamm**, wedged in between steep rocks, and the **Zackenfall*, a fall of the *Zackerle*, 85 ft. in height, framed in beautiful forest-scenery, 1 M. to the S. of the Josephinen-Hütte, are reached by a good path (blue and red marks). The best view of the fall is obtained from beneath (restaurant, with beds). Route to the Neue Schlesische Baude, see p. 402.

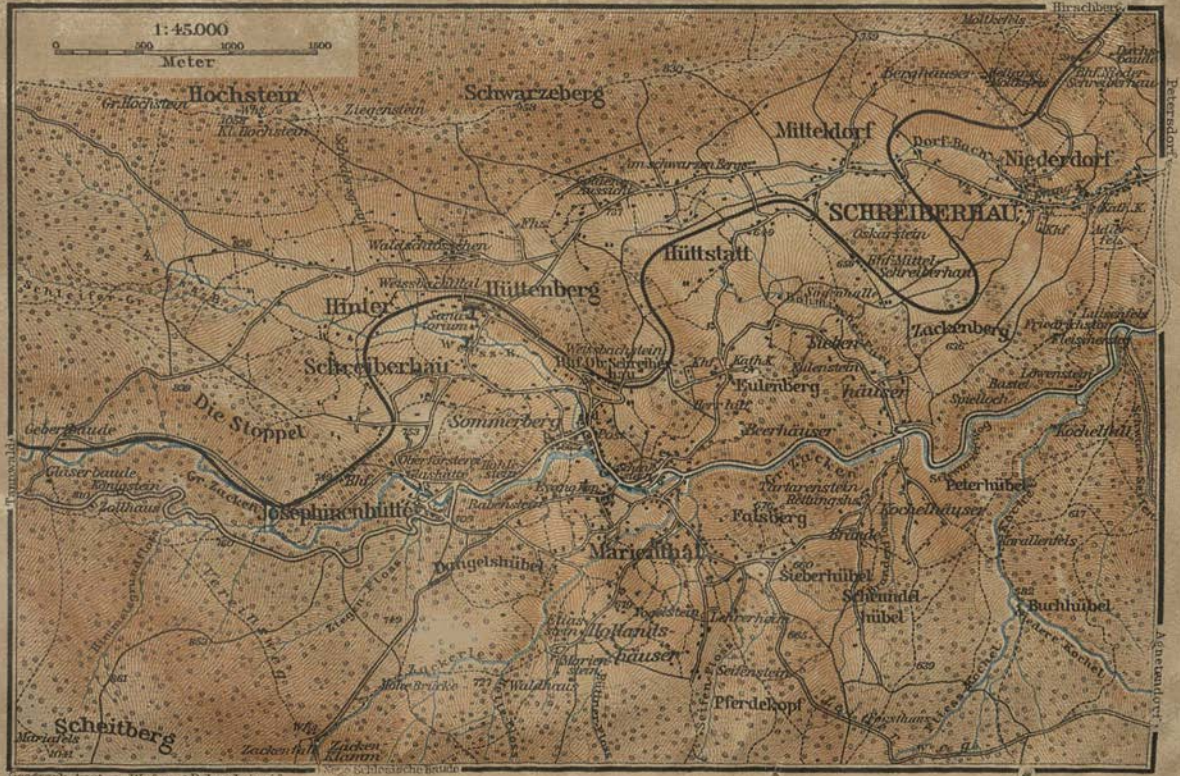
To the N.W. of the Josephinen-Hütte rises the **Hochstein** (3540 ft.), ascended in 1½ hr., an excellent point of view (rustic inn).

We cross the *Weissbach* and keep towards the S. 21½ M. *Josephinen-Hütte* (see above); 25½ M. *Karlstal*. — From (30 M.) *Strickerhäuser* (2065 ft.) a forest-path leads to (1¼ M.) the Bohemian village of *Neuwelt* (Rübezahl Inn, R. 1¼-2½, D. 1¼-2 *M*), with a glass-foundry. A pleasant walk leads hence through wood (red and yellow marks) to the (3 hrs.) *Elbfall-Baude* (p. 402) viâ the (25 min.) *Mummel Fall* (rfmts.) and the *Pantsche Fall* (p. 402). Beyond the Mummel Fall, at (½ hr.) the mouth of the *Luboch*, a green-marked path leads left to (1½ hr.) the *Wosseker Baude* (p. 402). — We now thread a tunnel and cross the *Iser*. — 32 M. *Grüntal* (2295 ft.), with the Austrian and German custom-houses.

b. From Hirschberg to Schmiedeberg and Krummhübel.

Local Railway from Hirschberg viâ Zillertal either to (9½ M.) *Schmiedeberg* in 40 min. (80, 45 pf.) or to (10½ M.) *Krumnhübel* in 50 min. (90, 55 pf.). — Motor Omnibus from Hirschberg Station to Zillertal (1 *M* 60 pf.), Krummhübel (2 *M* 30 pf.), Brückenberg (2 *M* 80 pf.), and the Brot-Baude (1½ hr.; 3 *M* 30 pf.).

Hirschberg, see p. 397. — Beyond (3½ M.) *Lomnitz* we obtain a fine view of the mountains (right). — 6 M. *Zillertal-Erdmanns-*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Mitteldorf
Dorf-Bach
Niederdorf
Berghäuser
Am schwarzen Berge
SCHREIBERHAU
Oskarstein
Hüttstatt
Hüttenberg
Hinter
Weissbachthal
Schreiberhau
Die Stoppel
Sommerberg
Eulenberg
Zackenberg
Beerhäuser
Kochelfall
Peterhübel
Kochelhäuser
Falsberg
Marienthal
Josephinenhütte
Gr. Zacken
Dangelshübel
Sieberhübel
Schaundel-hübel
Buchhübel
Hollands-häuser
Pferdekopf
Scheitberg
Zackenfall
Zacken-Klamm
Neue Schlesische Baude
Geographische Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

dorf. Zillertal (Hotel, R. 1½-2 *M*), founded in 1837 by Protestant emigrants from the Ziller-Tal in Tyrol, contains a large flax-spinning mill. To Krummhübel, see below. — Zillertal is the station for **Erdmannsdorf** (1260 ft.; *Schweizerhaus; Deutsche Krone*), a village ¾ M. to the N., with a royal château and park, formerly belonging to General Gneisenau, and a church designed by Schinkel.

From Erdmannsdorf walkers may reach Schmiedeberg in 1½ hr. by the direct route viâ (¾ hr.) *Buchwald* (see below), or in 3 hrs. viâ the (1½ hr.) long village of **Fischbach** (1225 ft.; *Forelle*), which possesses a fine old château, built in the 17th century.

To the N. of Fischbach rise the **Falkenberge**, of which both the most southerly, the *Kreuzberg* (2125 ft.; reached in ¾ hr. from Fischbach), and the *Forstberg* (2105 ft.) to the N., are excellent points of view. To the S.E. of Fischbach rises the (1½ hr.) **Mariannenfels** (2230 ft.), a huge group of rocks on the crest of the Fischbacher Gebirge, commanding a fine panorama.

From Fischbach or the Mariannenfels we may proceed to the (2 hrs.) *Bolzenschloss* (1840 ft.; inn); the imposing ruins of the old castle, destroyed by the Swedes in 1643, command an admirable view.

9½ M. **Schmiedeberg** (1470 ft.; *Goldner Stern*, R. 1¾-2½, D. 1½, pens. 5-6 *M*, well spoken of; *Schwarzes Ross; Schreiber*, R. 1-1½ *M; Preussischer Hof*, R. 1½-3 *M*), an old town with 5900 inhab., stretching for a considerable distance up the valley of the *Eglitz*. Mining for magnetic iron-ore is carried on, and there are manufactories of carpets and other articles. Sleighing to and from the Grenz-Bauden (ascent 2 hrs., descent 20 min.), 7 *M*.

At the village of *Buchwald* (Brauerei), 2½ M. to the N., is a château, surrounded by an extensive park to which visitors are admitted.

An admirable prospect is obtained from the '*Buche*' (inn), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Schmiedeberg, on the old road to Landeshut. A path diverging to the left from this road, ¾ M. farther on, leads to (2½ M.) the ***Friesensteine** (3260 ft.; refuge-hut), which also command a fine view. A path (green marks) leads hence to (3½ hrs.) Jannowitz (p. 394).

Ascent of the *Schneekoppe* from Schmiedeberg, see p. 404.

FROM SCHMIEDEBERG TO LANDESHUT, 15½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 *M* 30, 85 pf.). 3 M. *Mittel-Schmiedeberg;* 5½ M. *Ober-Schmiedeberg;* 7½ M. *Dittersbach;* 10½ M. *Pfaffendorf.* — 15½ M. *Landeshut*, see p. 394.

The LIGHT RAILWAY FROM ZILLERTAL TO KRUMMHÜBEL crosses the *Lomnitz*. 2½ M. *Arnsdorf* (Neumann) is a long village with a château of the 17th century. A path leads hence viâ *Steinseiffen* (Kaiser-Friedrich-Baude) to (1½ hr.) Schmiedeberg (see above).

4½ M. **Krummhübel** *(Railway Restaurant).* — HOTELS. *Schneekoppe*, R. 2-3, D. 2½ *M*, good; *Berliner Hof*, R. 1-2½ *M; Central; Goldner Frieden*, R. 2½-5, D. 2¼ *M; Alexandrinenbad*, with rooms only. — *Motor Omnibus* to Hirschberg or Brückenberg, see p. 400.

Krummhübel (1700-1970 ft.), a favourite summer-resort, is a good centre for excursions; *e. g.* to the Anna-Kapelle and the Gräbersteine (2½-3 hrs.; p. 399), the Kirche Wang (see below; 2 hrs.), etc. — Ascent of the Schneekoppe, see p. 404.

A little to the W. of Krummhübel is the village of **Brückenberg** (3100 ft.; *Waldhaus*, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½-2 *M; Rübezahl; Schweizerhaus; Bad Brückenberg; Hôt. Wang*), the parish-church

of which, the *Kirche Wang* (2900 ft.), was built by Frederick William IV. in 1844 and incorporates material from the old 'stave-kirke' of Wang in Norway (adm. 20 pf.). The woodwork of the doors and columns is old. The detached tower is modern.

c. The Hochgebirge. Schneekoppe.

Comp. the Panorama, p. 398.

DISTANCES. From the Josephinen-Hütte to the Schneegruben-Baude 3 hrs., Riesen-Baude $4^1/_2$ hrs., Schneekoppe $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr. (15 M. in all); from Agnetendorf to the (7 M.) Schneegruben-Baude $3^1/_2$-4 hrs.; from Seidorf to the (11 M.) Riesen-Baude $5^1/_2$ hrs.; from Schmiedeberg to Krummhübel $1^1/_2$ hr., thence to the (9 M.) Riesen-Baude 3 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg direct to the (14 M.) Schneekoppe 4 hrs.; from Johannisbad to the Schneekoppe 6-7 hrs.; from Hohenelbe to the Schneekoppe $7^1/_2$-8 hrs.; from the Josephinen-Hütte to ($8^1/_2$ M.) Hohenelbe $6^1/_2$-7 hrs.

In the height of the season visitors to the Schneekoppenhaus, the Prinz-Heinrich-Baude, or Schneegruben-Baude should engage rooms in advance by means of a reply-paid telegram. — SLEIGHING, see p. 396.

FROM THE JOSEPHINEN-HÜTTE in Schreiberhau (p. 400) to the Schneekoppe, 8-10 hrs. (red and blue way-marks). Carriage to the Schneegruben, see p. 400. The path ascends by the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Zackenfall* (p. 400), crosses a bridge (2335 ft.), and ascends a good path to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Neue Schlesische Baude* (3975 ft.; R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*), on the crest of the mountain. We may then make a digression of 20 min. viâ the *Pferdekopfstein* (4260 ft.; view) and the E. side of the *Reifträger* (4465 ft.); or we may leave the latter to the left, proceed towards the S.E., and then ascend past some groups of rock on the right, called the (20 min.) *Sausteine* and (10 min.) *Quargsteine*, below which, 7 min. to the W., is the *Wosseker-Baude* (comp. p. 400). Farther on, at the finger-post (boundary-stone 112), we quit the ridge-path leading to the right of the *Veilchenspitze* to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) Schneegruben-Baude, and diverge to the right (blue marks) to the (5 min.) *Elbbrunnen*, one of the sources of the Elbe. Hence we keep S. for 25 min. (red marks) and then turn to the E. (left) to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) **Pantsche Fall* (striking view of the Sieben Gründe). The **Elbfall*, ca. 140 ft. high, is 20 min. farther on, towards the N. (blue marks; accommodation at the Elbfall-Baude). Hence to Spindelmühl ($2^1/_2$ hrs.), see p. 405.

An easy path leads from the Elbfall-Baude, viâ the Pantsche Fall (see above), to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Kesselkoppe** (5705 ft.; View), turning to the left at the (2 min.) guide-post to the Elbbrunnen. The descent may be made to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Spindelmühl (p. 405) either viâ the *Kesselhof-Baude* and *Schüssel-Baude* (green and red marks) or viâ the **Goldhöhe* (4460 ft.; view) and the Hinter-Schüssel-Bauden (red marks).

From the Elbfall we ascend to the N.E. to the (40 min.) **Schneegruben-Baude* (4890 ft.; R. 2-3, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*), lying on the brink of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Schneegrube*, two rocky gullies upwards of 1000 ft in depth. *View of the Hirschberg Valley, beyond the abyss, and of Silesia as far as the Zobten near Breslau; still finer

view from *Rübezahl's Kanzel* ('Number Nip's Pulpit'), a granite rock close behind the Baude.

From the Schneegruben-Baude we proceed to the left, passing the Grosse Schneegrube, to the (1/4 hr.) *Hohes Rad* (4950 ft.), with a mound (16 ft. high) in memory of Emp. William I., and fine view. Steep descent on the E. side in 1/4 hr. (ascent 1/2 hr.), then to the *Grosse Sturmhaube* (4670 ft.), from the saddle below which red-marked paths diverge (l.) to the *Korallensteine* and Agnetendorf (p. 399) and (r.) to Spindelmühl (p. 405). Passing the *Mannstein* (4610 ft.) and the *Mädelsteine*, we reach in 1 1/4 hr. the *Peter-Baude* (4100 ft.; telegraph-office), commanding an extensive view towards Bohemia. [Descent from the Peter-Baude to the left to Agnetendorf, or to the right to Spindelmühl, 1 1/2 hr.; both paths marked yellow.] We then descend, first to the left and then to the right, into the *Mädelwiese*, a marshy hollow, the only wooded part of the ridge. At (10 min.) the fork we proceed in a straight direction to the (1 1/4 M.) *Spindler-Baude* (3940 ft.), an inn on the W. slope of the *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4725 ft.). [Descent hence to Spindelmühl 1 1/2 hr. (blue marks).] The path on the N. side of the latter leads to the (2 2/3 M.) *Mittagstein*, a granite rock 40 ft. high, commanding a fine view towards Silesia. About 10 min. farther on is the **Prinz-Heinrich-Baude* (4625 ft.; R. 2 1/2-5, B. 1, D. 3 1/2 *M*; telephone), in a fine situation above the *Grosser* and *Kleiner Teich*. After 1/2 hr. we pass a guide-post (Wiesen-Baude 1/4 hr. to the S.; Hampel-Baude 1/4 hr. to the N.), and cross the *Koppenplan*, with its dwarf pines, to the (1 hr.) *Riesen-Baude* (4560 ft.), a small inn (bed 2 *M*) on Bohemian territory, at the foot of the barren summit of the Schneekoppe. A steep zigzag path, at the beginning of which a grand view is obtained of the Melzergrund to the left and the Riesengrund (p. 404) to the right, ascends hence in windings to the top of the Schneekoppe in 1/2 hr., while the easier 'Jubilæums-Weg' (left) takes 3/4 hr.

From Seidorf (p. 399) to the Schneekoppe, 6 hrs. To the Anna-Kapelle (p. 399), 1 hr. In 1 hr. more (green and yellow marks) we reach the *Brot-Baude* (2690 ft.), at the junction of the paths from Arnsdorf and from Hain. [Motor-omnibus to Hirschberg, see p. 400; to Schreiberhau, see p. 400.] The path then leads to the right (S.; green marks) to the (1/4 hr.) *Kirche Wang* in *Brückenberg* (p. 402).

By the entrance to the parsonage the green-marked path ascends, past *Rübezahl's Kegelbahn* ('Number Nip's Skittle Alley'), where it joins the direct path from Seidorf, to the (40 min.) *Schlingel-Baude* (3500 ft.). Then (red marks) by (10 min.) the *Grosse Lomnitz*, the outlet of the *Grosser* and *Kleiner Teich*, to the (3/4 hr.) *Hampel-Baude* (4115 ft.). From the Hampel-Baude we ascend to the (25 min.) *Koppenplan;* thence to the Schneekoppe, see above.

From the Schlingel-Baude (see above) a blue-marked path leads by the *Hasen-Baude* and the *Drei Steine* (3950 ft.), rocky pinnacles on the crest of the mountain, to (1 hr.) the *Mittagstein* (see above).

FROM SCHMIEDEBERG (p. 401) to the Schneekoppe viâ Krummhübel, 5 hrs. A carriage-road leads to the S.W. from Schmiedeberg, viâ *Steinseiffen* (p. 401) and past the Pfaffenberg, to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Krummhübel (p. 401). Thence a pleasant path (yellow marks) ascends through the romantic *Melzergrund* to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) Koppe. — From Krummhübel the Schneekoppe may be ascended also in 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs. by the *Gehänge* (somewhat steep; green marks); or by the *Eulengrund* and the *Schwarze Koppe* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; red and yellow marks); or viâ *Wolfshau* (Mariensruh; blue and yellow marks) to the *Forst-Bauden* (rfmts.) and the (blue marks) **Tabaksteig* (4 hrs.); or, lastly, viâ *Wang* and the *Schlingel-Baude* (p. 403), in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (guide unnecessary; numerous finger-posts).

FROM SCHMIEDEBERG direct to the Schneekoppe by the Forstkamm, $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_4$ hrs. The path (red and blue marks) ascends to *Ober-Schmiedeberg*, passes the St. Anna-Kapelle (p. 399) on a hill to the right, then turns to the right, and ascends, chiefly through wood, to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) the *Grenz-Bauden* (3430 ft.; Goder-Baude, well spoken of; Hübner), 2 hrs. below the summit and both in Bohemia. Another route (blue marks) reaches the Grenz-Bauden in 3 hrs. viâ the *Tannen-Baude* (rfmts. at the forester's) and the *Forst-Bauden* (see above). At the Hübner-Baude begins the steep 'Faltis-Weg', which ascends past the Emma-Quelle to the (40 min.) *Schwarze Koppe* (4615 ft.), then an almost level stretch for 40 min., and finally another steep ascent of $^1/_4$ hr. to the summit.

FROM JOHANNISBAD (p. 395) to the Koppe the following are the two best routes. By the first (6-7 hrs.; carriage to Petzer 10 *K*; motor-omnibus to Freiheit, see p. 395; from Freiheit, 8 M., in $^3/_4$ hr., 1 *K* 50 *h*) pedestrians ascend the N. slope of the valley, past the finger-post and the Waldhaus, to the village of *Schwarzenberg*, and then mount the slope to the right (blue and yellow way-marks) under the *Blaustein* (3120 ft.) to ($3^1/_3$ M.) Dunkeltal (see below). The carriage-road leads viâ *Freiheit* (p. 395) to the long village of *Marschendorf* (Brauhof, R. $1^1/_4$-2 *K*) in the valley of the *Aupa*. Our road leads to the left, ascending the valley of the Aupa to ($^1/_2$ M.) *Dunkeltal*. Beyond a large glass-house it enters a more sombre part of the valley (to the S. the *Aichelburg*, a small modern tower). $1^1/_2$ M. *Kreuzschenke* (route to the Grenz-Bauden, see below). The road proceeds to the left to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Gross-Aupa* (Preller), a village consisting of huts scattered over the hillside. In $^1/_2$ hr. more we reach *Petzer* (Alter Petzerkretscham, well spoken of; Petzer, R. 1-2 *K*), the highest part of Gross-Aupa, where the road terminates. (A little above diverges the road leading across the Geiergucke to Spindelmühl; see p. 405.) A path diverging to the right at the hotels (yellow marks) ascends to the right through the grand **Riesengrund* and the *Aupagrund*. At the (40 min.) *Riesengrund-Baude* we have a splendid view of the Schneekoppe. Beyond the *Bergschmiede Inn* (3315 ft.), opposite the Brunnberg (p. 405), we ascend rapidly. The Aupa, pouring over the cliff to the N. in scanty runlets, here forms the so-called *Aupa Fall*. In 1 hr. more ($4^1/_2$ M. from Petzer) we reach the *Riesen-Baude* (4570 ft.); thence to the Schneekoppe, see p. 403.

[At the Kreuzschenke (see above) a road diverges to the right and leads through the valley of the Kleine Aupa to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Klein-Aupa* (Zur Mohornmühle) and ($1^1/_2$ hr.; blue way-marks) the Grenz-Bauden (see above).]

The second route ($6^1/_2$-7 hrs.) ascends in 2 hrs. by the *Prellogg-Weg*

(red and yellow marks), viâ the *Zinnecker-Bauden*, *Ochsen-Bauden*, and *Schwarzschlag-Bauden* to the **Schwarzenberg* (4130 ft.), commanding fine views of the mountains and the Bohemian plain. We then descend (yellow, and then blue marks) to the (25 min.) *Bohnenwies-Baude*, pass the *Töpfer-Baude* and the (50 min.) *Fuchs-Baude* (3865 ft.; well spoken of), and follow the long ridge of the (7½ M.) **Fuchsberg*, which affords an admirable view of the Riesengrund and the precipitous S.W. side of the Koppe. In 20 min. more we turn to the right at the *Hof-Baude* (red marks) and proceed to (1¼ hr.) **Geiergucke* (4470 ft.; p. 406), where we intersect the path from Spindelmühl to Petzer (p. 406). Thence viâ the *Brunnberg* to the (1½ M.) *Wiesen-Baude* and the *Riesen-Baude* (4 hrs.); thence to the top, see p. 403.

The **Schneekoppe**, or **Riesenkoppe** (5260 ft.), the highest mountain in N. and Central Germany, is a blunted cone covered with débris of granite and mica schist. On the summit are a chapel (erected in 1668-81) and a meteorological observatory (open 11-12). There are also two inns, on different sides of the frontier (same landlord), the *Preussische Baude* and the *Böhmische Baude* (bed 2-2½ *M*; travellers are awakened to view the suprise, which, however, is seldom clear), with post and telegraph office. A red flag or a red light indicates that no nightquarters are to be had.

View (best towards evening) extensive and picturesque: to the N. the entire Hirschberg Valley; E. Schweidnitz, Zobten, Breslau, Eule, Silberberg, Schneeberg, Heuscheuer; S.W. the Weisser Berg near Prague; W. the Milleschauer near Teplitz; N.W. the Landeskrone near Görlitz. To the S.W. we obtain a most imposing view of the deep Riesengrund (p. 404); to the N. the Melzergrund (p. 404).

From the Josephinen-Hütte viâ Spindelmühl to the Wiesen-Baude 7-8 hrs., or to Hohenelbe 8-9 hrs. — To the *Elbfall* 3 hrs., see p. 402. A good path (yellow and green marks) leads to the right from the Elbfall-Baude along the slope of the *Korkonosch* (4655 ft.) into the *Elbgrund*; on the right rises the *Kesselkoppe* (p. 402). It then turns to the left, skirting the Hochkamm, which is rent and fissured by the *Sieben Gründe*, and follows the course of the *Elbseifen*. Near the confluence of this stream with the *Weisswasser*, a brook descending from the Sieben Gründe, the path unites with that coming from the Peter-Baude (p. 403) and turns towards the S. Here stands the *Mädelsteg-Baude*. About 1 M. farther on (2 hrs. from the Elbfall-Baude) lies —

Spindelmühl (2660 ft.; *Deutscher Kaiser*, pens. 6-8 *K*, very fair; *Hercynia*; *Wiesenhaus*; *St. Peter*, board 3½ *M*, R. extra; *Rübezahl*; *Marienwarte*, R. 1-2, D. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Hollmann*; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*; also *Krone* and *Sonne* in Friedrichstal, on the right bank of the Elbe), a favourite summer-resort. At the S. end of the village the Elbe is joined by the *Klausenwasser*, on which, ¾ M. farther up (red and yellow way-marks), lies the village of *St. Peter*. The route now ascends the S. slope of the *Ziegenrücken* (4640 ft.), passes the (2 hrs.) *Renner-Baude*, and reaches (35 min. more) the *Wiesen-Baude* (4595 ft.; good), whence we follow either the green way-marks E. (in ¾ hr.), or the (¼ hr.) red-marked path N. along the mountain-crest to the (½ hr.) *Riesen-Baude* (see p. 403). — Other routes lead by the (20 min.) Mädelsteg-Baude (see above) and the **Weisswassergrund* (green marks), or by the lonely but magnificently situated *Leier-Baude* (blue marks), whence a steep ascent reaches the Spindler-Baude (see p. 403) in 1 hr.

The direct route from Spindelmühl to the Aupa-Tal (5 hrs.; red-and-green marks) descends from the village of *St. Peter* (see above), and then

gently ascends the wild and romantic *Langer Grund* to the (2 hrs.) crest of the S. spur of the *Brunnberg*, which forms the watershed between the Aupa and the tributaries of the Elbe. The **Geiergucke* (p. 405), at the top, commands a charming view of the Aupa-Tal. To the right is the *Zehgrund;* the path follows its N. slopes to the *Richter-Bauden*, the (1½ hr.) *Petzerkretscham*, and (½ hr.; blue marks) Preller's Inn at *Gross-Aupa* (p. 404).

By following the Elbe to the S. from Spindelmühl we reach *Hackelsdorf, Oberhohenelbe*, and (3 hrs.) *Hohenelbe;* see *Baedeker's Austria*.

d. Rocks of Adersbach and Wekelsdorf.

From Schmiedeberg (p. 401) a railway runs to (15½ M.) *Landeshut*, whence another line leads viâ *Schömberg* (carr. to Adersbach 6 *M*.) to *Berthelsdorf* (p. 391). Thence a footpath (blue and red marks) leads viâ *Ober-Adersbach* and *Nieder-Adersbach* to (1½ hr.) the Adersbach Rocks.

From Friedland (p. 410) by train viâ Halbstadt to *Wekelsdorf Station* (p. 410) and thence as below.

From Wekelsdorf Station (p. 410) by railway either to *Wekelsdorf Felsen* in ¼ hr. or to *Nieder-Adersbach* (Adersbach Rocks) in 20 minutes. The road (carr. 1-4 pers. 1 *K* 20 to 3 *K* 40 *h*) leads through the (2 M.) town (omn. from the station 40 *h*) and diverges to the left for the Rocks.

From Trautenau (p. 395), railway viâ (2½ M.) *Parschnitz*, (9 M.) *Qualisch*, (12½ M.) *Radowenz*, (20 M.) *Ober-Adersbach*, and (22½ M.) *Nieder-Adersbach*, to (25 M.) *Wekelsdorf Felsen* (ca. 1¾ hr.).

***Adersbach Rocks.** — *Zur Felsenstadt*, at the entrance to the rocks, R. 1½-2½, D. 1¼ *M*; *Kasper's Hotel*, unpretending. — Admission 1 *M* or 1 *K* each person; guide, without whom no one is permitted to enter, 20 *h* or 17 pf. each (for special parties of 1-10 pers. 2 *K* or 1 *M* 70 pf.). Small fees are expected at various points, so that the traveller should be provided with 10 and 20 *h* pieces. — The temperature among the rocks is much lower than outside.

The *Adersbach Rocks*, resembling those in Saxon Switzerland, are very curious. They once formed a solid mountain of green sandstone, the softer parts and clefts of which have been worn away and widened by the action of water. These rocks, thousands in number, some of them 180 ft. high, often assume grotesque shapes, and many of them have been named in accordance with some fanciful resemblance (sugarloaf, burgomaster, drummer, etc.). The path is often so narrow that we must walk in single file. A brook traverses this labyrinth, issuing in an artificial waterfall 40 ft. high (8 *h* or 7 pf.) from a little lake, to which a flight of steps ascends. Part of the exploration, which occupies 2-2½ hrs. in all, is carried out by boat (17 pf. or 20 *h*). At the egress a sevenfold echo is awakened by trumpet-blasts (17 pf. or 20 *h*) and shots (40-80 *h*, 34-68 pf.).

The ***Wekelsdorf Rocks** (*Zum Eisenhammer*, R. 1-1½ *M*, very fair), adjoining those of Adersbach on the E. (3 M. from the Felsenstadt Inn at Adersbach), are still more imposing. Admission 1 *M* or 1 *K;* guide 17 pf. or 20 *h* (minimum 2 *K* or 1 *M* 70 pf.); shot to awaken echo ½-1 *M* or ½-1 *K*. Here, too, various parts of the chaotic scene have their specific names (cathedral, burial-vault, etc.). The finest point is the grand 'Cathedral', resembling a Gothic structure. Visitors generally return through the Neue

Felsenstadt, with the 'Amphitheatre', the 'Anna-Tal', and 'Siberia'. A visit to these rocks occupies 2-2½ hrs.

The *Heuschever*, see p. 411; carriage from Wekelsdorf to the foot of the Maria Stern in 2-2½ hrs., fare 8-10 *M.*; carriage from Adersbach to Karlsberg (p. 411) in 6-7 hrs., fare 20 *M.*

64. From Breslau to Dresden.

164 M. Railway. Express in 4½ hrs. (fares 22 *M* 50, 15 *M*, 9 *M* 30 pf.).

From Breslau to (85 M.) *Kohlfurt* (*Rail. Restaurant, D. 1½ *M*), see R. 59. — 102 M. **Görlitz** (p. 382). To the left is the *Landeskrone* (p. 392). — 105 M. *Reichenbach* (Sonne), the last Prussian town.

114 M. **Löbau** (870 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, good; *Wettiner Hof*) is a busy place with 11,300 inhabitants. The neighbouring country (Upper Lusatia) is peopled with Wends, a Slavonic race still speaking, to some extent, its own language. The town lies at the foot of the *Löbauer Berg* (1475 ft.; inn and view-tower at the top, 660 ft. above the town and 1 hr. from the station).

From Löbau to Zittau, 21 M., railway in 1 hr. — 9½ M. **Herrnhut** (*Hôtel der Brüder-Gemeinde*, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½-2½ *M*), a pleasant little place with 1400 inhab., was founded in 1722 by several families from Moravia who belonged to the Moravian brotherhood ('Herrnhuter'), and had quitted their country on account of their religion. The site was presented to the exiles by Count Zinzendorf, the proprietor. The Moravian meeting-house contains a collection of antiquities (adm. 50 pf.). View from the *Hutberg* (1195 ft.). — At (13½ M.) *Ober-Oderwitz* our line joins that from Bischofswerda and Ebersbach (p. 408). — 21 M. *Zittau*, see p. 392.

About ¾ M. to the S. of (122 M.) *Pommritz* lies the village of *Hochkirch*, memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous battles fought by Frederick the Great (14th Oct., 1758).

Marshall Keith, Frederick's well-known general, fell in this battle. He was the son of Lord Keith, and an adherent of the Pretender. After the battle of Sheriffmuir he was branded as a Jacobite, and obliged to quit Great Britain. He afterwards entered the Russian service, in which he attained the rank of field-marshal. Having resigned his appointment he repaired to Berlin, where Frederick the Great nominated him a Prussian marshal and governor of Berlin. In 1776 Sir Robert Keith, British ambassador at Vienna, erected a monument in the church at Hochkirch to the memory of his kinsman, whose remains had been transferred to the garrison church at Berlin in 1759. Comp. 'A Fallen Star', by Charles Lowe.

A favourite point of view is the *Czorneboh (*i.e.* black god; 1817 ft.), a summit in the range which stretches to the S. of Hochkirch, 1½ M. to the S.W. of Pommritz (carr. to *Wuischke*, then on foot in ¾ hr.). At the top are a tower and inn. At the foot of the tower lies a huge block of granite, said to be an altar of the ancient heathen Wends (see above). Fine view of the populous and fertile plain of Upper Lusatia.

129 M. **Bautzen** (*Railway Restaurant*). — Hotels. *Weintraube*, Reichen-Str. 24, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2 *M*, well spoken of; *Weisses Ross*, Aeussere Lauen-Str. 11, R. 1½-6, D. from 2 *M*; *Gude*, at the station; *Krone*, Stein-Str. 15, R. 1½-2 *M*. — Restaurants. *Ratskeller*, in the Gewandhaus; *Bier-Palast*, corner of Tuchmachergasse and Moltke-Str.; *Fuchsbau*, Hintere Reichen-Str. 1; *Café Central*, Reichen-Str. 25. — Cab from the station, 60 pf.; per hr., 1 *M* 60 pf. — Post Office, Bismarck-Str.

Bautzen (720 ft.), the busy capital of the Saxon Upper Lusatia (32,800 inhab.), is picturesquely situated on a height above the *Spree*.

In the *Corn Market* are the *Theatre* and the *Reichen-Turm* (end of the 15th cent.), with a stone relief of Emp. Rudolf II. (1577). Behind the theatre is the *Serbski Dom*, a club-house containing a Wendish museum. On the W. side of the Market is a new *Museum*, built for the reception of the various art-collections of the town.

The centre of the old town is occupied by the *Principal Market Place*. To the left is the *Gewandhaus*, a handsome building of 1883 (entr. Innere Lauen-Str.), containing the *Public Library* and the *Stieber Museum*, with antiquities and pictures (Wed. 2-4, 20 pf., at other times 50 pf.; catalogue 20 pf.).

The *Rathaus*, in the Fleischmarkt, contains a fine staircase and portraits of the burgomasters of the last 400 years. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Peter*, also in the Fleischmarkt, built in 1441-64, has been used since 1635 by the Roman Catholics and Protestants in common. Fine view from the tower. In front of it is a fountain monument to *Elector John George I.* (d. 1656), erected in 1865.

The stone head on the *Nicolai-Pforte* is said to be that of a town-clerk who tried to betray the town to the Hussites in 1429 and was condemned to be drawn and quartered. Beyond the *Landhaus*, or Hall of the Estates, in the Schloss-Str., rises *Schloss Ortenburg* (1483-86), situated on a height on the Spree and containing government-offices. On the tower is a figure of Matthew Corvinus of Hungary (1486). The Audience Chamber (first floor) has a fine stucco ceiling, with scenes from Lusatian history (17th cent.).

On the left bank of the Spree rises the *Proitschenberg*, a good point of view. — From Bautzen to *Schandau*, see R. 30c.

The valley of the Spree is now crossed by a long viaduct, which affords a fine restrospect of Bautzen. 142 M. *Bischofswerda* (pop. 8000). About 3 M. to the N. lies *Rammenau*, the birthplace of *J. G. Fichte* (in 1762), with a monument to his memory.

From Bischofswerda to Zittau, 40 M. (by another route 46½ M.), railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. — From (24 M.) *Ebersbach* (Stadt Zittau) the Bohemian N. Railway goes on to (11 M.) *Kreibitz-Teichstatt*, the junction of the line from *Tetschen* (p. 215). At (28½ M.) *Eibau* the longer route to Zittau viâ *Warnsdorf* (junction for Bodenbach, p. 215) diverges. At (36 M.) *Scheibe* the two routes reunite. — 40 M. *Zittau*, see p. 392.

151 M. *Arnsdorf.*

From Arnsdorf to Lübbenau, 59 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 15½ M. **Kamenz** (*Lehmann's*, at the station), with 11,500 inhab., was the birthplace of Lessing (in 1729), to whom a bust, by Knauer, was erected near the Wendish church in 1863. View from the tower on the *Hutberg*, 1½ M. to the W. of the town. About 6 M. to the S.E. of Kamenz is the Cistercian monastery of *Marienstern*, founded in 1264. — From Kamenz the train runs on to *Hohenbocka*, *Senftenberg*, *Calau*, and (59 M.) *Lübbenau* (p. 389). — Another line runs from Arnsdorf to Pirna (p. 213).

154 M. *Radeberg* (Grüne Tanne), with 13,400 inhab. and an old château (1543-46), 1½ M. to the N. of which, amid fragrant pine-woods, lies the small *Augustusbad*, with a chalybeate spring.

164 M. *Dresden*, see p. 177.

65. From Breslau to Halbstadt *(Chotzen)* viâ Salzbrunn.

62 M. RAILWAY in $3^1/_2$ hrs. — Best views to the left.

Breslau (Freiburg Station), see p. 382. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Canth.* At *Krieblowitz*, 3 M. to the S.E., is the mausoleum of Field-Marshal Blücher, who died here in 1819 at the age of 77. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Mettkau.* To the right is the late-Renaissance château of *Borganie* (Count Pinto).

30 M. **Königszelt** *(Railway Restaurant; Railway Hotel)*, the junction for the *Liegnitz-Frankenstein* railway (R. 67), derives its name ('king's tent') from the fact that Frederick the Great occupied a fortified camp near it, at *Bunzelwitz*, in 1761. To the left is the Zobten (p. 389).

35 M. **Freiburg** (905 ft.; *Burg*, R. 2-3 *M*, very fair; *Bär*), a small town with 9800 inhab., engaged in linen and watch making, is prettily situated on the hillside. On the opposite bank of the *Polsnitz* lies the straggling village of *Polsnitz.*

*EXCURSION TO SCHLOSS FÜRSTENSTEIN. We follow the path through the Gründel, along the Polsnitz, pass through the village of Polsnitz, and at the ($^1/_4$ hr.) cross-roads ascend to the left to the (20 min.) Schloss.

Schloss Fürstenstein, the residence of the Prince of Pless, is charmingly situated on the E. side of the valley of the *Hellebach* o *Polsnitz*, and is surrounded by extensive grounds. Visitors are usuallr admitted to the terraces in the prince's absence. Those who wish to sey the interior must procure tickets from the 'Fürstliche Generaldirektione at Waldenburg (see below). The tower commands a fine view.

A walk through the valley and back to Freiburg, as follows, takes ca. 3 hrs. From the gate of the Schloss we descend to the left through the gardens to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Alte Schweizerei* (restaurant). Hence we ascend on the left bank of the Hellebach, through the deep and wooded ***Fürstensteiner Grund**, to the (40 min.) *Alte Burg* (restaurant), a small imitation of a mediæval castle, with interesting old armour, etc. (fee 50 pf.). View from the tower (from the Alte Burg to Nieder-Salzbrunn, see below; 20 min.). We descend to (6 min.) the Hellebach, cross the rustic bridge, and ascend to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Luisen-Platz* (view of the Schloss) and the (5 min.) *Charlotten-Platz* (view of the valley). A few paces to the right is the *Mausoleum* and farther on (7 min.) is the *Riesengrab* (*View). — From the mausoleum we reach ($^3/_4$ hr.) Freiburg by descending to the left.

The line ascends in a wide circuit. — 41 M. *Nieder-Salzbrunn;* hence to the Alte Burg (see above), $^1/_2$ hr.

FROM NIEDER-SALZBRUNN TO DITTERSBACH, 8 M., railway in $^1/_2$ hr. viâ ($2^1/_2$ M.) **Altwasser** (1370 ft.; *Villa Nova; Seifert's*), a busy town with 17,300 inhab. (route by the Wilhelmshöhe to Salzbrunn, $1^1/_2$ hr., see p. 410), and (5 M.) **Waldenburg** (1445 ft.; *Schwarzes Ross*, R. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$ *M*, good; *Löwe*), another manufacturing place with 16,400 inhab., the centre of a coal-mining district. — 8 M. *Dittersbach*, see p. 395.

The Schneekoppe is visible to the right in clear weather.

$43^1/_2$ M. **Bad Salzbrunn.** — HOTELS. *Grand-Hôtel*, R. 3-8, D. 3, pens. from 9 *M*; *Kurhaus*, R. $2^1/_2$-4, D. $3^1/_4$-3 *M*; *Preussische Krone*, R. 2-4 *M*; *Sonne; Deutscher Adler.* Numerous *Lodging Houses.*

Visitors' Tax (after 4 days) 20 ℳ, members of a family cheaper. — The station is ¾ M. from the village (omn. 30 pf.). — *Motor Omnibuses* run to Fürstenstein, Adersbach and Wekelsdorf, Bolkenhain and Hohenfriedberg, and Kynau.

Salzbrunn (1320-75 ft.), a village (7400 inhab.) belonging to the Prince of Pless, stretches along the valley of the *Salzbach* for nearly 4½ M. Bad Salzbrunn, the watering-place proper, lies quite at the upper end, about 3 M. from the first house. Its saline-alkaline waters are efficacious in pulmonary and bowel complaints, gout, diabetes, and asthma (8600 patients annually). The principal drinking spring is the *Oberbrunnen*, which is enclosed by the *Elisenhalle*, in the pretty promenades of *Ober-Salzbrunn* (1335 ft.).

At the upper end of Salzbrunn, near the entrance to the village of *Hartau*, the road to Altwasser diverges to the left (E.). Walkers should take the route by the (1½ M.) **Wilhelmshöhe* (1690 ft.; view from the tower, adm. 10 pf.; inn); descent on the E. side to Altwasser (p. 409) in 20 minutes.

The **Zeisburg**, 1½ hr. to the N.W. of Salzbrunn, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Zeis*. The road to it leads through *Nieder-Adelsbach*. — To *Fürstenstein* viâ Nieder-Salzbrunn, and back, 4½ hrs., see p. 409 (carr. there & back 10-12 ℳ.). — The **Sattelwald** (2555 ft.; restaurant), with an admirable view of the Silesian Mts., may be ascended in 3 hrs.; descend viâ Wittgendorf (p. 395), ¼ hr. — The *Hochwald* (2790 ft.; inn; fine view from the tower) is ascended in 1¾ hr. viâ *Idahof* and a new avenue cut through the forest.

The continuation of the line affords numerous beautiful views (to the left). 47½ M. *Conradstal* lies at the end of a curve which brings the train back to the vicinity of Ober-Salzbrunn.

52½ M. **Fellhammer** is the junction for the railway from Görlitz to Breslau (p. 395), the first station on which, Gottesberg (p. 395), is visible on the right. Tunnel. — 58 M. **Schlesisch-Friedland** (1465 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Weisses Ross; Schlesischer Hof*), a well-built little town on the *Steine*, with 5100 inhab. and weaving factories. To *Adersbach*, see p. 406.

Diligence thrice daily (in ¾ hr.; 60 pf.) to (3 M.) **Görbersdorf** (1740 ft.; *Deutscher Kaiser*), in a sheltered valley, frequented by consumptive patients (*Dr. Brehmer's Establishment*, R. from 1½, pens. 7-11 ℳ; *Dr. Römpler's*, pens. 9-12 ℳ; *Dr. Weiker's*, pens. 60-70 ℳ weekly).

The Austrian frontier is now crossed. At (62 M.) **Halbstadt** *(Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Meyer)* baggage is examined by the custom-house officers. — From Halbstadt to Nachod and Chotzen, see *Baedeker's Austria*. The second station on this line is (8 M.) *Wekelsdorf* (Rail. Restaurant; Bayrischer Hof), 2 M. distant from the village (omn.; to the Wekelsdorf and Adersbach Rocks, see p. 406).

From Halbstadt to Braunau and Mittelsteine, 15 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5½ M. **Braunau** (1330 ft.; *Jarosch; Birke*), with 7600 inhab. and a handsome Benedictine abbey. — 15 M. *Mittelsteine*, see p. 395.

From Braunau to the Heuscheuer viâ the Stern, 5-5½ hrs. About 2½ M. to the W. of Braunau is the village of *Weckersdorf*, from (½ M.) the W. end of which (guide-post) a route (marked by white crosses), leading past the Amerika Inn, ascends to the (35 min.) *Marien-Kapelle* on

the *Stern* (2210 ft.; restaurant), which commands a fine view. About 1 M. off are the *Weckersdorf Rocks*, a 'Felsenstadt' resembling those of Adersbach and Wekelsdorf. A visit (with guide, 1 *K*) to this labyrinth occupies 2 hrs. — From the Stern a route leads to the (3¼ hrs.) *Heuscheuer* (see below), viâ (20 min.) *Gross-Labney*, (¼ hr.) *Dürrengrund*, (¾ hr.) *Bielai*, (¼ hr.) *Melden*, (½ hr.) *Nausenei*, and (½ hr.) *Passendorf*.

From Mittelsteine to Nachod viâ Wünschelburg and the Heuscheuer. — From *Mittelsteine* (p. 410) we proceed by a light railway to (5½ M.) **Wünschelburg** (1270 ft.; *Nitsche; Schwarzer Adler*), a small town with 2700 inhab. on the *Posna*. — The Walking Route to the Heuscheuer (2 hrs.) follows the road to the S.W. to (1½ M.) the Grüner Wald Inn and then ascends to the right (white and red marks) through wood and along the *Posna* to (20 min.) the *Posna Falls*. Thence we ascend to (25 min.) the *Gucke* (restaurant; view), turn first to the left and then (¼ hr.) to the right, and finally climb by 660 steps to (½ hr.) the Heuscheuer. — The Road to the Heuscheuer (carr. to Karlsberg 6-8 ℳ, to Kudowa 10-12 ℳ) ascends gradually from the Grüner Wald Inn (see above) along the flanks of the Heuscheuer (views) to (2¼ hrs.) *Karlsberg* (2295 ft.; Stiebler), on the S. side of the Grosse Heuscheuer, whence we reach the top by the above-mentioned steps in ½-¾ hr.

The ***Heuscheuer** (2985 ft.; *Schweizerhaus*, R. 1½-2 ℳ) rises about 500 ft. above the lofty plain. The grotesque rock-formations here have various whimsical names (walk through them, with guide, ½-1 hr.; fee 20 pf. each). Fine view from the *Tafelstein*. The highest point is the *Grossvaterstuhl* (3020 ft.), a seat hollowed out in a small rocking-stone.

Beyond Karlsberg the road descends rapidly to (7½ M.) *Kudowa* (p. 414). — The road from Kudowa to (4½ M.) *Nachod* (railway projected; carr. 4, with two horses 6 ℳ) joins the Glatz and Nachod road at the village of *Sackisch* (p. 414).

66. From Breslau to Glatz and Mittelwalde.

Railway to *Glatz*, 58 M., in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 50 pf.); to *Mittelwalde*, 81 M., in 2½-3¾ hrs. (10 ℳ 90, 7 ℳ 30, 4 ℳ 50 pf.). Best views to the right.

Breslau, see p. 382. — 23 M. *Strehlen* (Reichsadler), with 9500 inhab., on the *Ohle*, which the train ascends.

45 M. **Camenz** *(Rail. Restaurant; Schwarzer Adler)*, on the Neisse, the junction for the line between Liegnitz and Neisse (R. 67). The church belonged to a Cistercian abbey, founded early in the 15th century. An inscription in the choir records a tradition that Frederick the Great escaped capture by the hostile Croatians here in 1745 by assuming the garb of a monk.

Near the village rises the imposing modern Gothic château of Prince Frederick Henry of Prussia; in the park behind it fountains play on Sun. and Thurs. from 3 to 5 p.m. — A light railway runs from Camenz to (7½ M.) *Reichenstein* (Post), with arsenic mines, whence a road leads to (12 M.) *Bad Landeck* (p. 412). Pedestrians should choose the route (5 hrs.) through the *Schlacken-Tal* and past the *Rosenkranz Chapel* (inn).

52½ M. **Wartha** (850 ft.; *Stadtbahnhof; Goldener Stern*), a small town, with 1400 inhab. and a frequented pilgrimage-church (1682-95). A steep path ascends to the (1 hr.) *Chapel of St. Anna* on the *Warthaberg* (1840 ft.; view). Tunnel.

58 M. **Glatz** (845 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Kaiserhof; Stadtbahnhof*, both very fair; *Weisses Ross; Weisses Lamm*, fair),

a strongly-fortified town on the Neisse, with 17,100 inhab., is commanded by the conspicuous keep of the old castle, 300 ft. above it (tickets at the commandant's office, 50 pf.). — Excursion to the Glatzer Gebirge, see below. — Glatz is the junction of a line to Kohlfurt (p. 381).

70 M. **Habelschwerdt** (1200 ft.; *Drei Karpfen; Deutsches Haus*, R. 1½-2, D. 1½-2 *M*), a district-town with 6200 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Neisse, 1 M. from the station. The *Chapel of St. Florian*, 1 M. to the E., affords a fine view; another good point of view is the *Dohlenberg* (1910 ft.), 4 M. to the W., beyond the *Weistritz* and the (2½ M.) *Wustung* (inn). — Omnibus to Wölfelsgrund (p. 413), 1 *M* 20 pf.

73 M. *Langenau*, ¾ M. from the pleasant little **Bad Langenau** (1170 ft.; *Kurhaus; Annahof; Krone*), with chalybeate and mud baths. There are several good points of view in the neighbourhood.

81 M. **Mittelwalde** (1445 ft.; *Goldener Stern*), the Prussian frontier-station, picturesquely situated. The Austrian N.W. Railway runs hence to (56 M.; in 4 hrs.) *Königgrätz*, etc. Pleasant excursions may be taken to *Burg Littitz, Pottenstein, Grulich*, etc.

The Glatzer Gebirge.

The finest points among the Glatzer Gebirge, or Glatz Mts., may all be visited from Glatz within two days. — 1st Day. By railway to *Landeck* and *Seitenberg;* walk through the *Klessengrund* and ascend the *Schneeberg*, spending the night at the Schweizerei. 2nd Day. Walk to the *Wölfelsfall* and *Mariaschnee* and thence viâ *Wölfelsdorf* to *Habelschwerdt* or *Bad Langenau.*

Railway from Glatz to Seitenberg, 20 M., in 2 hrs. (fares 1 *M* 50 pf., 1 *M*). — 8 M. *Ullersdorf* (Heimann), with a château of Count Magnis and a large flax-spinning factory. Beside the road is a cast-iron obelisk, 82 ft. high, erected to Queen Louisa in 1802. — 15½ M. **Landeck** (1480 ft.; *Blauer Hirsch*), a town with 3350 inhab., on the *Biele*. About ½ M. to the S.E. lie the **Baths of Landeck** (1530 ft.; *Schlössel*, R. from 1½ *M; Monopol*, R. 2-3, D. 1½-2 *M; Düppeler Hof; Merkur; Krone;* visitors' tax 15-25 *M*), with warm sulphurous springs (68-84°), known as early as the 13th cent., and used both internally and externally (11,000 patients yearly). Beautiful shady grounds.

Among the walks may be mentioned the *Marienhöhe* (1525 ft.; 10 min.); the *Waldtempel* (1542 ft; 10 min.), amidst beautiful pines (restaurant); the *Schollenstein* (1770 ft.), ½ hr. to the S.; farther off, the *Hohenzollerfels* (2165 ft.; ¾ hr.), with fine view; still more extensive view from the *Dreiecker* (2526 ft.; 1 hr.), stretching to the Giant Mts.; the ruin of *Karpenstein* (2546 ft.; 1 hr.), with tower; view of Landeck from the *Bismarckkoppe* (1752 ft.; 1 hr.), and still finer from the *Ueberschaar*, a basaltic rock, ¾ hr. to the N.E., or from the *Harthe*, ¾ hr. to the N. — A pleasant drive from Landeck viâ *Seitenberg* to the (9 M.) rustic inn on the *Puhu* (2950 ft.), and thence straight on to (2¼ M.) a marble guide-post, showing the route straight on to Mariaschnee, and to the left to (3 M.) the *Wölfelsgrund* (p. 413; carr. with two horses 18 *M*).

17½ M. *Olbersdorf*, with a hydropathic. — 20 M. *Seitenberg* (Naussauer Hof), with a château of Prince Frederick Henry of Prussia.

From Seitenberg we may walk on to *Altmohrau* (black and white way-marks), and, bearing to the right (S.W.), through the *Klessengrund* to the (4 hrs.) *Schweizerei* (3995 ft.; fair inn), beyond which we reach the top of the **Schneeberg.** On the summit (4660 ft.) stands the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm* (100 ft. high; 20 pf.; inn), affording a view of the basin of Glatz, the Silesian plain, the Altvater-Gebirge (to the E.), and the wild valleys of the March and its affluents which rise here towards the south.

About ¼ hr. to the W. of the Schweizerei is a finger-post, whence we descend (white and green way-marks) in 20 min. to the W. to the upper **Wölfelsgrund;** ½ hr. farther down the valley is joined by another valley lying more to the N. In 1½ hr. (from the Schweizerei) we reach the hamlet of *Wölfelsgrund*, and in 25 min. more the **Wölfelsfall* (*Gute Laune, with steps to the fall, D. 2, pens. 5½-7 *M;* Forelle, R. 1½-3 *M;* omn. to Habelschwerdt 1 *M* 20 pf.), which leaps from a height of 90 ft. into a narrow rocky basin, whence it escapes through a deep gorge into the plain.

We may now drive in 1 hr. to *Ebersdorf;* pedestrians, however, should ascend to the left by the sign-board at the Gute Laune Inn (red, green, and white way-marks) and make a circuit (1 hr.) to the N., in order to visit the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of **Mariaschnee*, or 'Spitziger Berg' (2780 ft.; Schöne Aussicht), situated on a sharp ridge, and commanding a magnificent prospect. Extensive panorama from the 'observatory' 10 min. above the chapel (key kept at the chapel). From the chapel we descend to the N.W. for ¼ hr., and then either follow the road to the right to (6½ M.) Habelschwerdt (p. 412) or take the path to the left to (1¼ hr.) the Schloss of Count Althann. From the Schloss we either descend direct to (1½ hr.) Habelschwerdt or proceed viâ Mittelwalde (finger-posts) to (1½ hr.) Bad Langenau (p. 412).

FROM GLATZ TO KUDOWA (27½ M.). Railway to (16 M.) *Stadt Reinerz* in 1 hr. (fares 1 *M* 40, 90 pf.) and thence to *Kudowa-Sackisch* (11½ M.) in ¾ hr. (through-fares 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 45 pf.). — *Glatz*, see p. 411. — The railway runs viâ (8½ M.) *Alt-Heide* (1245 ft.; Kurhaus; Tiroler Hof; visitors' tax 18 *M*), a frequented watering-place with chalybeate springs. 12½ M. *Rückers* (1500 ft.; Germania), with the château of *Waldstein* (1831).

16 M. **Reinerz** (1820 ft.; *Schwarzer Bär*, R. 1½-4, D. 1¾ *M; Deutsches Haus*), a small town of 3300 inhabitants. The Roman Catholic church contains a curious pulpit, representing the whale that swallowed Jonah. Reinerz is connected by an avenue as well as by the road with (1 M.; cab for 1 pers. 60 pf.) **Bad Reinerz** (1865 ft.; *Kurhaus; Park-Hôtel Liche*, R. 2-4½, D. 1¾-2½, pens. 5¾-8½ *M*, with dépendance; *Germania*, R. 1½-5, D. 1¼-2, pens. from 4 *M;* numerous lodging-houses and restaurants; visitors' tax 20 *M*), a favourite watering-place, with alkaline springs, which are efficacious in nervous disorders, poverty of blood, and the like. Charming environs. The *Hohe Mense* (2870 ft.), 2½ hrs. to the S., commands an extensive view towards Bohemia; we may return thence viâ *Grunwald* and the *Seefelder*, a high-lying moor.

The train (pretty scenery; views to the right) penetrates the *Ratschenberg* (2635 ft.) by a tunnel and then descends viâ (25 M.) *Lewin* (1445 ft.) to (27½ M.) *Kudowa-Sackisch* (1265 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, D. 1½ *M*). About 1½ M. to the N. of the station lies **Kudowa** (1270 ft.; *Fürstenhof*, R. from 2½, D. 2½ *M*; *Graf Moltke*; *Neue Welt*; visitors' tax 24 *M*), a pretty and well-equipped little spa (4800 visitors), with strong alkaline springs, containing arsenic, used principally for bathing ('champagne baths') but also for drinking. There are several good points of view in the vicinity. — From Kudowa to *Nachod*, see p. 411.

67. From Liegnitz to Königszelt, Neisse, and Kandrzin.

136 M. Railway in 6-7 hrs.

Liegnitz, see p. 381. The line crosses the Katzbach, and between (4 M.) *Neuhof* and (9½ M.) *Brechelshof* intersects the field of the *Battle of the Katzbach*, in which, on 26th Aug., 1813, Blücher signally defeated the French under Macdonald. At *Wahlstatt*, 3½ M. to the S.E. of Neuhof, Duke Henry II. of Liegnitz defeated the heathen Mongolians in 1241, but fell in the battle. His mother St. Hedwig erected a chapel here, round which the monastery of *Wahlstatt*, now a military school, afterwards grew up. — 13 M. *Jauer* (pop. 13,600) is noted for its sausages. — 23 M. *Striegau* (730 ft.; Graul; Deutscher Kaiser), a town with 14,600 inhab., granite quarries, and a church of the 14th cent., is famous for the victory gained by Frederick the Great over the Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, in 1745; the battle, however, is better known as that of *Hohenfriedberg*, where the Austrians took refuge. On the 'Siegeshöhe' (rfmts.) is a memorial tower.

From Striegau to Merzdorf, 23 M., branch-railway in 1½ hr. — 12½ M. **Bolkenhain** (115 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Burg*), a little town with 3900 inhab., commanded on the S.W. by the ruins of the *Bolkoburg* (view from tower). To the N.E. (2 M.) is the ruin of *Schweinhaus*, in the early-Renaissance style. — 23 M. *Merzdorf*, see p. 394.

29 M. **Königszelt**, see p. 409. The train skirts the village of *Bunzelwitz* (p. 409) and crosses a long viaduct.

35 M. **Schweidnitz** (820 ft.; *Thamm*, at the station in the upper town, R. 2½-3, B. ¾, D. 1¾ *M*, good; *Goldene Krone*; *Goldener Scepter*, both in the market-place; *Café Hohenzollern*), a town with 31,300 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality of the same name (Prussian since 1741), is prettily situated on the left bank of the *Weistritz*. In the Wilhelm-Platz, near the station, is the *Post Office*. The tower (328 ft.) of the *Roman Catholic Church* (14-15th cent.) commands an admirable prospect. The Prot. *Friedens-Kirche* was completed in 1658. The old fortifications were removed in 1868 and converted into promenades. In the market-place are three fountains of the 17th cent. and the *Rathaus*, with an oriel of 1716 and a tower of 1548. The beer of the place (*Bier-*

halle, with garden, in the Wilhelm-Platz) is famous, especially the 'Schöpsbier', which was largely exported in the 16th century.

From Schweidnitz to Charlottenbrunn, 15 M., light railway in 1 hr. through the pretty valley of the *Weistritz* (views to the left). — From (5½ M.) *Breitenhain* walkers should follow the pleasant wooded valley of the *Weistritz*, here called the **Schlesier-Tal*, to (3 M.) Kynau. — 8 M. *Kynau* (1265 ft.; Kynsburg), a village of 500 inhab., dominated by the (20 min.) extensive and well-preserved ruin of *Kynsburg* (1475 ft.; adm. 30 pf.; inn); 10 M. *Hausdorf*. — 15 M. *Charlottenbrunn* (p. 395).

Railway to *Zobten* and *Breslau*, see p. 389.

39 M. *Kreisau*. On a hill to the left, close to the line, is a red chapel in which Field-Marshal Moltke (d. 1891) is buried.

47 M. **Reichenbach** (855 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Kaiserhof*, R. 2-2½ ℳ; *Goldene Krone*, R. 1¾-2 ℳ), a town of 16,400 inhab., is historically interesting as the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over Daun in 1762.

The **Eulen-Gebirge**, a picturesque mountain-district, may be visited from Reichenbach as follows: by light railway to (3 M.) *Mittel-Peterswaldau* (Krone), with a château of Count Stolberg; thence on foot (one-horse carr. to the Sieben Kurfürsten 6 ℳ) to (1½ M.) *Steinseifersdorf* (Inn zur Ulbrichtshöhe), and through the *Schmiedegrund* to (4½ M.) the *Gasthof zu den Sieben Kurfürsten*, at the highest point (2460 ft.) of the road. We then follow a path (red and white marks) to the left to (1 hr.) the **Hohe Eule* (3325 ft.; view-tower 15 pf.; rfmts.), the culminating point of the group, and descend in 1-1¼ hr. to the industrial village of *Wüste-Waltersdorf* (1770 ft.; inn), which lies 7½ M. by road (4½ M. by forest-path; yellow signs) from *Nieder-Wüste-Giersdorf* (p. 395).

For Neurode we take the light railway to (4½ M.) *Ober-Peterswaldau* (see below) and walk thence to (2½ M.) *Steinkunzendorf* (inns), and to the (50 min.) *Hausdorfer Kreuz* (2625 ft.), *Reimskoppe* (3010 ft.; 20 min.), *Kalten* (2920 ft.; 10 min.), *Sonnenkoppe* (10 min.), and viâ the *Bielauer* or *Hausdorfer Plänel* (2625 ft.; 40 min.) to the (¼ hr.) **Ascherkoppe* (2807 ft.; refuge-hut)). Then back to the (10 min.) Plänel and down (S.W.; green & white way-marks) to the (20 min.) forester's house in the *Tränkegrund*. Thence to *Neurode* (p. 395) in 1¾ hr.

From Reichenbach to Mittelsteine, 28 M., light railway in 2½ hrs. — 4½ M. *Ober-Peterswaldau* (see above); 7 M. *Ober-Langenbielau* (Preussischer Hof), the largest village (18,900 inhab.) in Silesia. — 16 M. **Silberberg** (1280 ft.; *Prinz von Preussen*) is a small town (1100 inhab.), with fortifications largely hewn in the living rock. — 18½ M. *Silberberg-Festung* (1770 ft.). — 28 M. *Mittelsteine*, see p. 395.

55 M. *Gnadenfrei*, a Moravian colony. — 61 M. **Frankenstein** *(Umlauff)*, a small town with 8700 inhab., lies in the most fertile district in Silesia. The *Schlossberg*, crowned with an extensive ruin, commands a beautiful view of the Eulen-Gebirge and Silberberg.

66 M. **Camenz**, the junction for the Breslau and Glatz railway (R. 66). — The train follows the course of the *Neisse*. 72 M. *Patschkau* (Sachs), with 6200 inhab., a church of the 15th cent., and a fairly preserved town-wall.

89 M. **Neisse** (610 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Kaiserhof*, R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. from 2 ℳ; *Liebig's*, R. 2-3 ℳ; *Weisser Schwan*; cab 50 pf., per hr. 1½, with two horses 2 ℳ), a pleasant town, with 25,900 inhab. and a military academy, in a pretty district on the *Neisse*. In the Ring, or market-place, rise the *Rathaus* (1499),

with a tower 240 ft. in height, the *Stadthaus*, and the *Kämmerei* (1604, restored in 1890). The Roman Catholic *Church of St. James* was completed in 1430. The *Kreuz-Kirche*, distinguished by its two towers and ornamented with frescoes, dates from 1715. The *Museum* contains a few antiquities. The poet *Joseph von Eichendorff* (d. 1857), who is buried in the Jerusalemer-Kirchhof, is commemorated by a monument. Pleasant promenades lead to the *Davidshöhe* and the *Sellerie* (restaurant), two good view-points.

Branch-lines run to *Oppeln* (p. 417) and to (57 M.) *Brieg* (see below).

97 M. *Deutsch-Wette*, where a branch-line diverges for *Ziegenhals* (for Troppau and Olmütz; see *Baedeker's Austria*).

107 M. *Neustadt* (Goldenes Kreuz; Schwarzer Adler), with 18,900 inhab.; 116 M. *Deutsch-Rasselwitz*, junction for *Leobschütz* and *Ratibor* (p. 417; 33 M., in $1^1/_2$ hr.).

We cross the *Hotzenplotz* near (121 M.) **Ober-Glogau** *(Koschel*, R. 2-3 ℳ), a town of 7100 inhab., with the château of Count Oppersdorff (17th cent.), containing works of art and antiquities.

133 M. **Cosel** *(Kronprinz*, R. 2-3, D. $1^1/_4$-2 ℳ), a town with 7800 inhab., on the left bank of the Oder, formerly the capital of a duchy and fortified down to 1874. Monument in memory of the defence of the town against the French in 1807. Promenades on the site of the old fortifications.

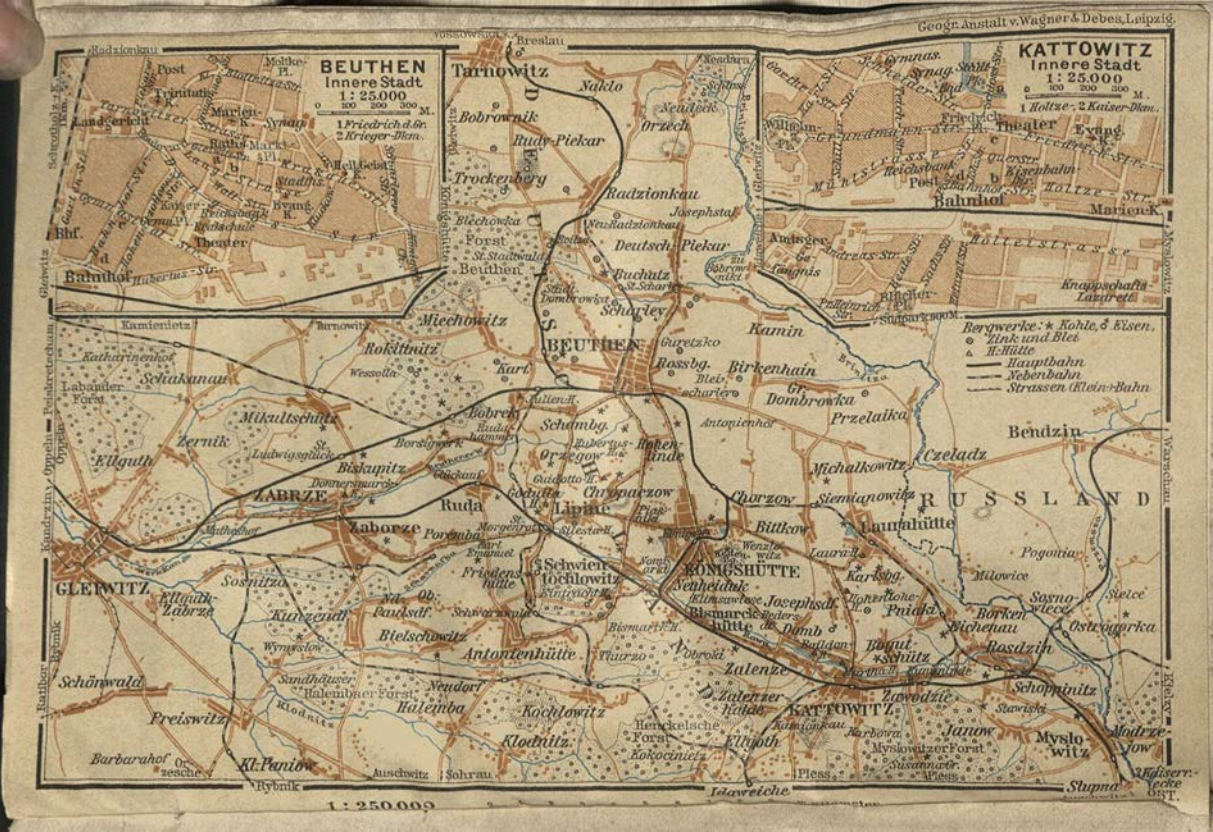
We now cross the Oder. — 136 M. *Kandrzin*, the junction of the Breslau and Oderberg railway (see R. 68).

68. From Breslau to Oderberg *(Vienna)* and to Cracow.

Express to (112 M.) *Oderberg* in 3 hrs. (fares 16 ℳ 50, 10 ℳ 70, 6 ℳ 80 pf.); to (284 M.) *Vienna* in 9 hrs. (fares 44 ℳ 70, 28 ℳ, 17 ℳ 80 pf.); to (197 M.) *Cracow* in 6 hrs. (fares 26 ℳ 70, 17 ℳ, 10 ℳ 80 pf.).

Breslau, see p. 382. — 16 M. *Ohlau* (pop. 9000; Löwe), on the Oder, with large tobacco-fields. Steamboat to Breslau (see p. 383). — To the right, near Brieg, rises the church of *Mollwitz*, where the Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great in 1741.

26 M. **Brieg** (485 ft.; *Goldenes Lamm*, good; *Piasten-Hôtel; Reichskrone*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ ℳ; cab 50 pf., each addit. pers. 10 pf.), a town of 29,000 inhab., on the Oder, was the residence of the Dukes of Brieg from 1311 to 1675. The old *Piasten-Schloss* was begun in 1544, and completed by Lombard and German architects in the most tasteful Renaissance style in 1547-86. The finest part of the building is the *Portal, constructed of sandstone and covered with figures and rich ornamentation. The carriage-approach and the courtyard are highly interesting in point of architecture. The picturesque *Rathaus* also dates from the 16th century. The most



Geogr. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
BEUTHEN
Innere Stadt
1 : 25.000
0 100 200 300 M.
1 Friedrich d. Gr.
2 Krieger-Dkm.
KATTOWITZ
Innere Stadt
1 : 25.000
0 100 200 300 M.
1 Holtze-, 2 Kaiser-Dkm.
Bergwerke: ★ Kohle, ♂ Eisen,
Zink und Blei
H: Hütte
Hauptbahn
Nebenbahn
Strassen (Klein-)Bahn
Tarnowitz
Naklo
Bobrownik
Rudy-Piekar
Orzech
Trockenberg
Radzionkau
Josephstal
Deutsch-Piekar
Buchatz
Scharley
Miechowitz
Rokittnitz
BEUTHEN
Kamin
Birkenhain
Dombrowka
Przelaika
Bendzin
Czeladz
Michalkowitz
Siemianowitz
RUSSLAND
Laurahütte
Chorzow
Bittkow
Schakanau
Mikultschütz
Zernik
Ellguth
Biskupitz
ZABRZE
Ruda
Zaborze
Lipine
Schwientochlowitz
KÖNIGSHÜTTE
Neuheiduk
Josephsdf.
Bismarckhütte
Domb
Pniaki
Borken
Eichenau
Rosdzin
Ostrogorka
Sosnowiece
Pogonia
Milowice
Sielce
GLEIWITZ
Sosnitza
Kunzendf.
Bielschowitz
Antonienhütte
Zalenze
Zalenzerhalde
KATTOWITZ
Zawodzie
Schoppinitz
Janow
Myslowitz
Modrzejow
Schönwald
Preiswitz
Halemba
Kochlowitz
Klodnitz
Ellgoth
Kl. Paniow
Barbarahof
Idaweiche
Slupna
Kaiserr.-ecke
Ost.
Breslau
Radzionkau
Kamienietz
Tarnowitz
Gleiwitz
Rybnik
Ratibor
Oppeln
Kandrzin
Peiskretscham
Myslowitz
Warschau
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noteworthy churches are the Protestant *Nicolai-Kirche* (14th cent.) and the Roman Catholic *Parish Church* (1735). — Branch-lines to *Neisse* (p. 415) and *Strehlen* (p. 411).

The Oder is crossed near (51 M.) **Oppeln** *(Rail. Restaurant; Form's Hotel*, R. $2^1/_4$-4, B. 1, D. $1^3/_4$ *M*, very fair; *Central)*, the seat of government for Upper Silesia, with 33,900 inhabitants. The *New Château*, on an island in the Oder, was founded in the 14th cent., and is now occupied by government officials. The *Protestant Church* (14th cent. choir) and the *Roman Catholic Church* both contain tombs of the Dukes of Oppeln. We are now in Polish-speaking territory. — Branch-lines run from Oppeln to *Neisse* (see p. 415), to *Tarnowitz* viâ *Vossowska* (p. 418), to *Beuthen* (see below; in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ hrs.), and to *Namslau* (p. 418; in $2^1/_4$-3 hrs.).

The main line next skirts the *Annaberg* (with a pilgrimage-church). — 76 M. **Kandrzin** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction of the Cosel and Liegnitz line (see p. 416). To *Cracow*, see below.

91 M. *Nendza*, the junction of a railway to Kattowitz (p. 418). The train crosses to the left bank of the Oder.

96 M. **Ratibor** *(Rail. Restaurant; Prinz von Preussen; Rahner's*, R. 2-3, D. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*, very fair; *Knittel)*, with 38,400 inhab., possesses a court-house by Schinkel, a beautifully situated château, and a Gothic church (15th cent.). Pleasant walk to the (4 M.) *Stadtwald* (view). — Railway to *Deutsch-Rasselwitz* (p. 416).

The train again crosses the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Austria, and stops at (112 M.) *Oderberg*, the seat of the German and Austrian custom-house authorities. — From Oderberg to *Vienna* and to *Cracow*, see *Baedeker's Austria.*

From Kandrzin to Cracow, 88 M., railway in 4-5 hrs. — 23 M. **Gleiwitz** *(Goldene Gans*, R. 2-3 *M; Monopol; Schlesischer Hof)*, an old town with 66,900 inhab., a 16th cent. church, and a *Provincial Museum* (Sun., 11-1). Branch to ($16^1/_2$ M.) Kattowitz, viâ (9 M.) *Morgenrot*, the junction for Tarnowitz (p. 418). — A busy mining and manufacturing district is now traversed.

35 M. **Beuthen** *(Kaiserhof*, Bahnhof-Str. 34, R. $2^3/_4$-4 *M; Reichshof*, Pl. c; *Skroch's*, Pl. b; *Schlesischer Hof*, Pl. d; *Prinz von Preussen*, Pl. a, R. 2-4 *M;* cab 60, 2 pers. 80 pf.), with 67,700 inhab., is the capital of a district and centre of the important Upper Silesian mining industry. The chief objects of interest in the town include the *Rathaus* (1880), the equestrian statue of *Frederick the Great* (by Tuaillon; 1910), the *Marien-Kirche* (16th cent.), and the old timber church in the *Town Park.*

Railway to *Oppeln*, see above; to *Oels* and *Breslau*, see R. 69.

$39^1/_2$ M. *Königshütte*, an urban district, with 72,600 inhab., and the centre of a coal and iron district; $41^1/_2$ M. *Schwientochlowitz*, where the line from Gleiwitz (see above) unites with ours.

46 M. **Kattowitz** (**Grand-Hôtel Wiener*, Pl. a, R. 2-4 ℳ; **Monopol*, Pl. b; *Retzlaff*, Pl. c; *Russischer Hof*, Pl. d; cab for 1, 2, 3, & 4 pers. 50, 60, 80 pf., 1 ℳ), a thriving industrial town with 43,200 inhab., is the chief seat of the coal-trade of Upper Silesia. In the Wilhelm-Platz is a bronze group of Emp. William I. and Emp. Frederick III. In the South Park, 1 M. from the rail. station, are an open-air restaurant and a Bismarck Tower (view).

Railways run from Kattowitz to *Nendza* (p. 417), to *Dzieditz*, on the Oderberg-Cracow line (R. 68), and to *Oels* and *Breslau* (R. 69).

Beyond (52 M.) *Myslowitz* the train crosses the Austrian frontier. — 88 M. *Cracow*, see *Baedeker's Austria.*

69. From Breslau to Kattowitz viâ Oels.

135 M. Express in 4 hrs. (fares 16 ℳ 80, 10 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 70 pf.).

Breslau (central station), see p. 382. — 8½ M. *Hundsfeld*, the junction for (12½ M.) *Trebnitz*, with the Hedwigsbad (chalybeate baths); 12½ M. *Sibyllenort*, with a fine château and park of the King of Saxony.

21 M. **Oels** (*Goldener Adler*, R. 2-3, D. 1½ ℳ), a pleasant town (pop. 11,700), on the *Oelsa*, once the capital of a principality, which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Brunswick and passed to Prussia in 1884. The *Schloss*, built in the 16-17th cent., has a fine gate of 1603 and an interesting court. Branch-lines run hence to Gnesen (p. 379) and to *Wilhelmsbrück*, on the Russian frontier. — 38 M. *Namslau*, 7½ M. to the S. of which is *Minkowsky*, where General Seydlitz died in 1773. To Oppeln, see p. 417. — From (61½ M.) *Kreuzburg* (pop. 11,600; Fürst Bismarck) a railway runs to the N. to *Posen* (comp. p. 379), and a loop-line viâ *Vossowska* (p. 417) to Lublinitz. — 92 M. *Lublinitz;* 112½ M. *Tarnowitz* (Goldene Krone), a mining town with 13,600 inhabitants. — 123 M. **Beuthen**, see p. 417. — 130 M. *Laurahütte*, with large iron-works; 132 M. *Eichenau*, the junction of a short branch-line to *Schoppinitz* (for Warsaw). — 135 M. *Kattowitz*, see above.

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